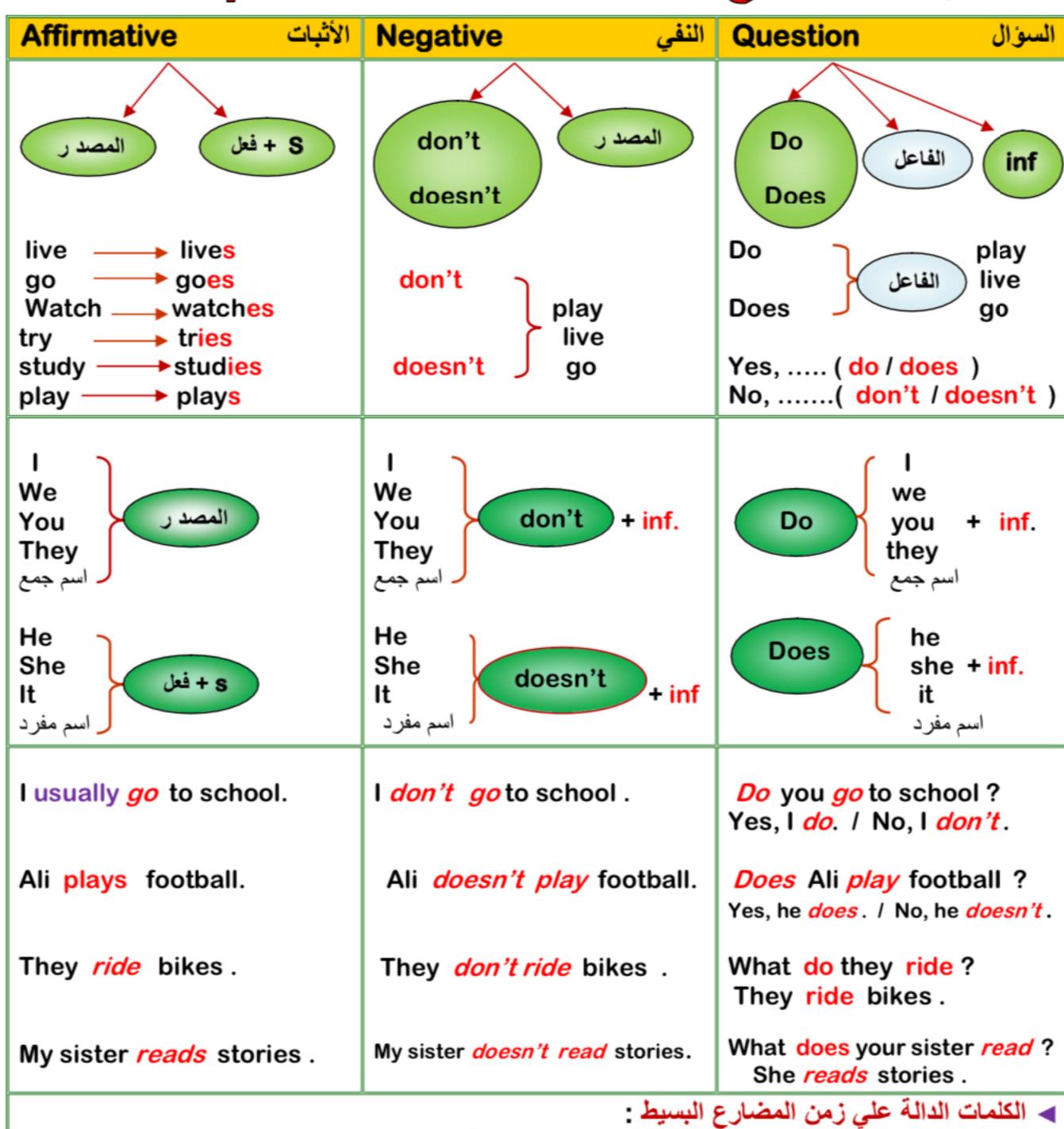
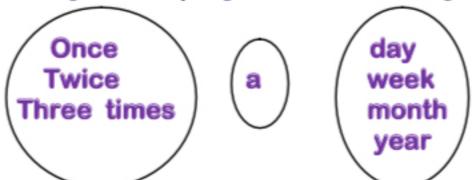
The present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط



أبدا never- نادرا seldom / scarcely / rarely- غالبا -often- غالبا -seldom / scarcely / rarely- دانما -never -عادة 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.

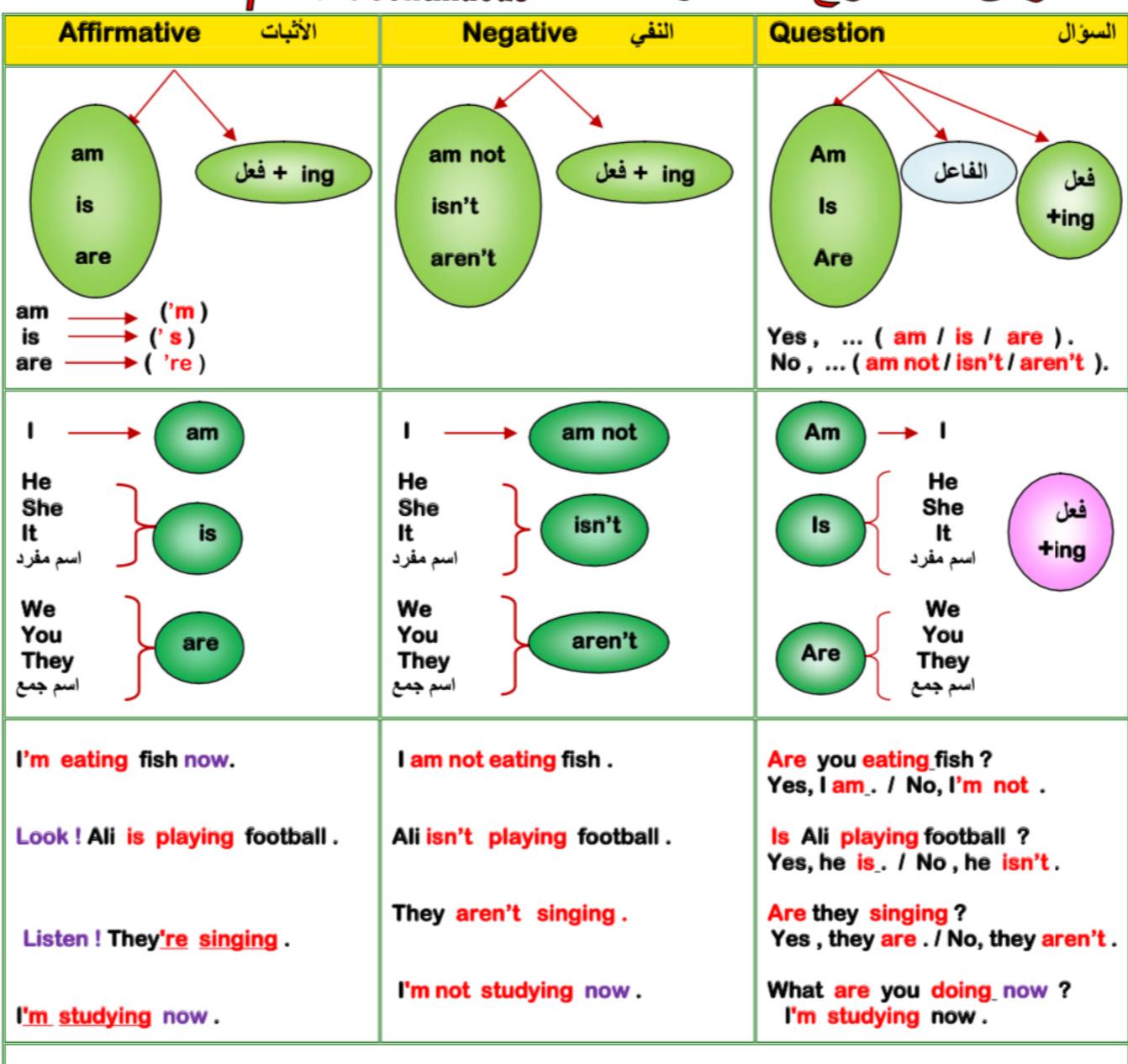
The past simple

زمن الماضى البسيط



The present continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر



◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع المستمر:

اليوم Listen! - أستمع المناف - Listen انظر Look! - في تلك اللحظة المحظة This (day – week) (..... هن الوقت الحالي at the moment - هذا (اليوم – الأسبوع) (Be quiet ! - كن هادنا Be quiet ! - كن هادنا - Watch out !

◄ يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الأن (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):
معن الأفعال لا يمكن أن نستخدمها في الأزمنة المستمرة (لا نضع عليها one):

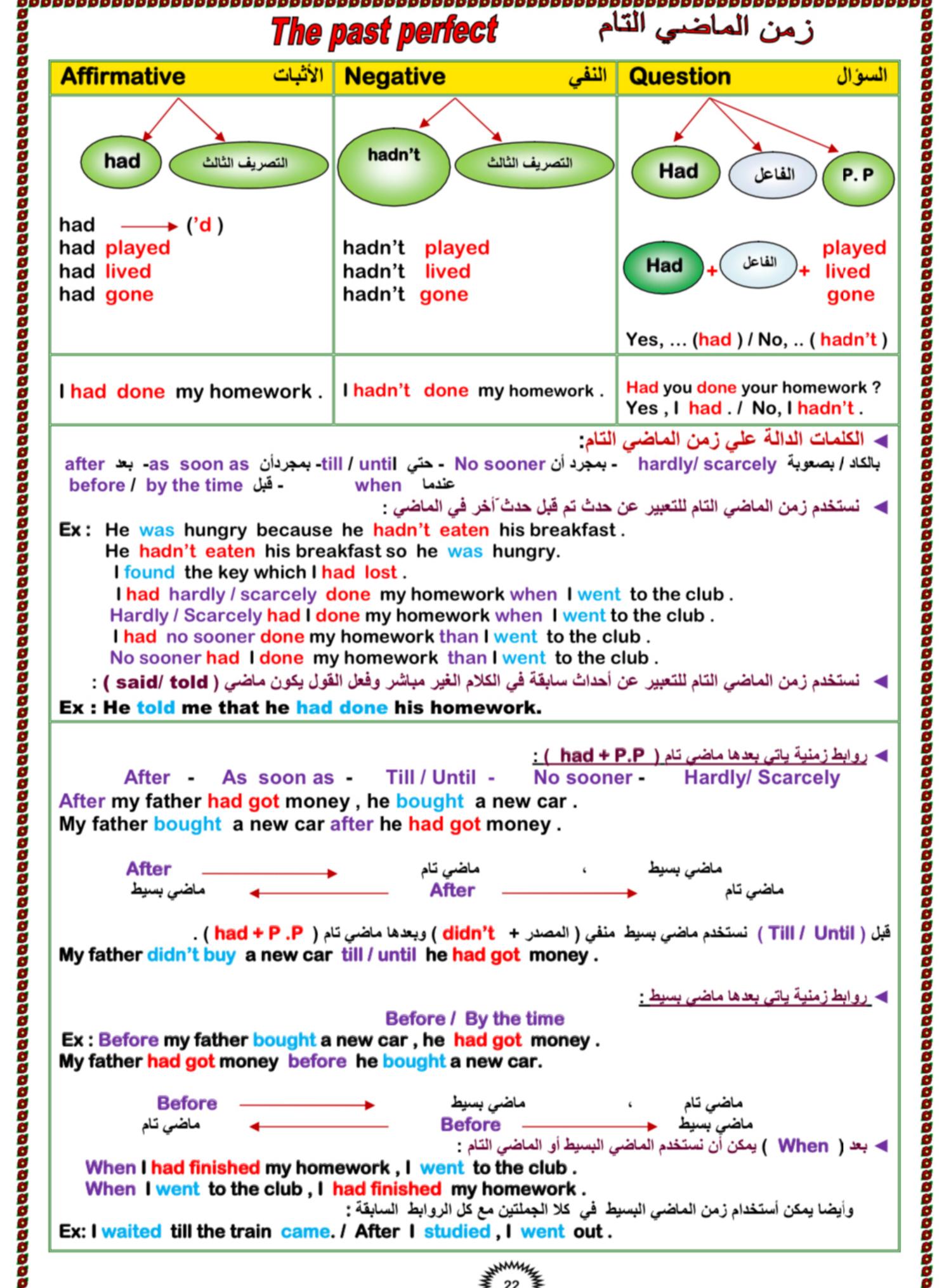
الله الله الله - see بحب see - يسمع have - يستك think / believe - يحب see - يحب feel - يشعر feel - يشعر feel - يفضل nderstand - يندق taste - يندق sound - يبدو من صوته sound - يعرف want - يحتاج need - يريد want - يبدو من صوته sound - يمتك own - يبدو من صوته sound - يحتاج sound - يريد want - يبدو من صوته sound

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

Ex: I hear a loud sound now.

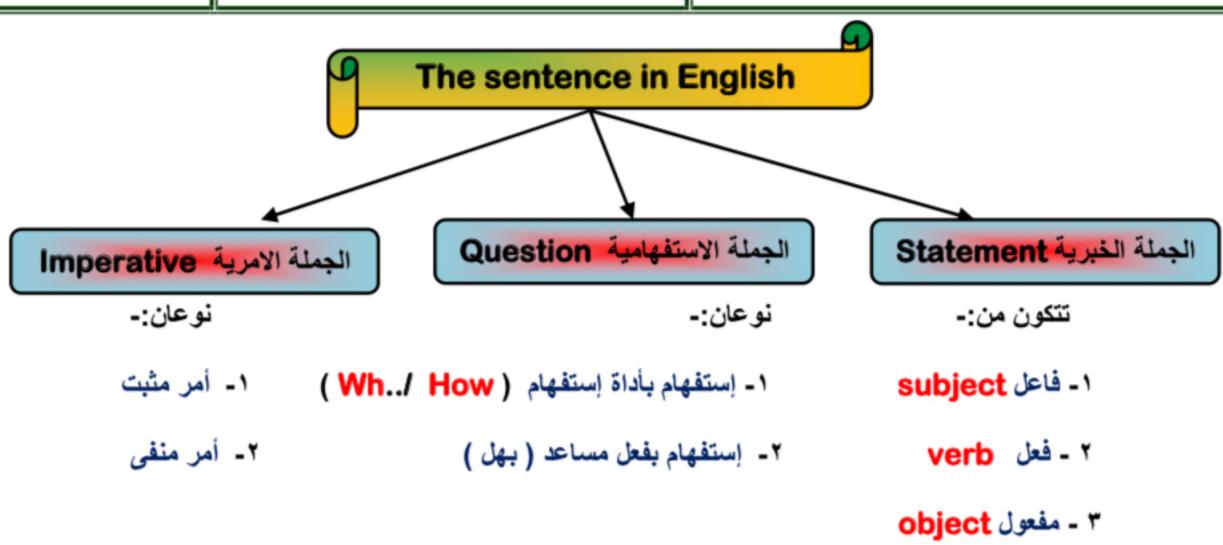
◄ اذا كان هناك مجهود يمكن أن نستخدم معها مضارع مستمر:

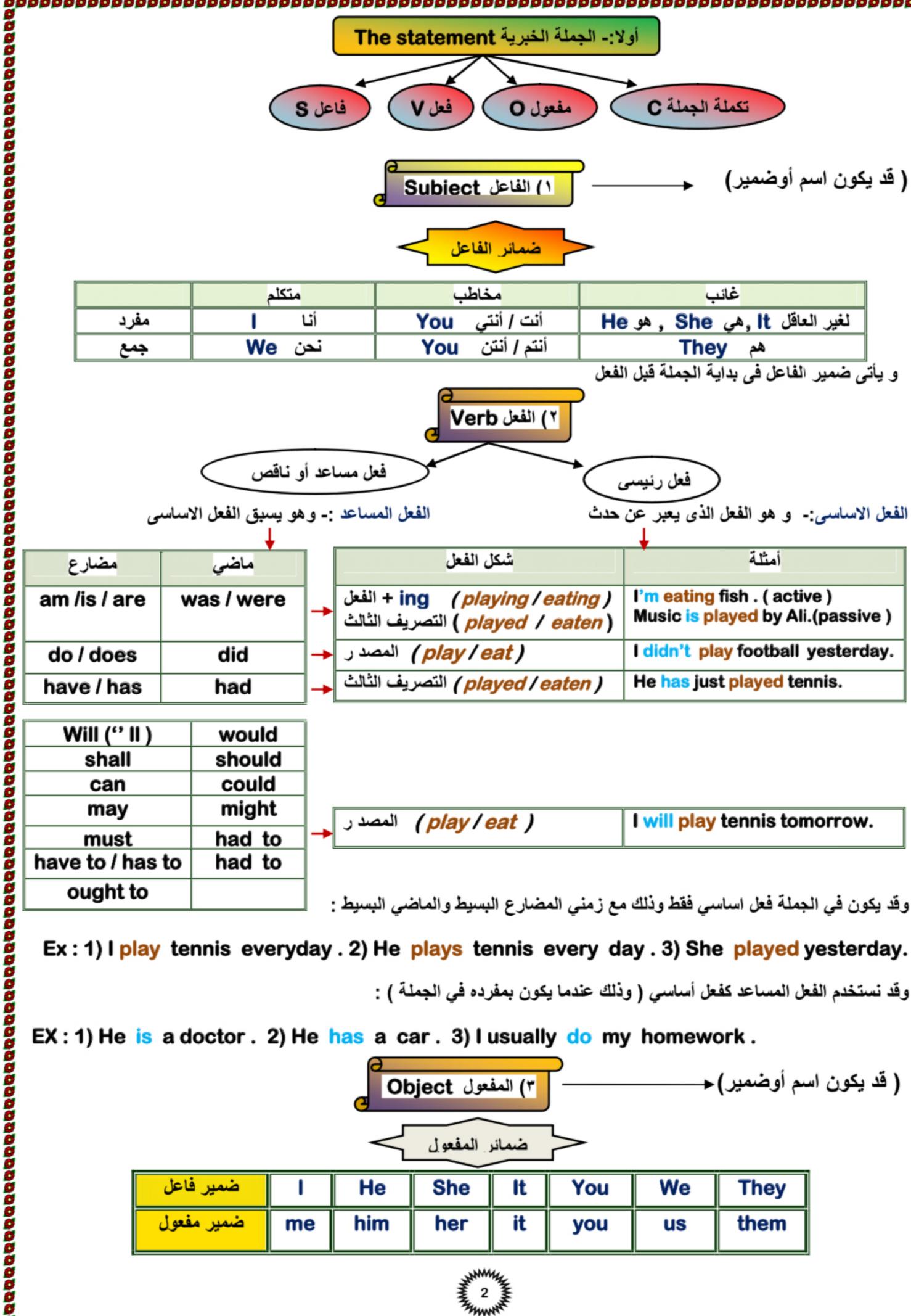
Ex: The food tastes delicious. (بدون مجهود) / The cook is tasting the food now. (بوجد مجهود)





Part Of Speech	تعریف Definition	شال Example
اسم Noun / n /	اسم شخص / حيوان / نبات / جماد	Ahmed, book , education
ضمیر / Pronoun / pn	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله	I, he, she, it, who ,which ,whose
فعل Verb / v /	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما	play, played , is , are , have
صفة /.Adjective /adj	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	quick boy / good student
حال / Adverb / adv.	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة	run quickly / study well / extremely tall
Preposition /prep./	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين	Ahmed goes to school .
حرف الجر	علاقته بکلمهٔ أخری (to - by - for in- with - from- of- about	They traveled by plane.
Conjunction /conj./ رابط عطف	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة (or / and).	Ali and Ahmad are my friends.
Interjection کلمة تعجب	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب (Alas – Wow)	يا للأسف! لقد ماتت Alas! She died
أداة Article	Definite(the) indefinite (a, an)	
	تستخدم a قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.	This is a book.
	تستخدم an قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.	This is an apple.
	تستخدم the للتعريف.	The earth goes round the sun.
	The sentence in I	English
Imperative		
		تتكون من:- نوعان:-
امر مثبت مر منفی	(
کم بعض مساحد (بهن)		object مفعول - ۳



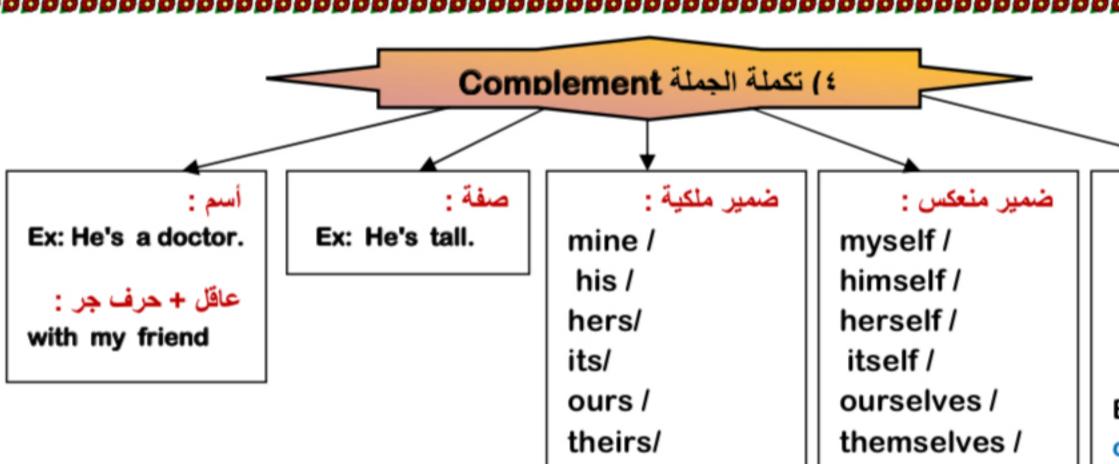


aaaaaaaaaaaaaa

Ex: 1) I play tennis everyday. 2) He plays tennis every day. 3) She played yesterday. وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل أساسى (وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة) :

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





yours

هناك بعض الظروف تأتى قبل الفعل الأساسى:

yourself /

yourselves

(always – usually- sometimes- often-rarely-scarcely-seldom- neverever- 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.

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.

لتحويل الجملة الى عبارة نتبع الأتى:

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

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.

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

- After eating his breakfast, he went out.



فعل يكون

ألأفعال المساعدة

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

الفاعل	
ı	

He

She

It

الأسم المفرد والغيرمعدود

am ('m) / was	
is ('s) / was	

Verb to Be

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

has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)

Verb to Do	
do / did	

does / did
does / did
does / did
does / did

We
You
They
الأسم الجمع

are ('r	e)/were
are ('r	e)/were
are ('r	e)/were
are ('r	e)/were

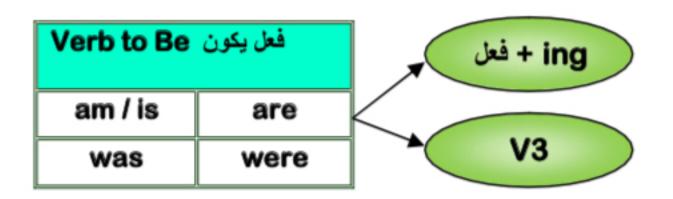
have ('ve) /had ('d)
have ('ve) /had ('d)
have ('ve) /had ('d)
have ('ve) /had ('d)

do / did
do / did
do / did
do / did

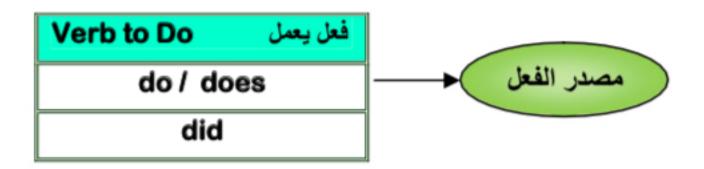


النفي الكامل	am not	is not	are not	was not	were not
أختصار الفعل المساعد	'm not	's not	're not		
اختصار not		isn't	aren't	wasn't	weren't

اختصار not		isn't	t	ar	ren't		wasn't	weren't
النفي الكامل	have not	has not	had	not	do no	ot	does not	do not
أختصار الفعل المساعد	've not	's not	'd	not				
اختصار not	haven't	hasn't	had	dn't	don't	t	doesn't	don't
	are	ing + فعل ۷3			Have مثلك ve / has	فعل ي		تصريف ثالث 73
am / is		ing + فعل V3				فعل یا		تصريف ثالث 8/
am / is	are				ve / has	فعل یا		تصریف ثالث 73
am / is	are	V3			ve / has	فعل یا	The second secon	تصریف ثالث 73
am / is	are vere فعل يعمل				ve / has	فعل یا		تصریف ثالث 73



Verb to Have فعل يمتلك	
have / has	تصريف ثالث V3 →
had	







Pronouns الفاعل	m	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية my his her its		ins	myself himself herself	ضمائر الأن نفسي / بنفسي نفسه / بنفسه نفسها / بنفسها
He hin She he was seen as a seen as	m	his her	his hers	ملکه	himself	نفسه / بنفسه نفسها / بنفسها
She he It it We us		her	hers its 4	ملكها	herself	نفسها / بنفسها
It it	er		its 4			
We us		its		ملکه / ملک	ا / بنفسها itself	نفسه / بنفسه / نفسه
			عاش)	(لغير ال		الغير الع (لغير الع
Thou th	•	our	ours	ملكنا	ourselves	أنفسنا / بأنفسنا
They the	em	their	theirs	ملكهم	themselves	أنفسهم / بأنفسهم
You yo	u	your	yours	ملكك	yourself	نفسك / بنفسك
You yo	u	your	yours	ملككم	yourselves	أنفسكم / بأنفسكم
		لضمائر	استخدام ال	3	T.	



الضمائر	الأستخدام Usage	أمثلة Examples
Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	 ◄ في بداية الجملة الخبرية (قبل الفعل) ◄ في السؤال (بعد الفعل المساعد) 	- Ali is a good boy . He always gets high marks Where do they go? – They go to the club.
Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	◄ في منتصف الجملة (بعد الفعل) ◄ بعد حروف الجر (for - of)	- My friend gave me_a pen The little boy made it for her_
Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	◄ قبل أسم الشئ الممتلك	- I play football with my friends.
Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	◄ تعبر عن الملكية و لا يأتي بعدها أسم	- These shoes are mine I met a friend of mine yesterday.
Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس		 He fell down and hurt himself. I do the homework myself. Help yourself. Enjoy yourself. Behave yourself. I live by myself. (I live alone)

ضمائر الوصل Relative Pronouns

نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الأسم 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	للوقت	The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.
Where	للمكان	This is the school where we learn.
Why	للسبيب	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.



اذا 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 أستخدامهم مكان المفعول.

Ex: The boy I met yesterday was playing. / I drove the car my father bought me. لاحظ وجود فاعل اخر في الجملة .

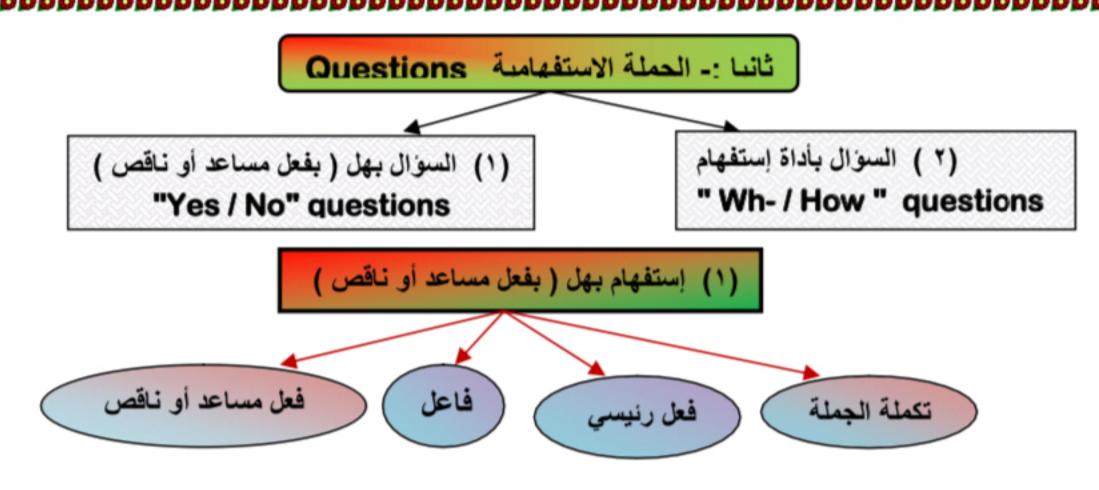
لا يجوز أن نحذف ضمير الوصل اذا أتي مكان الفاعل في الجملة الثانية:

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

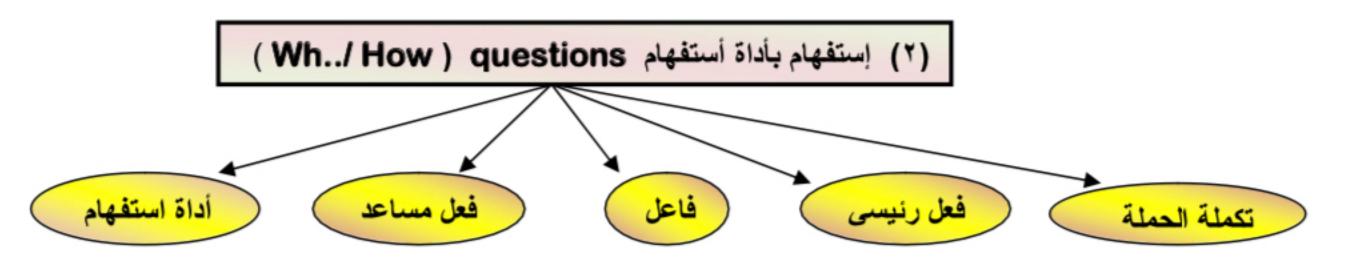
/ I ate the apple that was on the table.







و ناقص)	متفهام (۱) السؤال بهل (بفعل مساعد أ	(٢) السنوال بأداة إس
V23/2022/2022/2022	. 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104,	n-/How "questions
	(۱) استفهام بهل (بفعل مساعد أو ناقص)	
أو ناقص	فعل مساعد فعل مساعد	تكملة الجملة
	فعل رئيسي فاعل فعل مساعد	الملية الملية
ترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو).) : (نسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ثم نا	
الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الأستفهامية	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 . - We were studying .	Were you sleeping? Were you studying?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't Yes ,we were .
Were studying.	Were you studying :	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 .
	(do dos did vi	ف حالت ما د فعا ما د فعا
(We , You , They	حدم do, does, did). ٢) ——♦ نستخدم (do) بعد (الأسم الجمع ، ١	 في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد (نساد) اذا كان الفعل في المصدد (بدولة
)	
رد ۱ اوسم المعرد ۱۱۰ ۱۳۰۰ ۱۳۰۰).) → كستندم (did) بند (المسم العير معدو pl) — بستخدم (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 .
Tie plays Tootball.	Does he play lootball :	/ 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 .
	مال رئيسية فأننا نستخدم (do, does, did) :	◄ اذا أستخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأف
- 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 .

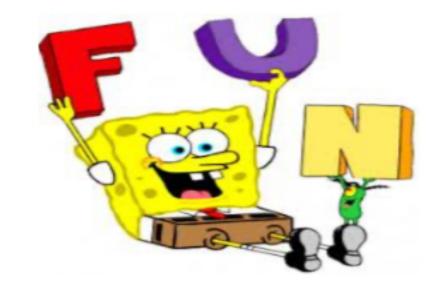


	(Wh	اة أستفهام questions (۱ ا	(۲) إستفهام بأد				
هام	أداة استة	فاعل فعل مساعد	تكملة الحملة فعل رئيسى				
أداة الاستفهام	معناها	تسأل عن	أمثلة Examples				
Who	من	الفاعل او المفعول العاقل	Who are you? – I'm Ahmed.				
When	متی	الوقت او الزمن (tomorrow)	When will you come ? – Tomorrow .				
Where	أين	(to school / at home) المكان	Where do you go? - To the club.				
Which	آی	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	(because – to – for) السبب	Why didn't you come ? – Because I was ill.				
Whose	ئمن	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	کم عمر	العمر او السن (10 years old)	How old are you ? 10 years old .				
How many	کم عدد	العدد (two / three)	How many pens do you have ? -1 pen.				
How much	كم ثمن	الثمن او السعر (2 Dollars)	How much is this dress? -40\$				
How far	ما بعد	البعد او المسافة (5 km far)	How far is your school ? –2 km far .				
How long	كم طول	طول الأشياء (3 m long) أو المدة	How long is this bridge ? 13 m long .				
		الزمنية (for a day / since 1990)	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 أستخدمنا أداة الأستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلا نضع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة.

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

Ho	W How tall?	How long?	How old?	How far ?	How much?	How old?
Wh	at What height	What length?	What age?	What distance?	What price?	What age?





السؤال المذيل Tag Question

- نكون السؤال المذيل بأستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم ضمير يعود على الفاعل.
- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ننفى 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.

Tag Question				
isn't it?				
won't they?				
have they?				
can't he				
am I ?				
aren't ?				
(أمر) ? will you				
(نه <i>ي</i>) ? will you				
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,	(اُقتراح) ? shall we	
Let us go out,	(طلب أذن) ? will you	
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) → ('d rather) ومع (hadn't) → ('d better)

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

ثالثا: الجملة الامرية Imperative

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





الجملة المنفية **Negative Sentence**

Ex: I haven't eaten fish. - عند النفى نستخدم (فعل أساسى + 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) تستخدم 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 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.

- 1) You'd better not play.

2) I'd rather have tea.

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 أثنين 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 (like) 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 (neither) و (and) و (none / no one / no body) بدلا من (all) في الجمل المنفية .

أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
	مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
eut عر	يقطع / يج	cut	cut
بصطدم hit	يضرب / ب يؤذي / يد	hit	hit
مىيب hurt	يؤذي إيم	hurt	hurt
	يدع ً يترا	let	let
put	يضع	put	put
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
lend	يسلف	lent	lent
send	يسلف يرسل	sent	sent
ينفق spend	يقضي	spent	spent
buil <mark>d</mark>	يبني	built	built
عترق burn	يحرق / ي	burnt	burnt
learn	يتطم	learnt	learnt
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
سر lose	يفقد / يخ	lost	lost
shoot	يطلق	shot	shot
get حصل	يصبح / ي	got	got
	يضئ / ين	lit	lit
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
ke <mark>e</mark> p	يحفظ	kept	kept
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
eel حس	یشعر / یہ	felt	felt
leave	يترك	left	left
meet	يقابل	met	met
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
صد mean	يعني يق	meant	meant
	_		
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
buy	يشتري	bought	bought
بتشاجر fight	يحارب / ب	fought	fought
	يفكر / يعا	thought	thought
صطاد catch	یمسك / یه یدرس / ی	caught	caught
teach بطم	یدرس / یا	taught	taught
!!			
sell	يبيع دفس ادد	sold	sold
کي tell	يخبر /يد	told	told
find	يجد	formal	formal.
have	ي. يمتلك	found	found
hear	يسمع	had	had
	یسے یمسك / یا	heard hold	heard hold
	,,	held	held
read	يقرأ	read	read
say	يقول	said	said
	يدفع / يس		
make سنع	يدفع / يس يجعل / يم	paid	paid
		made	made
stand	يقف	stood	stood
understand	يفهم	stood	stood
	, • •	understood	understood
shine يسطع	یشرق ا	shone	shone
			l

Present		Past	P.P.
	مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
break	يكسر	broke	broken
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
ے speak	يتكلم / يتحد	spoke	spoken
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
drive	يسوق	drove	driven
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
رق rise	يرتفع / يشر	rose	risen
write	يكتب	wrote	written
رب / ينبض beat	يهزم / يض	beat	beaten
bite	يعض	bit	bitten
hide لباً	يخفي يخدّ	hid	hidden
	tei .	ata	onto:
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
	یسقط / یقع ینسی	fell	fallen
forget		forgot	forgotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
see	يري نن:	saw	seen
take	يأخذ	took	taken
blow	يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
	یکبر / یزرع	grew	grown
_	يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
	يرمي / يقذ	threw	thrown
fly	يطير	flew	flown
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
ح show	يبيّن / يوض	showed	shown
hogin	يبدأ	hagan	hogun
begin		began	begun drunk
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
ring	يرن / يدق	rang	rung
sing	يغني	sang	sung
run	يجري	ran	run
come	يأتي	came	come
become	يصبح	bec <mark>ame</mark>	become
go	يذهب	went	gone
	ing Verbs	أفعال المساعدة	

الأفعال المساعدة Helping Verbs

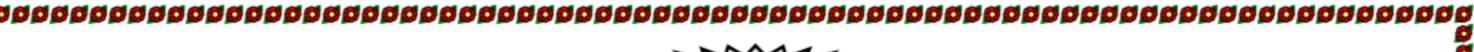
المصدر		مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
be	يكون	am / is	was	been
		are	were	
have	يمتلك	have / has	had	had
do	يفعل	do / does	did	done

الأفعال الناقصة Modal Verbs

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



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

يأتي بعد	Example
(do, does, did, don't, doesn't, didn't)	- Did you go to school yesterday?
للنفي وتكوين السؤال في زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.	- My brother doesn't play tennis.
الأفعال الناقصة	- I will visit you tomorrow.
{will ('ll) - would ('d) / shall - should	- You should study your lessons.
can - could / may - might -must - had to /	- You ought to play sports.
have (has) to - had to - ought to	
We, You, They, I الأسم الجمع في زمن المضارع البسيط.	- I usually get up early My friends play soccer every week
بعض الأفعال الأساسية مسبوقا ب (to) فقط :	- I forgot to do my homework.
(want - need - would like - hope - plan - try - afford-	- I'd like to have tea.
fail- refuse – arrange- tend- decide- forget- learn-	
promise - offer - manage)	- My father told me to study.
او مسبوقا ب مفعول + to :	- Does he want to play football?
ask - tell – advise – teach - persuade - expect -	
encourage – help -remind) : (to) بعض الأفعال الأساسية بدون	- The film made me cry.
بعض الافعال الاساسية بدول (10) : يأتي بعدهم مفعول → حدهم مفعول الساسية بدول الساسية بدول الساسية بدول الساسية بدول الساسية بدول الساسية بدول ال	- My father let me go.
,	- You had better study your lessons.
لا يأتي بعدهم مفعول ←— had better / would rather	- I'd rather have tea.
used to	- When I was young, I used to sleep early.
to , in order to , so as to	- I go to school to learn.
أن	- The tea is too hot to drink.
	- He isn't old enough to drive a car.
	- Open the door, please.
فعل الأمر والنهى	- Never play with matches.
- Table	- If you go to the club, call me please.
ي ب (V+ ing (ing)	(2) فعل منته

یأتی بعد	Examples
(be / am , is , are / was , were / been)فعل یکون	- I am studying English now.
للتعبير عن الأزمنة المستمرة.	- I have been waiting for two hours.
حروف الجر: , (in, on, at, of, for, about, by)	- I'm fond of reading stories.
with , without , through , during)	- My sister is interested in cooking.
الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل:	- After watching TV, I went to bed.
(After , Before, when, while, As soon as)	-While walking alone, I saw a snake.
بعض الأفعال الأساسية :	- Did you enjoy watching the film?
(go -enjoy -avoid-keep- complete - finish -stop-	- My brother fears going out at night.
quit-give up-mind-suggest-imagine-fear-miss-	- Healthy lifestyle involves playing
practise-deny-involve- risk- fancy)	sports.
(فعل أساسي + مفعول) Verb + object	- I saw some boys playing football.
	- There is a man waiting for you.
(am, is, are)	- He's used to reading stories.
(was , were) bused to	- I get used to sleeping early.
(get, got)	
Look forward to يتطلع الي	- I'm looking forward to seeing_you.
اسم الفعل (في بداية الجملة) والفعل الأساسي بعده يكون منتهي ب (\$)	- Playing sports makes you healthy.

مع بعض التعبيرات: I can't stand - I can't help laughing. I can't help It's no use / good It's worth

How about / What about ?

الا أستطيع تحمل -I can't stand waiting for him.

الا فائدة من - It's no use smoking cigarettes.

- How about playing soccer ?

- It's worth watching .

	مع بعض التعبيرات:
I can't stand	لا أستطيع تحمل
I can't help	لا أستطيع أن أمتنع عن
It's no use / good	لا فائدة من
It's worth	تستحق
How about / What about ?	ماذا عن
Would you mind / Do you mind?	هل تمانع

-I can't stand waiting for him.

- I can't help laughing.

- It's no use smoking cigarettes.

- It's worth watching.

- How about playing soccer ?

- Would you mind opening the door?

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

يأتي بعد	Examples
(الأسم المفرد, الأسم الغير معدود , He, She, It) 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)

الأستخدام	Examples
- للتعبير عن زمن الماضي البسيط.	- Yesterday , I studied English .
(yesterday-last- ago- one day - once -	- I went to the zoo and saw many animals.
in the past)	
- حدث مفاجيء (يقطع حدث مستمر في الماضي) .	- While I was running , I fell down.
- حدث يأتي بعد حدث أخر في الماضي (الأول يكون	- After I had studied , I went out .
ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط).	- I had studied before I went out.

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

يأتي بعد	Examples
(have , has , had) فعل يمتلك	- I've just done my homework.
للتعبير عن الأزمنة التامة (مضارع تام وماضي تام)	- I haven't studied English yet.
	- I didn't go out till I had studied English.
(be / being / am , is , are / was , were /	- Our school was built in 1980.
فعل یکون been)	- The children are told to sleep early.
وذلك في المبني للمجهول (passive voice)	

المحظات عامة

be , being , am , is , are , was , were , been

— (V + ing) playing للمجهول / (V3) played للمجهول / (v3) played للمجهول / (inf. صدر الفعل) (play / go)

will , would وباقي الأفعال الناقصة / (inf. مصدر الفعل) (play / go)

have , has , had
— (V3) (played / gone)



••• etisalat

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			Tenses	الأزمنا			
Tense	Affirmative	اثبات	Negative	ي	نف	Question	سىۋال
Present Simple	- Inf. (play / go)	مصدر القعل	(don't / doesn	لمصدر + (t)	(اعل + (do /does	? المصدر+ الف
مضارع بسيط	-V+s (plays / goes	(فعل + s)(don't / doesn't	(play / go) [o you play? / D	oes he play?
كلماته	always - usually-	sometimes	- occasionally- oft	en-rarely-s	eldom-ı	never - every (da	ay/week)
Past Simple	Regular (played)	منتظم	didn't +	المصدر	D	صدر + الفاعل + id	? الم
ماضي بسيط	Irregular (went)	شاذ	didn't (p	lay / go)	D	Did you (play / go) yesterday?	
كلماته	yesterday -	once - one	day - ago - in the	past - last (day / w	eek) - in 1990 -	- WW1
Future	در + (will / shall)	(play) المص	won't + المصدر	(play)	w	مصدر + الفاعل + III	١ ?
Simple	I will play tomorro	w.	I won't play to	morrow.	W	ill you play tom	orrow?
مستقبل بسيط	(am-is-are)+goin	g to + inf.	(am-is-are) not +	going to + in	ıf. (A	+ الفاعل +(m-Is-Are	going to +inf.?
	I'm going to play	tomorrow.	I'm not going t	o play	Ι,	re you going to pla	
كلماته	tomorrow - nex	t (day / we	ek) - soon - toda	y - in the fu	ıture - ir	ı (two weeks) - h	ope - wish
Present	(am-is-are) + v + ir	g (playing)	(am-is-are) not	+ v+ ing	(/	فاعل + (Am-Is-Are	الا +V + ing ?
Continuous مضارع مستمر	I'm playing now.		I'm not playing	now.	A	re you playing?	•
کلماته	now - at this moment - at the present time - these days - this week - Look !- Listen !						
Past							
Continuous	(was -were)+ v + ii	ig (playing)	(was / were)+	vas /were)+ not + v + ing	ng (v		
ماضي مستمر	I was playing at 6	last day.	I wasn't playing	I wasn't playing at 6 last day. Were you playing a		at 6 last day?	
كلماته	While (As)	When - بینم	All (day - n عندما	لليلة) (ight	(اليوم / ا	at 6:00 ye - طوال	sterday
Present Perfect	(have / has) + V3	(played)	(have /has)+ not	+ V3 (playe	d) (1	have / has) + اعل	? V3 + الف
مضارع تام	I have just played	tennis.	I haven't played	tennis yet	. Н	ave you played	yet ?
كلماته	just - already - eve	r - never - fo	r - since- yet - sev	eral times -	so far -	lately - recently	
Present Perfect	/ have / has \ + ha	on t Viling	/have /has\+ no	t i boom i Wi	ing (h	+ الفاعل + (ave /has	hoont Vt ing
Continuous	(have / has) + be	en + v+ing	(have /has)+ no	t + been+ V+	ring ("	ave /ilas) + 0 = 1	been ving
مضارع تام مستمر	I have been playing	for 2 hours.	I haven't been	playing	Н	ave you been p	laying ?
Past Perfect	had +(V3) (played	l / gone)	hadn't + (V3) (p	layed/ gon	e) h	ad + فاعل + (V3)	(played) ?
ماضي تام	I had played tenni		I hadn't played			ad you played t	ennis ?
(After - As soon as) / (Till - Until) / (Before - By the time)							
	البسيط .	بسيط والماضى	ماعدا زمن المضارع الو	نى والسؤال)	أثبات والنف	إزمنة كما هو (في الا	◄ شكل جميع الا
			مدر الفعل في النفي والد Example	دُ (نستخدم مُص			-
	أثبات		نفي			سىؤال	
			't play football .			he play footba e play football	

زمن المضارع البسيط The present simple

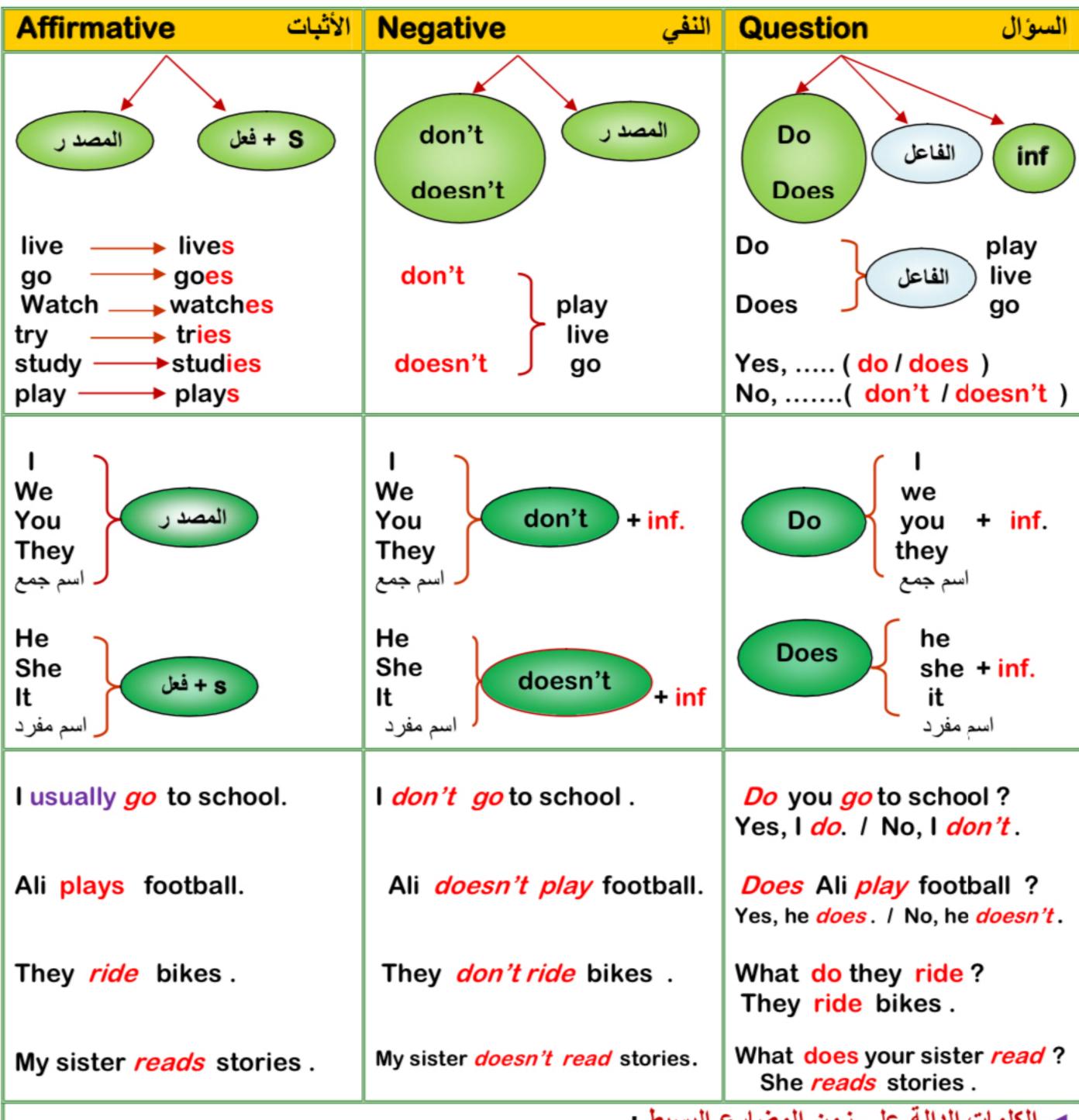
Affirmative

Negative الأثبات

Question

The present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط



◄ الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط:

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

Once day **Twice** week Three times month year

- 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.

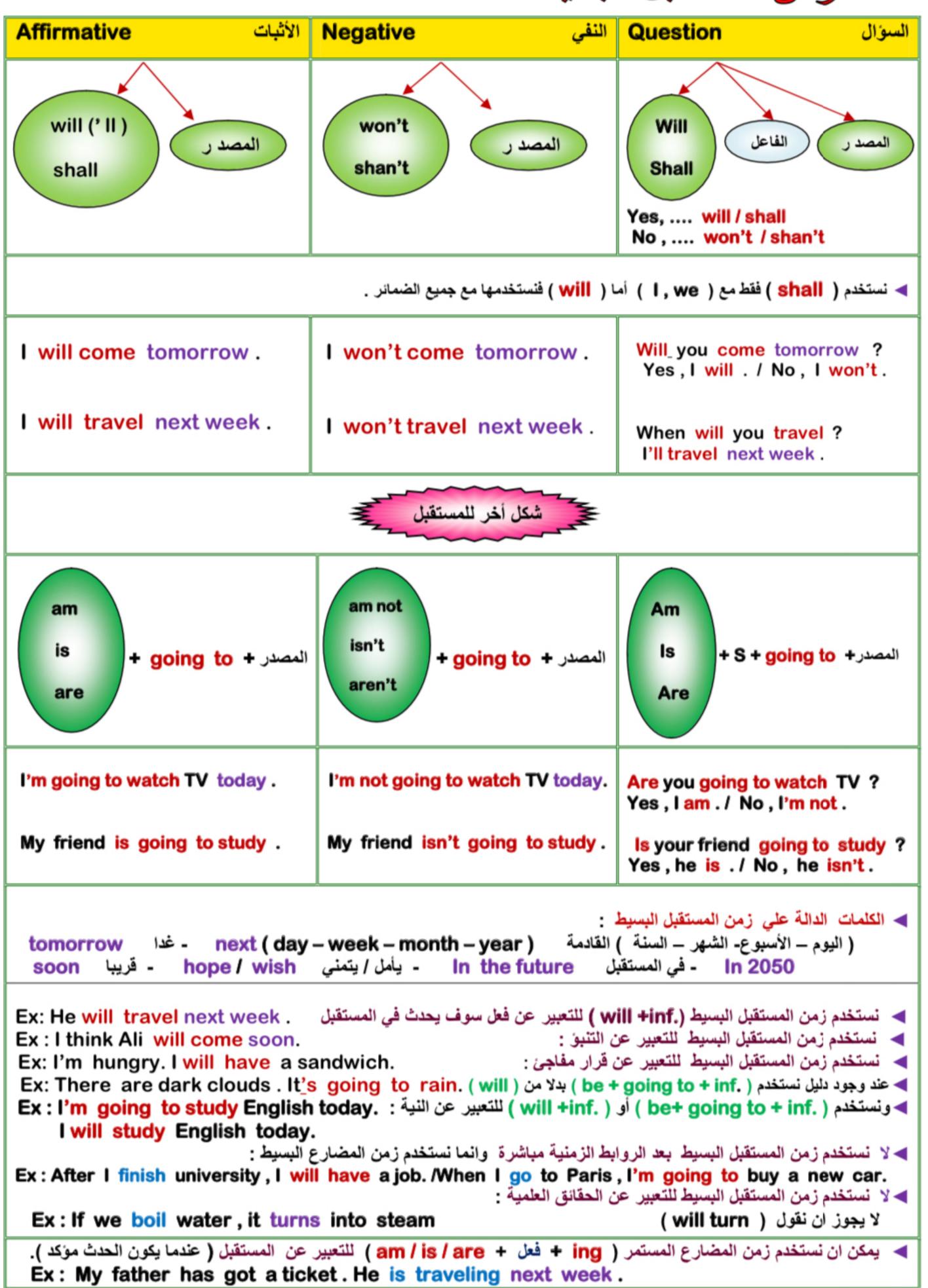
The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط



The future simple

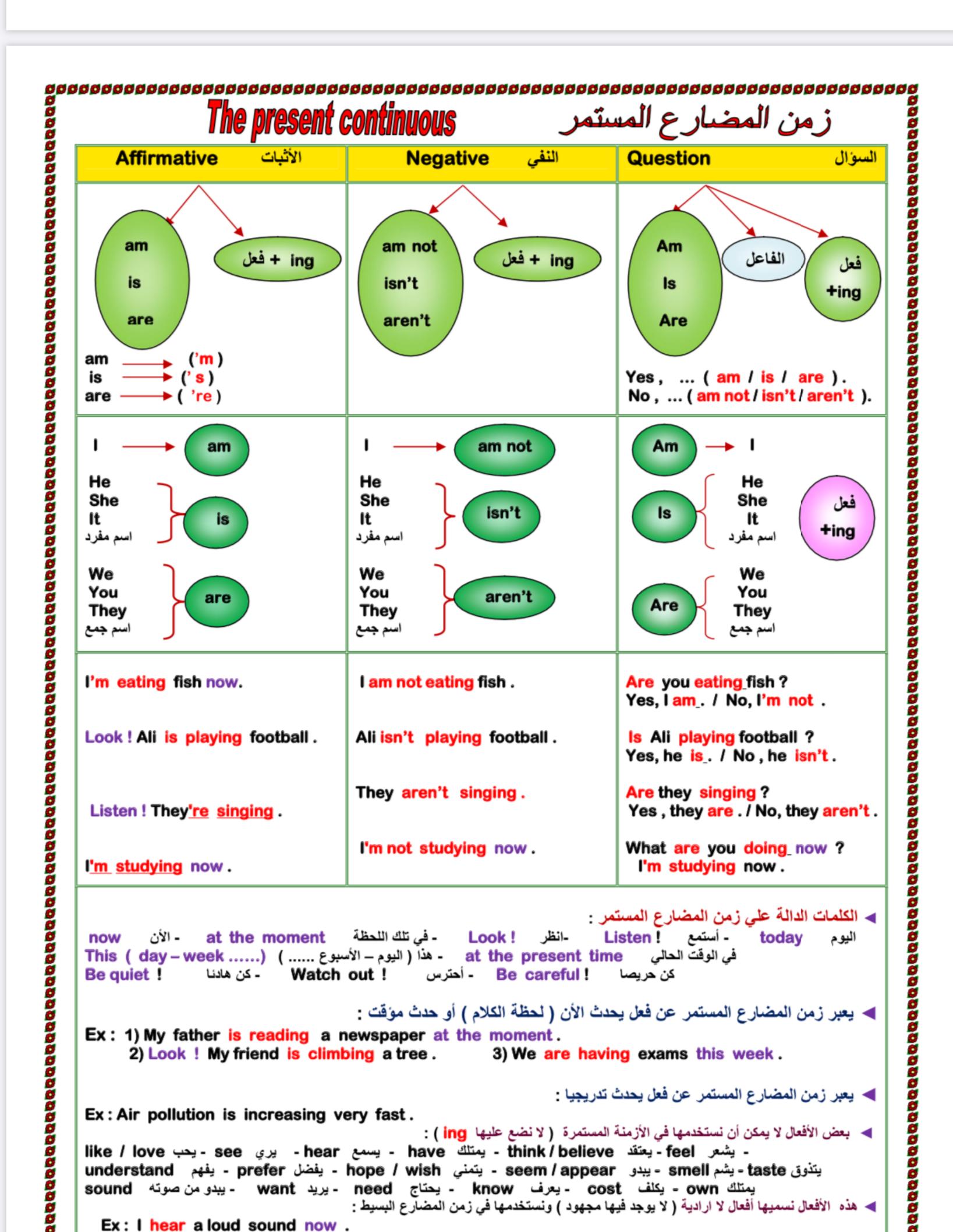
زمن المستقبل البسيط





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الأثبات Affirmative

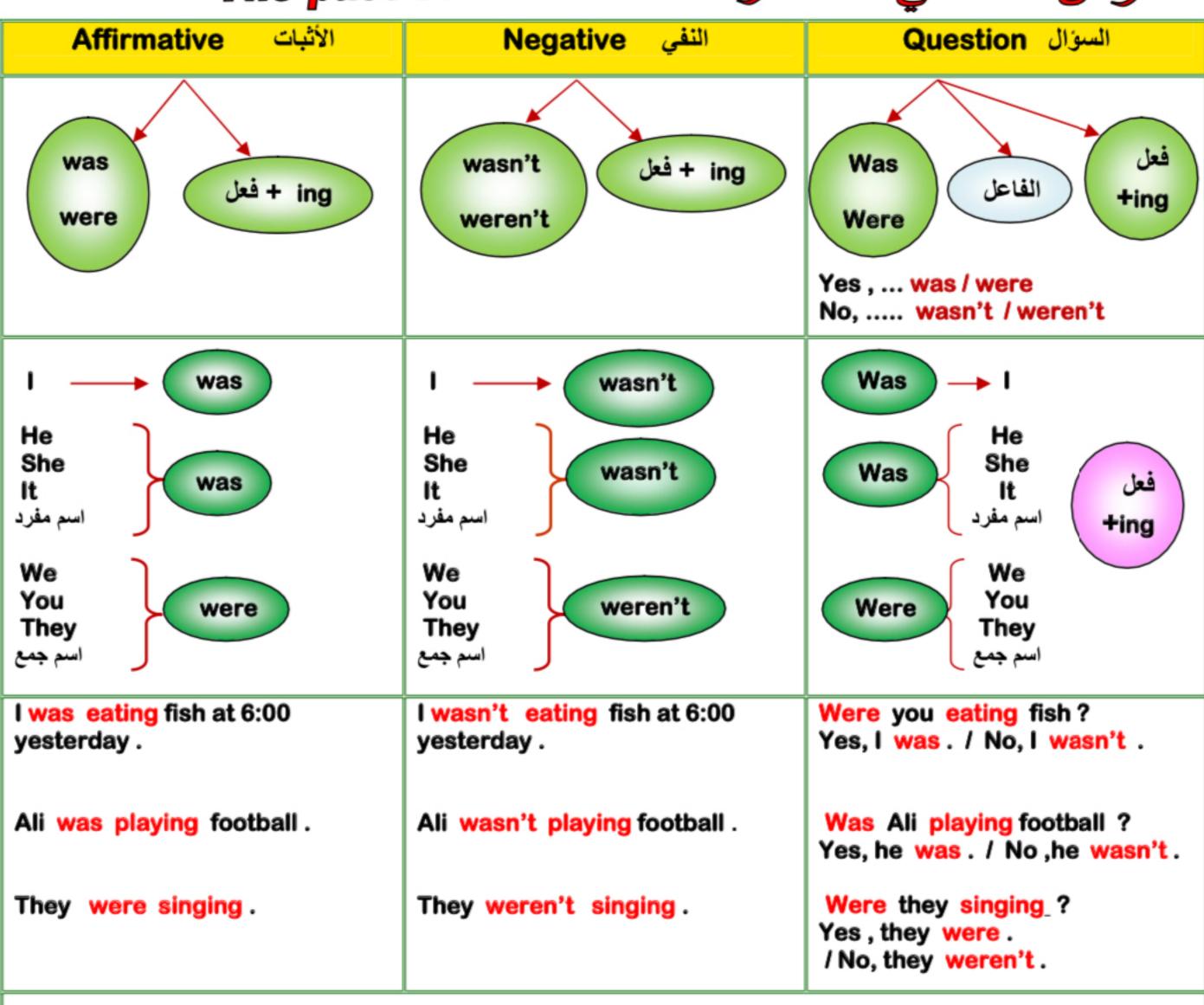
النفى Negative

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

السؤال Question

The past continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر



◄ الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضى المستمر:

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

◄ 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 عندما - When عندما

ماضي مستمر → While / As — ماضي بسيط

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

ماضی بسیط 🖊 ستمر When _____ ماضی 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 البسيط الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط الماضي المستمر عند ورث والماضي المستمر عند ورث والماضي المستمر عند ورث والماضي المستمر عند ورث والماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي المستمر الماضي الماضي المستمر الماضي الماضي الماضي الماضي الماضي الماضي المستمر الماضي الماضي

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

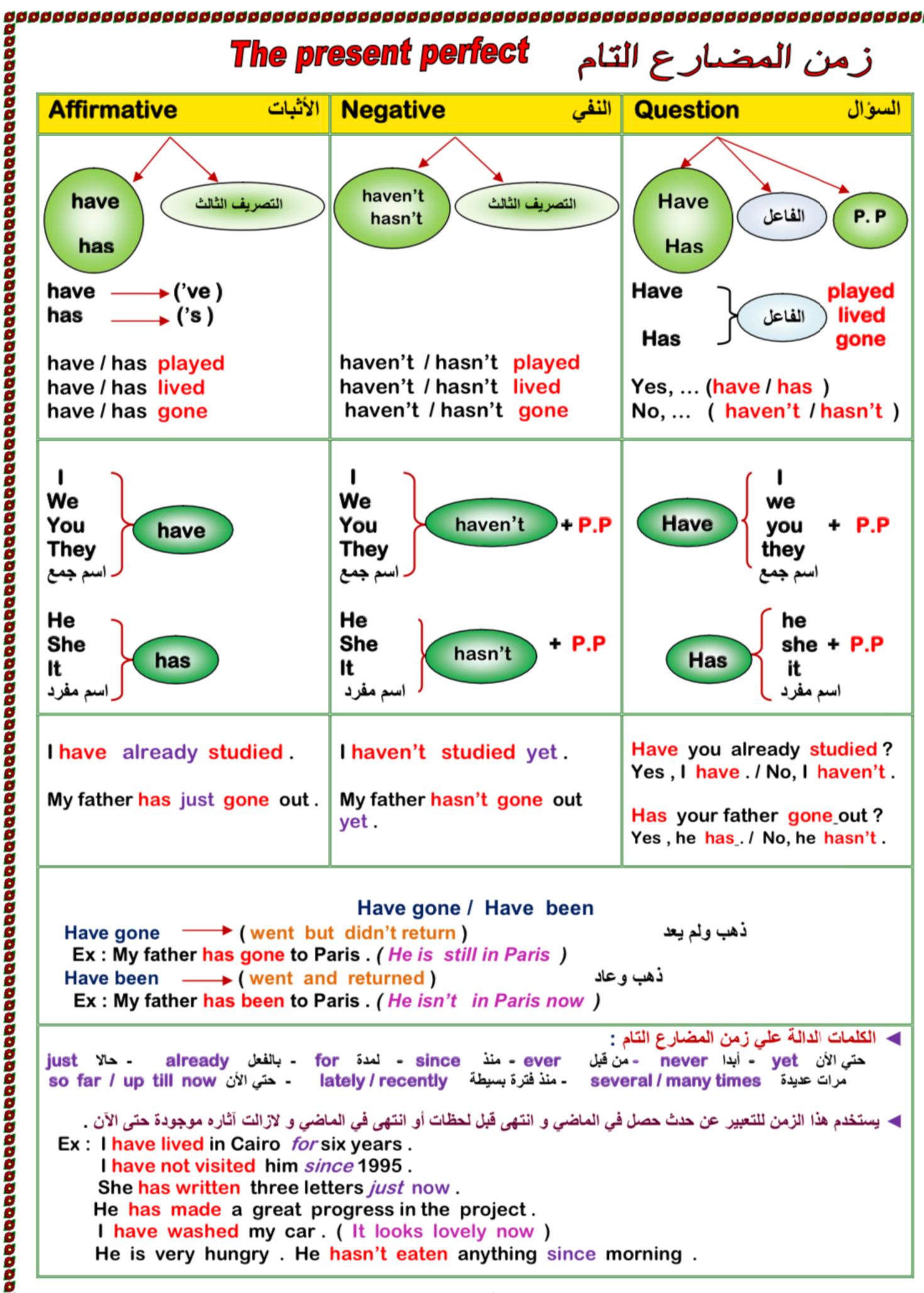
◄ اذا كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر.

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



قواعد اللغة الانجليزية كاملة لجميع ال...







الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام Time Words الكلمة Example Word Usage He has just / already gone out. ◄ نستخدمهم في الأثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) Just ◄ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للأستغراب عن

Time Words

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

الكلمة Word	الأستخدام	أمثلة Example
توا Just بالفعل already	◄ نستخدمهم في الأثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) ◄ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للأستغراب 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) . 	-This is the best meal I've ever eatenHave you ever been to Paris? No, I have never been to Paris. Yes, I went there last year.
		◄ أذا أستخدمنا كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط فأننا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط.
حتي الأن yet	◄ نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الأستفهامية أو المنفية .	Have you finished yet? No,I haven't finished yet.





Since 6:00 For an hour (one hour) / two hours Since Monday For a day (one day) / two days **Since 2003** For five years . Since yesterday For a day (one day). Since last (day / week / month / year) For a (day / week / month / year) Since last decade For ten years For 100 years Since last century Since my birthday For a long time لمدة طويلة لمدة طويلة Since World war II For ages Since morning الحظة For a while / a moment لاقيقة For a minute Since he came

◄ 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.



مضارع تام **حسر** (Since) مضارع تام

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

مضارع تام ، ماضي بسيط مضارع تام ، ماضي بسيط

Since he traveled, I haven't seen him.

◄ أذا 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)

(How long) نستخدم (Since , For) السؤال عن ا

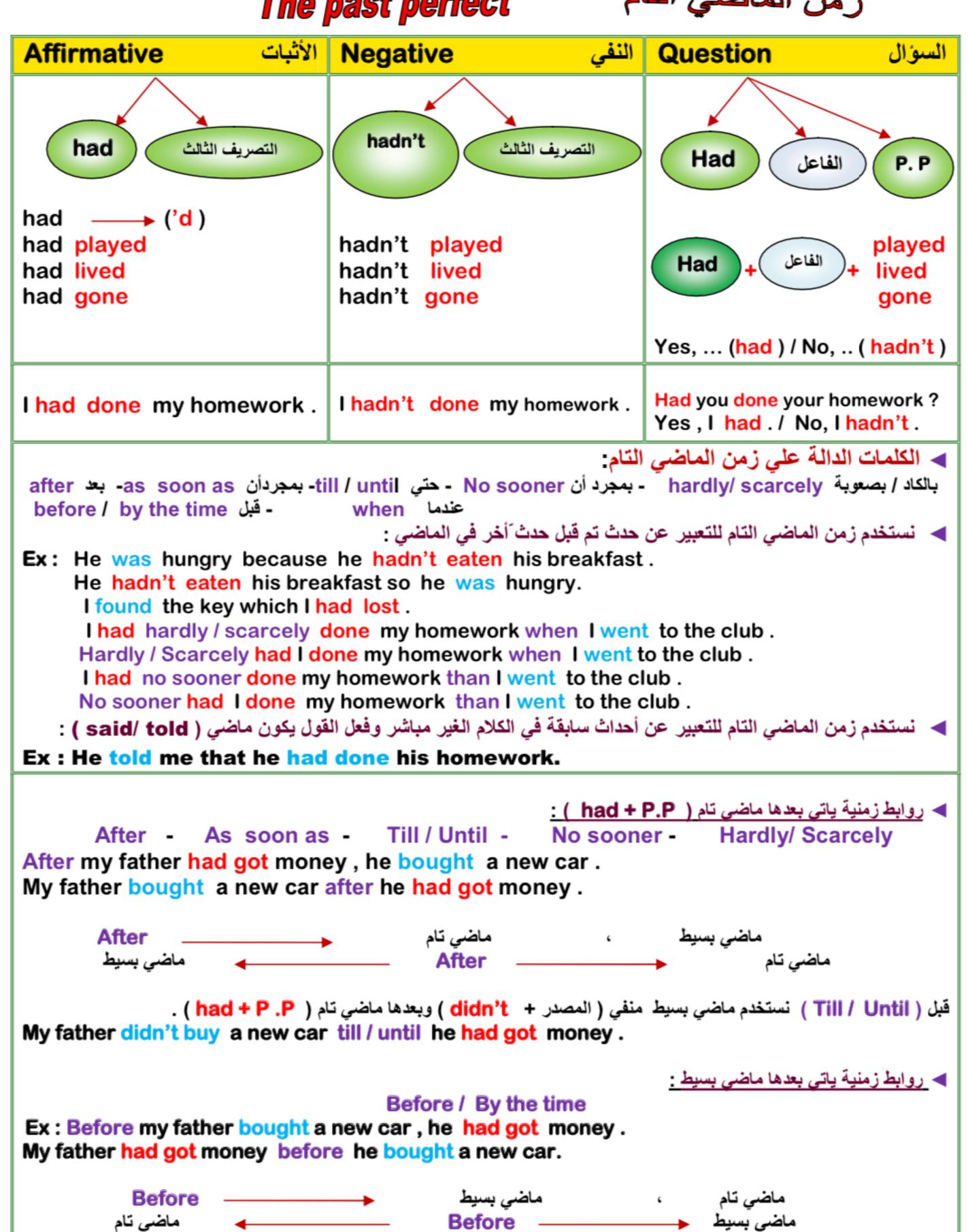
Ex: How long have you visited Paris?

I have visited Paris for several times.

I have visited Paris since 1998.

The past perfect

زمن الماضى التام



When I had finished my homework, I went to the club.

When I went to the club, I had finished my homework.

Ex: I waited till the train came. / After I studied, I went out.

◄ بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضى البسيط أو الماضى التام:

وأيضا يمكن أستخدام زمن الماضى البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة:

المبني للمعلوم و المبنى للمجهول

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

- ١. المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً. (يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة)
- ٢ . نضع فعل يكون (Verb to be) في نفس زمن الجملة مناسباً للمفعول به.
 - ٣. ضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.

- ؛ . نضع الفاعل مسبوقا ب (by) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً
- ٥. أي زيادة في الجملة يوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.
- يصرف فعل Verb to be مع الأزمنة المختلفة كما يلى:

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

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	الماضى التام
can be, could be, may be, might be, must be, ought to be	Modal Verbs	مع الأفعال الناقصة

Examples

مبنى للمعلوم Active	مبنى للمجهول Passive		
Ali writes letters everyweek.	Letters are written (by Ali) everyweek.		
She wrote a letter vesterdav.	A letter was written (bv her) vesterdav.		
Saif will buv a car next vear .	A car will be bought (by Saif) next vear.		
Khaled is helping Ahmed now.	Ahmed is being helped (bv Ali) now.		
She has already eaten the apple.	The apple has already been eaten.		
You should study your lessons.	Your lessons should be studied.		

السببية Causative



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

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	I'm having cake
cake.	made.
My sister was making me	I was having cake
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.

الصفات Adjectives

صفات قصيرة المقطع

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Old	Older than	The oldest
Nice	Nicer than	The nicest
Big	Bigger than	The biggest
Нарру	Happier than	The happiest

* عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع:
(۱) نضيف er للصفة .

۲) نضع than بعد الصفة .

Ex: The elephant is bigger than the lion.

عند المقارنة بين أكثر من أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع: ١) نضع the قبل الصفة.

۲) 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

ت عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع: ١) نضع (more / less) قبل الصفة .

۲) نضع than بعد الصفة .

Ex: Football is more exciting than handball.

" عند المقارنة بين أكثر من أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع: ١) نضع (the most / the least) قبل الصفة .

Ex: Football is the most exciting sport.



Positive		Comparative		Superlative	
Bad / ill	سئ / مريض	Worse than	أسوأ من	The worst	الأسوأ
Good / well	جید / بخیر	Better than	أفضل من	The best	الأفضل
كثيرللعدد Many	كثير للكمية Much /	More than	أكثر من	The most	الأكثر
Little	قليل للكمية	Less than	أقل من	The least	الأقل
Far	بعيد	farther than	أبعد من (للمسافة) أبعد من (للوقت)		الأبعد (للمسافة) الأبعد (للوقت)
		Turtiler than	ابعد من (سوس)	The fultilest	الابعد (سوست)



: (old / exciting) نستخدم الصفة العادية (1

- 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 .

: (so that / such that / too to) بين -

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.

: enough قبل

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

Ex: The tea isn't hot enough to drink.

(much taller / much more exciting) قبل صفة المقارنة بين أثنين (much taller / much more exciting) قبل صفة المقارنة بين أثنين

Ex: My friend is much older than me.



3) عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم — ◄ صفة المقارنة بين أثنين 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 أثنين .

Ex: It is the highest mountain I have ever seen.

It is the best meal I have ever eaten.

حند أستخدام الظروف المنتهية ب (ly) في المقارنة فأننا 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.

الظروف Adverbs الظروف الظروف المناذة المناذة

الصفة		لظرف	١
quick	سريع	quickly	بسرعة
careful	حريص	carefully	بحرص
simple	بسيط	simply	ببساطة
happy	سعيد	happily	بسعادة
dramatic	هائل	dramatically	بشكل هائل

نكون الظرف بأضافة (الا) للصفة

الصفة		الظرف	
good	جيد	well	بطريقة جيدة
early	مبكر	early	ميكرا
late	متأخر	late	متأخرا
hard	صعب	hard	بجد
fast	سريع	fast	بسرعة

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

 ◄ الصفة تصف الأسم وتأتي قبله : Ex : He is a rich man . ◄ الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد :
◄ الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد:
(be / am / is / are / was / were) فعل یکون
Ex: My friend was happy yesterday.
٢) 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.
ه) فع <i>ل</i> یجد (find) :
Ex: I found the film interesting.

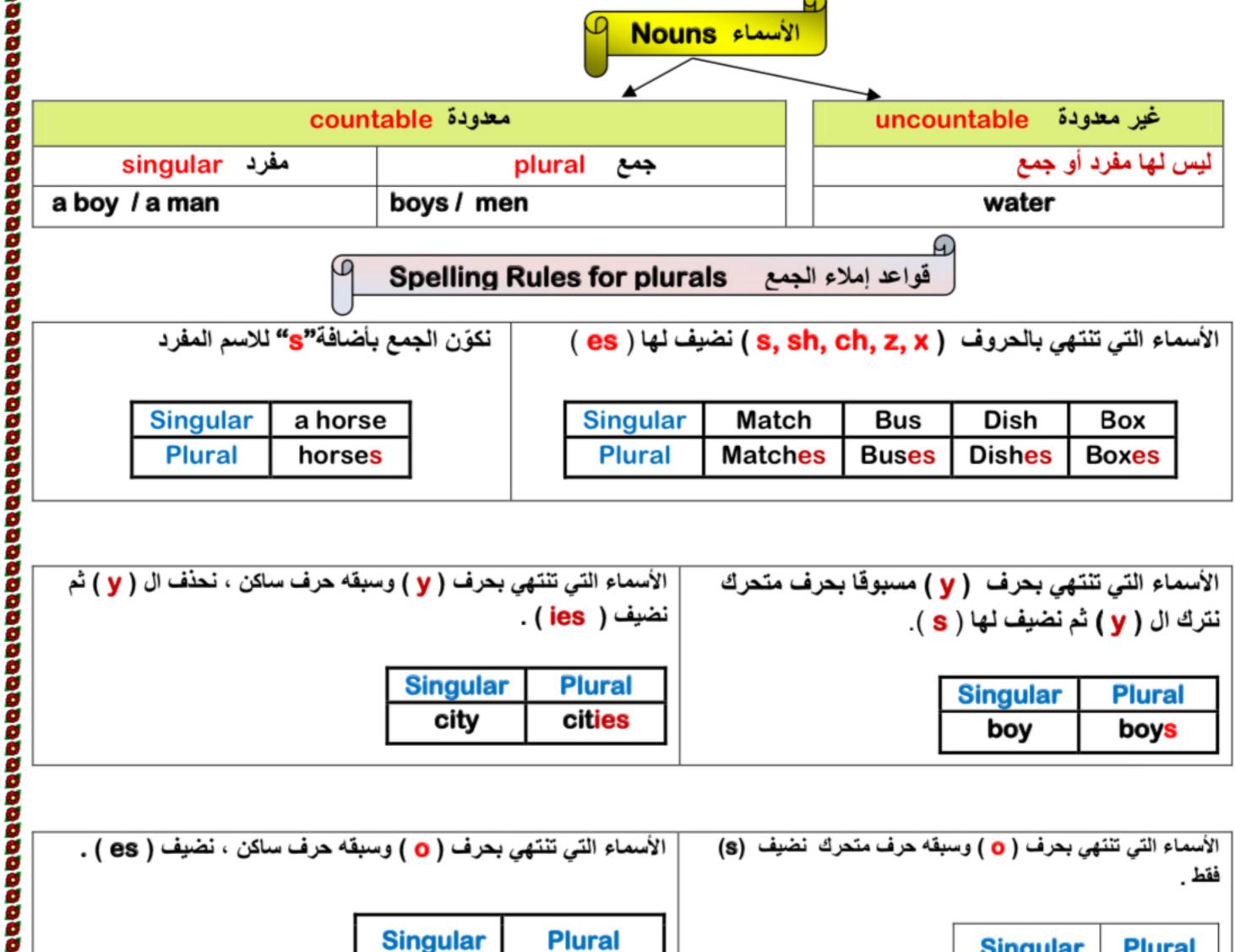
Order Of Adjectives ترتيب الصفات

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Nationality	Material	Purpose
ر أي	حجم	عمر	شکل	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).





قواعد إملاء الجمع Spelling Rules for plurals

نكون الجمع بأضافة"s" للاسم المفرد

Singular	a horse
Plural	horses

Singular	Match	Bus	Dish	Box
Plural	Matches	Buses	Dishes	Boxes

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

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال (y) ثم نضيف (ies) .

Singular	Plural
city	cities

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (٧) مسبوقا 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 (👩) وسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف (ع)

Singular	Plural
radio	radios
zoo	zoos

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) أو (fe) نقلب ال (f) أو (fe) الى (v) ثم نضيف (es) .

Singular Shelf		Knife	thief
Plural	Shelves	Knives	thieves
cliff —	شواذ :		

الأسماء المركبة تجمع حسب الاسم الأخير

Singular	Classroom	policeman
Plural	classrooms	policemen

Singular	cactus	Oasis	criterion	curriculum	formula	bureau
Plural	cacti	Oases	criteria	curricula	formulae /	bureaus /
					formulas	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) اشخاص / ناس		
foot	قدم	feet	أقدام	
tooth	سنة	teeth	أسنان	
goose	وزة	geese	أوز	
Ох	ثور	Oxen	ثيران	
mouse	فأر	mice	فئران	
louse	قملة	lice	قمل	



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

flour	دقیق	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	جبن	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 فأنه 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
A/an (one)	two / three / Both
The	The
Every / Each	معظم most / کل All
Each boy plays soccer. Each plays soccer. Every boy plays soccer.	A lot of (lots of) / Plenty of some ابعض / any
لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم each	enough کافی
بمفردها للتعبير عن الأسم المفرد أما every فلا بد ان يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد.	many / more / several / a number of
	A few / few / fewer

	ØØ
<u> </u>	ğ
محددات الأسماء	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
	8
الأسم الغير معدود Uncountable	8
(water , tea , coffee)	ğ
(water , tea , conce iiii)	ğ
The	ğ
	Ø
معظم most / کل All	0
A lot of (lots of)/	8
Plenty of some أي any أ	ğ
enough کافی	ğ
	ğ
much / more / a great deal of a quantity of / a mount of / a	Ø
bit of	0
قلیل A little / less	0
	8
	Ö
	ğ
السؤال (حسب نوع السؤال)	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
Do you have any books?	0
	0
◄ نستخدم (any) في السؤال العام .	8
Would you like some juice?	ğ
Can I have some milk?	ğ
▼ نستخدم (some) في سؤال الطلب	8
	8
استخد	ğ
	ğ
السوال (many / much)	0
Do you have many books?	8
	ğ
Would you like much juice?	Ö
nany / much) يمكن أن نستخدم	Ö
صفاد	
	0
mnlee	Ö
mples	
re my shoes.	Ö
ng fast.	0
	Ø
	Ö
Examples	Ö
I want another cup. /	0
Other people disagree.	
Where's the other boy?	8
Where are the other boys?	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
er وبين اثنين One another وبين اثنين	ĕ
	Ö
	0



اثبات (some)	النف <i>ي</i> (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 .			

(many / much / a lot of) استخدام

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

صفات الأشارة Demonstrative adjectives

	اسم مقرد	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.

أخر / أخرون Another / Other

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

لأكثر من اثنين One another وبين اثنين each other ونستخدم الأثنين 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 ع قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

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

(a /an) أستخدام

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.
بمعني "كل"	He washes his hands four times a day.
شواذ	an hour / a European city (h / E) حروف صامتة (an umbrella) an نضع a ← u اذا نطقنا ع
	an umbrella) an نضع a ←— u اذا نطقنا a
طع (a / an) فقط حسب النطق . ◄	(a university) a نضع y ← u اذا نطقنا √

استخدام (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 الأتجهات	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 أل مع الاسم الذي ذكر 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 أثنين)	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

قبل بعض الأماكن (أذا أستخدمناها بشكل عام) home / bed / hospital / school / college / university / prison /.... ∴ (The) أذا استخدمنا هذه الأماكن بشكل خاص فأننا نستخدم Ex: I go to school(بشكل عام)/ My father came to the school yesterday .(بشكل عام) قبل الوجبات الغذائية (بشكل عام) Breakfast / lunch / dinner ◄ اذا 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 (أذا أستخدمناها بشكل عام) music / water / work / life / weather / fish ◄ أذا أستخدمنا 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)



	جملة كاملة	عبارة	أمثلة Examples
	Because / As /	Because of /	He didn't come because he was ill .
de Sala	Since / For لأن	Due to / As a result of On account of بسبب / نتیجة ل	 He didn't come because of his illness / being ill. I didn't go out due to the cold weather.
	Although	Despite /	 Although he is poor, he is happy. He is happy though he is poor.
	Though Even though بالرغم من	In spite of بالرغم من	 Despite being poor, he is happy. In spite of his poverty, he is happy.
	Nevertheless However مع ذلك But ولكن		 He is poor. Nevertheless, he is happy. He is poor. However, he is happy. He is poor but he is happy.



(جملتان متصلتان) → So Thus / Therefore / As a result / (جملتان منفصلتان)→ consequently

- He was ill so he didn't go to school .
- He didn't study. As a result, he failed the exam.

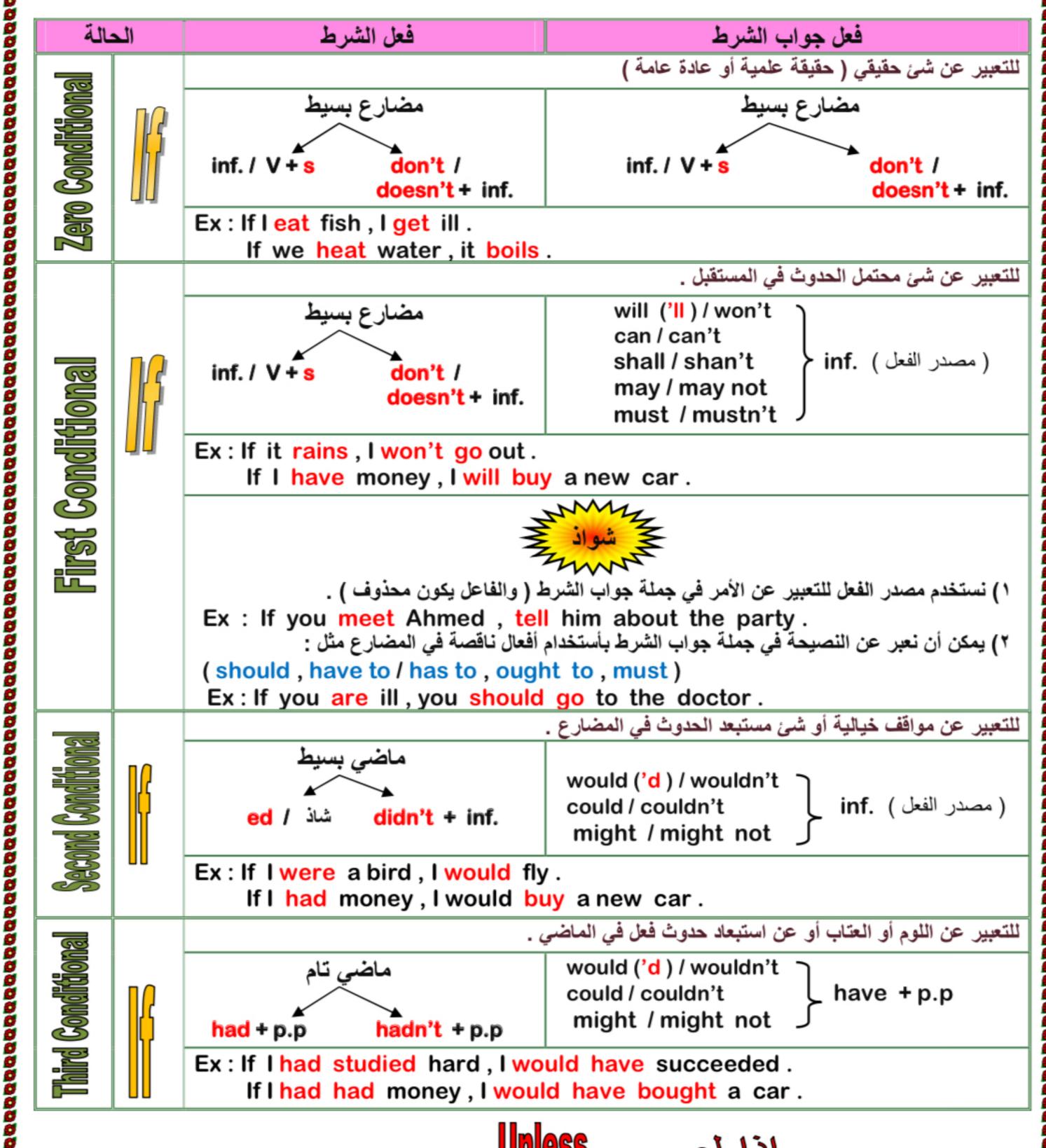
that صفة عادية / ظرف So that اسم مفرد + صفة عادية that مصدر الفعل + enough to صفة عادية enough for + فعل + ing صفة عادية

- 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
	in order that کی So that	To / in order to So as to	 I study hard so that I can get high marks I study hard so as to get high marks .
2 · 2 3		In order not to So as not to کي لا	I study hard in order not to fail the exam.
	من أجل For	عبارة عبارة ing + فعل	 I study hard for good marks. I study hard for getting good marks.
	Ĭ	ĭ	Evernles
			Examples
Met	as, as if, as though کما لو کان	He speaks as ifIt looks as if it	•
Month of the second		ير حقيقية و مجرد خيال . حقيقية و مجرد خيال .	لاحظ استخدام (were) بدلاً من (was) لأنها غ لاحظ استخدام (would) بدلاً من (will) لأنها غير ،
		HWW.	½

		Examples
THE !	as, as if, as though کما لو کان	 He speaks as if he were a king. It looks as if it would rain.
The state of the s		لاحظ استخدام (were) بدلاً من (was) لأنها غير حقيقية و مجرد خيال . لاحظ استخدام (would) بدلاً من (will) لأنها غير حقيقية و مجرد خيال .

أذا / لو (الجمل الشرطية) (Conditional sentences



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 التمنى المستحيل Expressing Regret / far wish

Present	عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط	Past	عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام
I wish I	were a bird. / If only I were a bird.	I wish I ha	d studied my lessons.
If only I	knew how to drive a car.	If only I	had woken up early.
I wish you	wouldn't arrive late all the time.		

الجمل المركبة Compound Sentences

الروابط Connectors	Examples
For لأن	He loves Science for he wants to be a scientist.
And e	She went shopping and she bought vegetables.
Nor e Y	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.
ولذلك So	He studied hard so he got high marks.

جمل مثبتة

	Compound	d Sentences الجمل المركبة	
الروابط Connectors	Examples	أمثلة	
For لأن	1	Science for he wants to be a scientist.	
او And		shopping and she bought vegetables.	
Nor ولا		n't relaxed nor have they studied.	
ولکن But	-	hard but he failed the exam.	
او Or		oin a university or you can have a job.	
ولكن Yet		ate yet he slept early.	
ولذلك 50		hard so he got high marks.	
	110	حمل مثبتة	
Paired Connectors		Examples	
Both and	كلا من	1 7	
لصيغة الجمع (play)	, *	- Both Ali and Saif play soccer.	
/ Not only but also لكن أيضا	ليس فقط و	-Not only Reem but also her sisters play tennis. -Not only has she succeeded but also / as well she has got high marks. not only الفعل المساعد على الفاعل الفساعد على الفاعل على الفاعل المساعد على الفاعل على الفاعل المساعد على الفاعل المساعد على الفاعل على الفاعل المساعد على المساع	
+ فعل مساعد مثبت) And also	- فاعل)	- Reem plays tennis and also do her sisters.	
(فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) 50 ,		- Reem plays tennis, so do her sisters.	
فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل) And) too	- Reem plays tennis and her sisters do too.	
		جمل منفية	
Neither nor (nor) بعد	ليس ولا الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل	 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) (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) (neither) بدلا من (nor)		-Reem doesn't play tennis and neither do her sisters Reem doesn't play tennis, neither do her sisters.	
And (فعل مساعد + فاعل) either		-Reem doesn't play tennis and her sisters don't either.	
		جمل للتعبير عن خيارين	
Either or	اما أو الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل		
(01)		* #11 - #11 1	
(01)		جمل للتعبير عن التحذير	

جمل منفية

اليس ولا Neither or	- Neither Reem nor her sisters play tennis.
الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد (nor)	- Neither Reem nor her sister plays tennis.
and neither (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت)	-Reem doesn't play tennis and neither do her sisters.
neither (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت)	- Reem doesn't play tennis, neither do her sisters.
یمکن استخدام (nor) بدلا من (neither)	
not) either + فعل مساعد + فاعل	-Reem doesn't play tennis and her sisters don't either.

جمل للتعبير عن خيارين

اما أو Either or	Either Moza or her sister feeds the cat.
الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد (or)	

جمل للتعبير عن التحذير

والا Or / Otherwise	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 (Neither)





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قواعد اللغة الانجليزية كاملة لجميع ال...

المفرد (wants)

Ex: Neither of my parents lives with me.

نستخدم (Neither) عند التحدث عن اثنين ولا نستخدم (none)

33 ×

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 / in the middle of the day / in three hours / in a fee	ng-fall (autumn) / in the morning – afternoon - evening www.			
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)			
aı		(*** * ** * ** * * * * * * * * * * * *			
at	at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch - dinn				

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 أخري أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة :
0	on the wall / on the table / on a tree / on a field / on a plain / on a farm
at	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب اليها لنري الناس أو نفعل شئ :
at	at the bus stop / at the doctor's / at school / at the end of the road / at the mall / at the door / at home

حروف جر للمكان Prepositions of place

over		فوق	below / under / b	نحت eneath
behind			in front of	أمام
near / by	/ قریب	بجوار next to	far away from	بعيد عن
inside		داخل	outside	خارج
at the top		في الأعلي	at the bottom	في الأستقل

in the middle / centre في الوسط on the corner في الركن / في الزاوية across from عبر / في الجانب الأخر من

ستخدم حرف الجر by للتعبير عن وسائل المواصلات:

by bus / by car / by taxi بالباص / بالسيارة / بالتاكسي on foot

Prepositional verbs

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

9	cheque	for /	a demand	for/ a need	for / a	reason for
а	cheque	101 /	a ucmanu	ioi/ a necu	IUI / a	i cason ioi

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

أفعال ناقصة تدل علي القدرة Modals of Ability

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Present	can + inf.	cannot (can't) + inf.	Can + الفاعل + inf. ?
	Ex: He can swim.	Ex: He can't swim.	Ex: Can he swim ?
	(am / is / are) able to + inf. Ex: He's able to swim.	(Am / is / are) not able to + inf. EX: He's not able to swim.	Am / Is / Are + الفاعل + able to + inf. ? Ex: Is he able to swim ?
Past	could + inf.	could not (couldn't)	Could + الفاعل + inf. ?
	Ex : He could swim last day.	Ex : He couldn't swim last day.	Ex: Could he swim last day?
	(was / were) able to + inf. Ex: He was able to swim.	(was / were) not able to + inf. Ex: He wasn't able to swim.	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?

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الالزام Modals of Obligation

		Affirmative	Negative	
	Present	Must + inf.	Mustn't + inf.	
		You must come on time.	You mustn't smoke here.	
	Past	had to + inf. / must have + V3	didn't have + inf. / mustn't have + V3	
1		You had to come on time yesterday.	You didn't have to come on time yesterday.	
		I failed the exam. I must have studied.	I failed the exam. I mustn't have played.	

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة Modals of Necessity

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	have to / has to + inf.	(don't/doesn't) have to + inf.
	You are fat. You have to go on a diet. He is fat. He has to go on a diet.	-You are thin. You don't have to go on a diet He is thin. He doesn't have to go on a diet.
	have got to / has got to + inf. You have got 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.
	need to + inf. You need to study for your exam.	needn't to + inf. / don't need to + infThere is no exam. You needn't to study. / You don't need to study.
		التعبير عن شئ غير ضروري ولا أفعله دائما في الحاضر نستخدم: . needn't to ولا نستخدم (don't need to + inf.) ← - My eyesight is good. I don't need to wear glasses.
Past	had to + inf. He was ill. He had to take medicine.	didn't have + inf. He was well. He didn't have to take medicine.
	had got to + inf.	hadn't got to + inf.
	He had got to take medicine.	You hadn't got to take medicine.
	The mad got to take medicine.	Tou maunt got to take mealenie.
	Need have + p.p. We need have booked a table. The restaurant is full.	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.
		التعبير عن شئ غير ضروري ولم نفعله في الماضي نستخدم: needn't have + V3 ولا نستخدم (didn't need to + inf.) ← - We had much petrol so we didn't need to stop.

Modals of Advice أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن النصح

	Affirmative	Negative		
Present	should + inf.	shouldn't + inf.		
	ought to + inf.	oughtn't to + inf. had better not + inf.		
	had better +inf.			
	Ex: You're tired. You should rest.	Ex: You're fat. You shouldn't drink pop.		
Past	should have + V3	shouldn't have + V3 / oughtn't to have + V3		
	ought to have + V3	Ex: He made an accident. He shouldn't have driven		
	Ex: He was tired. He should have rested.	very fast. He made an accident. He oughtn't to have driven		
	He was tired. He ought to have rested.			
		very fast.		

Modals of Possibility / Probability / deduction أفعال ناقصة تدل علي الأستنتاج أو الأحتمال

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

عندما نكون متأكدين بنسبة ١٠٠% فأننا نستخدم فعل يكون (am / is / are / was / were) نستخدم (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	
Will ('II)	won't	
I think it will rain.	I think it won't rain.	
(Am / is / are) going to + inf. It's cloudy. I believe it's going to rain.	(am / is / are) not going to + inf. It's not cloudy. It's not going to rain.	

Making requests (Modal + you) : أفعال ناقصة للطلب

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

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

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.

الكلم المباشر والغير مباشر Direct & Indirect Speech الكلام المباشر والغير مباشر

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

- تذكر أن نستخدم أزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول (told/said/asked/wondered) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والأستفهامية. - في الجمل الأمرية وجمل 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 day after /	The before
						The previous day	The following day	



نستخدم (un / in / il / ir / dis / anti / non) بمعني (not) للتعبير عن عكس الكلمة :

unhappy / unreal / unable / unlucky / unfortunate / unmarried / unimportant / unwise/unsuitable

inaccurate / incomplete / inefficient / inactive / inexact / inappropriate / inconvenient / indirect / insincere / incorrect / inability / informal

improper / impolite / impossible / impatient / imperfect / impure / immaterial / immoral

illegal / illiterate / illogical

irregular / irrelevant / irrespective / irresponsible

discover / dislike / disinfect / dishonest / disagree / disobey / disobedient / discontinue

anti-smoking / anti-slavery / antibiotic / anti-racism

nonsmoker / nonstop / nonsense / nonresident / nonstop

نستخدم (over) بمعنى زيادة عن اللزوم:

overcrowded / overpopulated / overwork / over time / over dose / overeat / oversleep

نستخدم (under / sub) بمعني تحت أو أسفل:

subway / submarine / subordinate

underground / under age / underline



ar (liar)/er (teacher)/eer(engineer)/or (visitor)/ist(scientist) / ent(president)/ant (assistant)/ian (musician)
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)
fy (beautify)/en (widen)/ise (advise)/ize (summarize)/ate (activate)
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 ly (slowly - simply - happily- dramatically) / wards (forwards - backwards- towards)