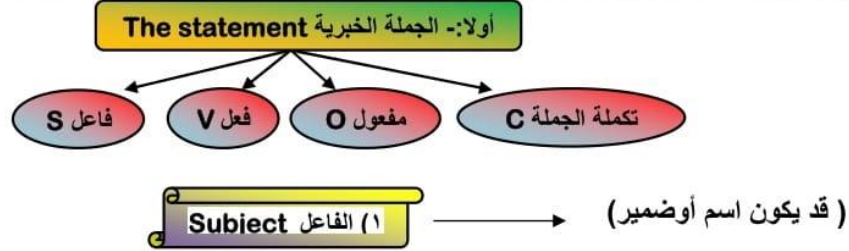


ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

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ضمائر الفاعل

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

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Verb الفعل (٢)



مضارع	ماضي	شكل الفعل	أمثلة
am / is / are	was / were	الفعل + ing (playing / eating) التصريف الثالث (played / eaten)	I'm eating fish . (active) Music is played by Ali.(passive)
do / does	did	المصدر (play / eat)	I didn't play football yesterday.
have / has	had	التصريف الثالث (played / eaten)	He has just played tennis.

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

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

وقد يكون في الجملة فعل اساسي فقط وذلك مع زماني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

Ex : 1) I play tennis everyday . 2) He plays tennis every day . 3) She played yesterday.

وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل اساسي (وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة) :

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

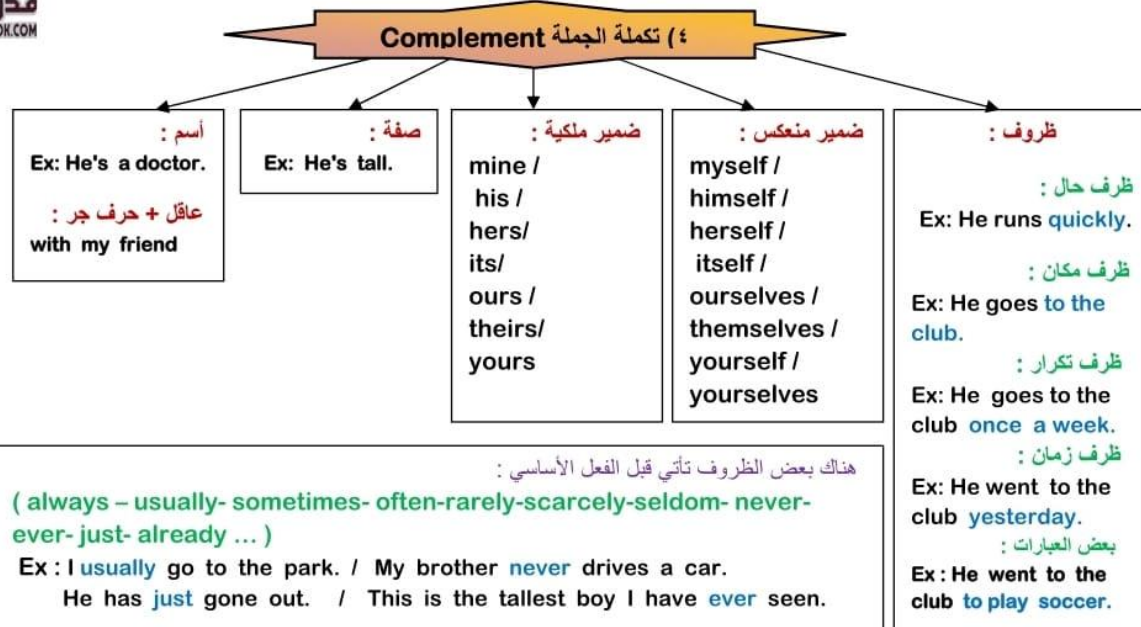
Object المفعول (٣)

(قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر المفعول

ضمير فاعل	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
ضمير مفعول	me	him	her	it	you	us	them

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لتحويل الجملة الى عبارة نتبع الآتي :

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

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

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

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Pronouns الضمانر

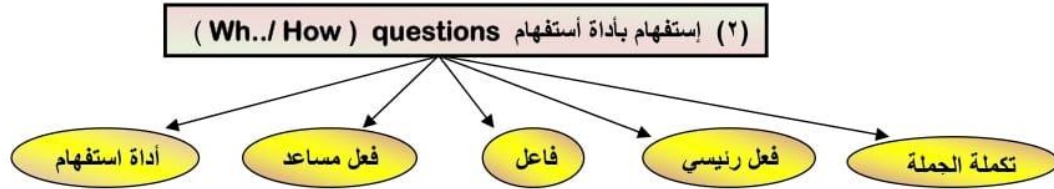
Subject Pronouns ضمانر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمانر المفعول به	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمانر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns ضمانر الانعكاس
I	me	my	mine ملكي	myself نفسي / بنفسي
He	him	his	his ملكه	himself نفسه / بنفسه
She	her	her	hers ملكها	herself نفسها / بنفسها
It	it	its	its ملكه / ملكها (لغير العاقل)	itself نفسه / بنفسه / نفسها / بنفسها (لغير العاقل)
We	us	our	ours ملكنا	ourselves أنفسنا / بأنفسنا
They	them	their	theirs ملكهم	themselves أنفسهم / بأنفسهم
You	you	your	yours ملكك	yourself نفسك / بنفسك
You	you	your	yours ملككم	yourselves أنفسكم / بأنفسكم

أستخدام الضمانر

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

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

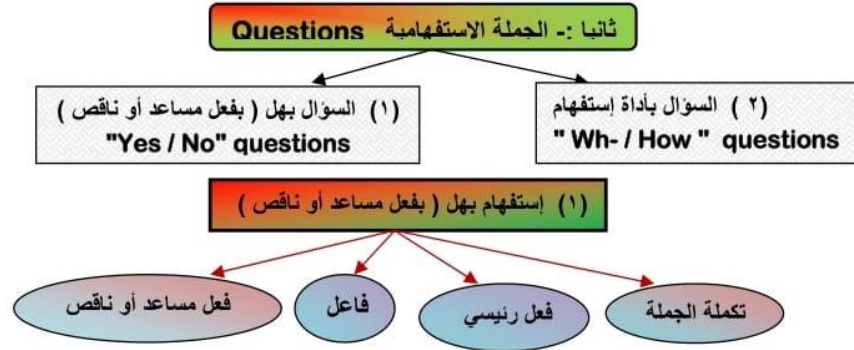
ملحوظة : إذا استخدمنا أداة الاستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلا نضع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة .

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

(اسم) = What + n. (صفة) = How + adj.

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية



في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو ناقص : (تسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو) .		
الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الاجابة
- They are playing .	Are they playing ?	Yes, they are . No, they aren't .
- He is reading a book.	Is he reading a book ?	Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .
- I am eating fish .	Are you eating fish ?	Yes, I am . / No, I am not .
- I was sleeping .	Were you sleeping ?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
- We were studying .	Were you studying ?	Yes, we were . No, we weren't .
- I have got a car .	Have you got a car ?	Yes, I have . / No, I haven't .
- He has got a car .	Has he got a car ?	Yes, he has . / No, he hasn't .
- We had got a car .	Had you got a car ?	Yes, we had . / No, we hadn't .
- I will play football .	Will you play football ?	Yes, I will . / No, I won't .
- I can ride a bike .	Can you ride a bike ?	Yes, I can . / No, I can't .
- You should play sports .	Should I play sports ?	Yes, you should . / No, you shouldn't .
<p>في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد (نستخدم do , does , did) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل في المصدر (play) ← نستخدم (do) بعد (We , You , They ، الأسم الجمع) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل منتهي ب s (plays) ← نستخدم (does) بعد (He , She , It ، الأسم المفرد ، الأسم الغير معدود ، الأسم المفرد) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل في الماضي (played) ← نستخدم (did) مع الكل .</p>		
- I play football .	Do you play football ?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
- He plays football .	Does he play football ?	Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .
- He played football .	Did he play football ?	Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .
- I went to school.	Did you go to school ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
<p>اذا استخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فإننا نستخدم (do , does , did) :</p>		
- 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 .

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Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الاسم أو الضمير في الجملة الثانية .

Ex : The boy was tall . He broke the glass. → The boy , who broke the glass , was tall.

Relative Pn.	Usage	Example
Who	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)	The boy ,(who) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Whom	للعاقل (مفعول فقط)	The boy , (whom) I met , was playing.
Which	لغير العاقل	I drove the car which my father bought me.
That	للعاقل وغير العاقل	The boy ,(that) I met , was playing. I drove the car that my father bought me.
Whose	للملكية (مع العاقل وغير العاقل)	This is the woman whose son died. The dog , whose leg was broken , was small.
When	لوقت	The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.
Where	للمكان	This is the school where we learn.
Why	للسبب	I don't know the reason why he was absent.
How	للكيفية أو الحال	He told me how to face challenges.
What	للأشياء مسبقة ب all	This is all what I have.

ملاحظات هامة

إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فإننا نستخدم Whom مع العاقل و Which مع غير العاقل .

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

This is the school in which I learnt.

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

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

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

Ex : The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
/ I ate the apple that was on the table.

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Negative Sentence الجملة المنفية

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

- عند النفي نستخدم (فعل أساسي + **not** + فعل مساعد)

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة (تضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص وتترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو).

1) I'm eating some fish now.	1) I'm not eating any fish now.
2) He's playing tennis now.	2) He's not playing tennis now.
3) They were sleeping.	3) They were not sleeping.
4) She has just studied English.	4) She has not studied English yet.
5) I have got a car.	5) I have not got a car.
6) I will come tomorrow.	6) I won't come tomorrow.
7) You should sleep early.	7) You shouldn't sleep early.

في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم (**do / does / did**) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع (**not**) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر .
نستخدم (**do**) بعد (الاسم الجمع ، I , We , You , They) و (**does**) بعد (الاسم الغير معدود ، الاسم المفرد ، He , She , It) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما (**did**) نستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

1) I drive my car every day.	1) I don't drive my car every day.
2) He drives a car every day.	2) He doesn't drive a car every day.
3) She drove a car yesterday.	3) She didn't drive a car yesterday.

في حالة استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كإفعال أساسية نستخدم (**do / does / did**) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع (**not**) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.

1) I have a car.	1) I don't have a car.
2) He has curly hair.	2) He doesn't have curly hair.
3) I had some friends.	3) I didn't have any friends.
4) I have to study.	4) I don't have to study.
5) He has to get up early.	5) He doesn't have to get up early.
6) They had to play well.	6) They didn't have to play well.
7) I do my homework.	7) I don't do my homework.
8) He does his homework.	8) He doesn't do his homework.
9) They did all their best.	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.	1) I am not a boy.
2) She was ill.	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.	1) He never plays tennis.
2) There was something on the table.	2) There was nothing (none) on the table.
3) There was somebody in the park.	3) There was nobody (no one / none) in the park.
4) I like fish and meat.	4) I don't like fish or meat. / I like neither fish nor meat.
5) Both of my parents love shopping.	5) Neither of my parents loves shopping.
6) All (All of the) students like English	6) None of the students (like / likes) English.

- نستخدم (**Neither**) عند التحدث عن اثنين أما (**none / no one / no body**) نستخدمهم عند التحدث عن مجموعة .

- بعد (**neither**) نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (**loves**) أما بعد (**none**) يمكن استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد (**likes**) أو فعل لصيغة الجمع (**like**) ولكن الأفضل استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد (**likes**).

- نستخدم (**any**) بدلا من (**some**) و (**yet**) بدلا من (**just / already**) و (**or**) بدلا من (**and**) و (**neither**) بدلا من (**both**) و (**none**)

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

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أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
cost يكلف	cost	cost	break يكسر	broke	broken
cut يقطع / يجرع	cut	cut	choose يختار	chose	chosen
hit يضرب / يصطدم	hit	hit	speak يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	spoken
hurt يؤذي / يصيب	hurt	hurt	steal يسرق	stole	stolen
let يدع / يترك / يسمح	let	let	wake يوقظ	woke	woken
put يضع	put	put	drive يسوق	drove	driven
shut يغلق	shut	shut	ride يركب	rode	ridden
			rise يرتفع / يشرق	rose	risen
			write يكتب	wrote	written
lend يسلف	lent	lent	beat بهزم / يضرب / ينبض	beat	beaten
send يرسل	sent	sent	bite يعض	bit	bitten
spend يقضي / ينفق	spent	spent	hide يخفي / يختبئ	hid	hidden
build يبني	built	built			
burn يحرق / يحترق	burnt	burnt	eat يأكل	ate	eaten
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt	fall يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
smell يشم	smelt	smelt	forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten
lose يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost	give يعطي	gave	given
shoot يطلق	shot	shot	see يرى	saw	seen
get يحصل	got	got	take يأخذ	took	taken
light يضيئ	lit	lit			
			blow يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
sit يجلس	sat	sat	grow يكبر / يزرع	grew	grown
keep يحفظ	kept	kept	know يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
sleep ينام	slept	slept	throw يرمي / يلقف	threw	thrown
feel يشعر / يحس	felt	felt	fly يطير	flew	flown
leave يترك	left	left	draw يرسم	drew	drawn
meet يقابل	met	met	show يبين / يوضح	showed	shown
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt			
mean يعني / يقصد	meant	meant			
			begin يبدأ	began	begun
bring يحضر	brought	brought	drink يشرب	drank	drunk
buy يشتري	bought	bought	swim يسبح	swam	swum
fight يخاصم / يتشاجر	fought	fought	ring يرن / يثق	rang	rung
think يفكر / يعتقد	thought	thought	sing يغني	sang	sung
catch يمسك / يصطاد	caught	caught	run يجري	ran	run
teach يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught			
			come يأتي	came	come
sell يبيع	sold	sold	become يصبح	became	become
tell يخبر / يحكي	told	told	go يذهب	went	gone
find يجد	found	found			
have يمتلك	had	had			
hear يسمع	heard	heard			
hold يمسك / يمسك	held	held			
read يقرأ	read	read			
say يقول	said	said			
pay يدفع / يسدد	paid	paid			
make يجعل / يصنع	made	made			
stand يقف	stood	stood			
understand يفهم	understood	understood			
shine يشرق / يسطع	shone	shone			

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

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

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

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

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

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

(2) فعل منتهي ب (V+ ing (ing

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

The present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p>		<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p>		<p>I we you they اسم جمع</p> <p>Do</p> <p>he she it اسم مفرد</p>	
<p>I usually go to school.</p> <p>Ali plays football.</p> <p>They ride bikes .</p> <p>My sister reads stories .</p>		<p>I don't go to school .</p> <p>Ali doesn't play football.</p> <p>They don't ride bikes .</p> <p>My sister doesn't read stories.</p>		<p>Do you go to school ? Yes, I do . / No, I don't .</p> <p>Does Ali play football ? Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .</p> <p>What do they ride ? They ride bikes .</p> <p>What does your sister read ? She reads stories .</p>	
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط :</p> <p>Always دائما - usually عادة - sometimes أحيانا - often غالبا - seldom / scarcely / rarely نادرا - never أبدا</p> <p>Every / Each (day - week- month- year...) كل (يوم - أسبوع - شهر - سنة)</p> <p>Once Twice Three times</p> <p>a</p> <p>day week month year</p> <p>- I usually go to the park . The sun rises in the east . My father works in an office.</p> <p>Ex : When I travel to Paris , I will see Eiffel Tower.</p>					

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

Tenses الأزمنة

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

Past Simple ماضي بسيط	Regular (played) منتظم Irregular (went) شاذ	المصدر + didn't didn't (play / go)	? المصدر + الفاعل + Did Did you (play / go) yesterday?
كلماته	yesterday - once - one day - ago - in the past - last (day / week ..) - in 1990 - WW1		

Future Simple مستقبل بسيط	(will / shall) + المصدر (play) I will play tomorrow. (am-is-are)+going to + inf. I'm going to play tomorrow.	(play) المصدر + won't I won't play tomorrow. (am-is-are) not + going to + inf. I'm not going to play.....	? المصدر + الفاعل + will Will you play tomorrow ? (Am-Is-Are)+ الفاعل + going to +inf.? Are you going to play tomorrow ?
كلماته	tomorrow - next (day / week ..) - soon - today - in the future - in (two weeks) - hope - wish		

Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	(am-is-are) + v + ing (playing) I'm playing now.	(am-is-are) not + v + ing I'm not playing now.	(Am-Is-Are) + الفاعل + V + ing ? Are you playing ?
كلماته	now - at this moment - at the present time - these days - this week - Look ! - Listen !		

Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	(was -were) + v + ing (playing) I was playing at 6 last day.	(was /were) + not + v + ing I wasn't playing at 6 last day.	(was / were) + الفاعل + V + ing Were you playing at 6 last day?
كلماته	While (As) بينما - When عندما - All (day - night) (الليلة / اليوم) - طوال (اليوم / الليلة) - at 6:00 yesterday		

Present Perfect مضارع تام	(have / has) + V3 (played) I have just played tennis.	(have /has)+ not + V3 (played) I haven't played tennis yet.	(have / has) + الفاعل + V3 ? Have you played yet ?
كلماته	just - already - ever - never - for - since- yet - several times - so far - lately - recently		

Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر	(have / has) + been + V+ing I have been playing for 2 hours.	(have /has)+ not + been+ V+ing I haven't been playing	(have /has) + الفاعل + been+ V+ ing Have you been playing ?
---	---	--	--

Past Perfect ماضي تام	had + (V3) (played / gone) I had played tennis .	hadn't + (V3) (played/ gone) I hadn't played tennis .	had + فاعل + (V3) (played) ? Had you played tennis ?
كلماته	(After - As soon as) / (Till - Until) / (Before - By the time)		

◀ شكل جميع الأزمنة كما هو (في الإثبات والنفي والسؤال) ماعدا زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط .
 ▶ في زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط (نستخدم مصدر الفعل في النفي والمضارع بعد Verb to Do) .

Examples

اثبات	نفي	سؤال
He plays football . He played football .	He doesn't play football . He didn't play football .	Does he play football ? Did he play football ?

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The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

Nouns الأسماء

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

Spelling Rules for plurals قواعد إملاء الجمع

تكوّن الجمع بإضافة "s" للاسم المفرد		الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف (s, sh, ch, z, x) تضيف لها (es)				
Singular	a horse	Singular	Match	Bus	Dish	Box
Plural	horses	Plural	Matches	Buses	Dishes	Boxes

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال (y) ثم نضيف (ies) .		الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك نترك ال (y) ثم نضيف لها (s) .				
Singular	city	Singular	boy	Singular	city	Singular
Plural	cities	Plural	boys	Plural	cities	Plural

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نضيف (es) .		الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف (s) فقط .				
Singular	potato	Singular	radio	Singular	potato	Singular
Plural	potatoes	Plural	radios	Plural	potatoes	Plural
Singular	tomato	Singular	zoo	Singular	tomato	Singular
Plural	tomatoes	Plural	zoos	Plural	tomatoes	Plural

الأسماء المركبة تجمع حسب الاسم الأخير		الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) أو (fe) نقبل ال (f) أو (fe) الي (v) ثم نضيف (es) .				
Singular	Shelf	Singular	Classroom	Singular	thief	Singular
Plural	Shelves	Plural	classrooms	Plural	thieves	Plural
cliff → cliffs شواذ :						

Singular	cactus	Oasis	criterion	curriculum	formula	bureau
Plural	cacti	Oases	criteria	curricula	formulae / formulas	bureaus / bureaux

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

The future simple

زمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	المسؤل
will ('ll) shall	المصدر	won't shan't	المصدر	Will Shall Yes, will / shall No, won't / shan't	المصدر الفاعل
◀ نستخدم (shall) فقط مع (I , we) أما (will) فنستخدمها مع جميع الضمائر .					
I will come tomorrow . I will travel next week .		I won't come tomorrow . I won't travel next week .		Will you come tomorrow ? Yes, I will . / No, I won't . When will you travel ? I'll travel next week .	
شكل آخر للمستقبل					
am is are	+ going to + المصدر	am not isn't aren't	+ going to + المصدر	Am Is Are	+ S + going to + المصدر
I'm going to watch TV today . My friend is going to study .		I'm not going to watch TV today. My friend isn't going to study .		Are you going to watch TV ? Yes, I am . / No, I'm not . Is your friend going to study ? Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .	
الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المستقبل البسيط : (tomorrow - غدا - next (day - week - month - year) القادمة (اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة) (soon - قريبا - hope / wish - يأمل / يتمني - In the future في المستقبل - In 2050)					
▶ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط (will + inf.) للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل Ex: He will travel next week . ▶ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن التنبؤ : Ex: I think Ali will come soon . ▶ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ : Ex: I'm hungry. I will have a sandwich . ▶ عند وجود دليل نستخدم (be + going to + inf.) بدلا من (will) Ex: There are dark clouds . It's going to rain . ▶ ونستخدم (be + going to + inf.) أو (will + inf.) للتعبير عن النية : Ex: I'm going to study English today . I will study English today . ▶ لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية مباشرة وإنما نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط : Ex: After I finish university , I will have a job . / When I go to Paris , I'm going to buy a new car . ▶ لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية : Ex: If we boil water , it turns into steam (will turn) لا يجوز ان نقول ▶ يمكن ان نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + فعل + ing) للتعبير عن المستقبل (عندما يكون الحدث مؤكدا) . Ex: My father has got a ticket . He is traveling next week .					

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محددات الأسماء (ما يأتي قبل الأسماء) Noun Quantifiers

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

استخدام (some / any)

السؤال (حسب نوع السؤال)	النفي (any)	اثباتات (some)
Do you have any books ?	I don't have any books.	I have some books .
Would you like some juice ?	I wouldn't like any juice .	I'd like some juice .
Can I have some milk ?	I don't want any milk .	I want some milk .

◀ نستخدم (any) في السؤال العام .
◀ نستخدم (some) في سؤال الطلب أو العرض .

استخدام (many / much / a lot of)

السؤال (many / much)	النفي (many / much)	اثباتات (a lot of)
Do you have many books ?	I don't have many books.	I have a lot of books .
Would you like much juice ?	I wouldn't like much juice .	I'd like a lot of juice .

◀ يمكن أن نستخدم (many / much) في الإثبات بعد كلمة (too)
too many / too much

صفات الإشارة Demonstrative adjectives

اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	Examples
This	These	This is my book. / These are my shoes.
That	Those	That bird in the sky is flying fast.

آخر / آخرون Another / Other

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

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

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حالات عدم استخدام (The)

قبل بعض الأماكن (إذا استخدمناها بشكل عام)	home / bed / hospital / school / college / university / prison /....
<p>◀ إذا استخدمنا هذه الأماكن بشكل خاص فإننا نستخدم (The) :</p> <p>Ex : I go to school (بشكل عام) / My father came to the school yesterday . (بشكل خاص)</p>	
قبل الوجبات الغذائية (بشكل عام)	Breakfast / lunch / dinner
<p>◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن وجبة معينة فإننا نستخدم (The) :</p> <p>The lunch in this restaurant will be very delicious .</p>	
قبل الدول والمدن والقارات	France / Egypt / Cairo / Dubai / South America
<p>◀ نستخدم (The) قبل أسماء الولايات والجمهوريات والممالك :</p> <p>The U.A.E. / The K.S.A. / The U.S.A. / The U.K. (The united kingdom)</p>	
قبل أسماء الشوارع والميادين والطرق	Times Square / Hope Street / Dubai Road
قبل المواد الدراسية	English / Math / IT / Arabic / History
قبل الظروف الزمنية	tomorrow / yesterday / last (day ...) / next (day ...)
قبل الرياضات	Football / tennis
قبل أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة	Monday / April / May
قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة (إذا استخدمناها بشكل عام)	music / water / work / life / weather / fish
<p>◀ إذا استخدمنا الأسماء الغير معدودة بشكل خاص (محدد) فإننا نستخدم (The) :</p> <p>Ex : I don't like cold weather. (بشكل عام) / The weather is cold today . (بشكل خاص)</p>	

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية



Active & Passive

المبنى للمعلوم و المبنى للمجهول

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

be + V3
مع وجود أفعال مساعدة نستخدم :
be , being , been
مع زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم :
am / is / are
مع زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم :
was / were

- المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً . (يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة)
- نضع فعل يكون (Verb to be) في نفس زمن الجملة مناسباً للمفعول به.
- نضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.
- نضع الفاعل مسبقاً بـ (by) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً
- أي زيادة في الجملة بوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.

◀ يصرف فعل Verb to be مع الأزمنة المختلفة كما يلي :

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

Examples

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

Causative السببية

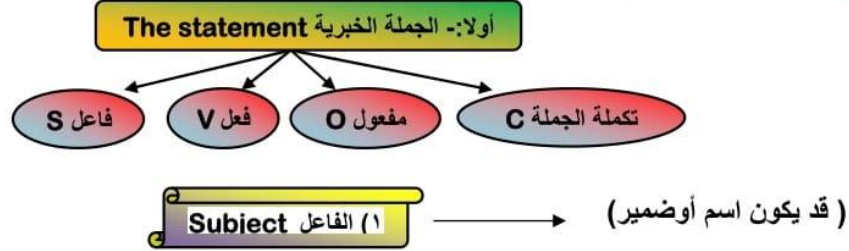
V3 + المفعول + (حسب زمن الحدث) have + الفاعل (صاحب الشئ)

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

الجملة العادية	جملة السببية
My sister will make me cake.	I'll have cake made.
My sister has just made me cake.	I've just had cake made.
My sister had made me cake.	I had had cake made.
My sister's going to make me cake.	I'm going to have cake made.

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ضمائر الفاعل

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

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Verb الفعل (٢)



مضارع	ماضي	شكل الفعل	أمثلة
am / is / are	was / were	الفعل + ing (playing / eating) التصريف الثالث (played / eaten)	I'm eating fish . (active) Music is played by Ali.(passive)
do / does	did	المصدر (play / eat)	I didn't play football yesterday.
have / has	had	التصريف الثالث (played / eaten)	He has just played tennis.

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

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

وقد يكون في الجملة فعل اساسي فقط وذلك مع زماني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

Ex : 1) I play tennis everyday . 2) He plays tennis every day . 3) She played yesterday.

وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل اساسي (وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة) :

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

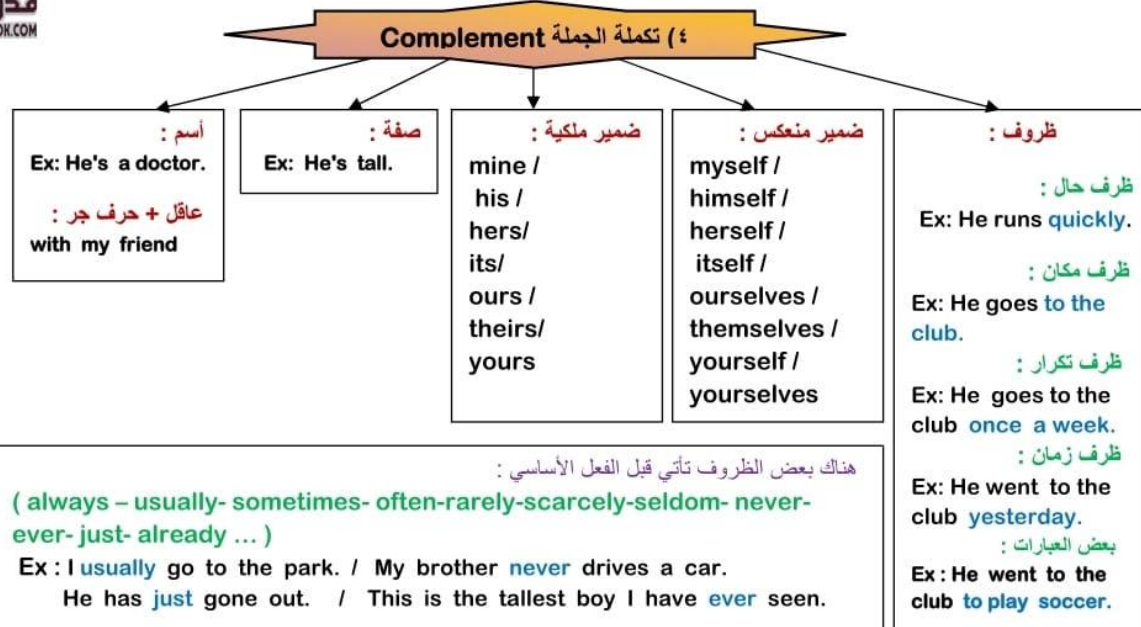
Object المفعول (٣)

(قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر المفعول

ضمير فاعل	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
ضمير مفعول	me	him	her	it	you	us	them

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية



لتحويل الجملة الى عبارة نتبع الآتي :

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

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

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

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Pronouns الضمائر

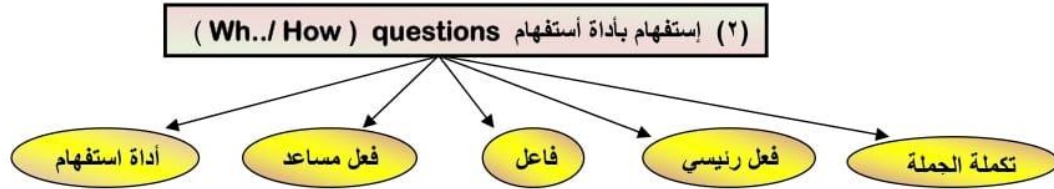
Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس
I	me	my	mine ملكي	myself نفسي / بنفسي
He	him	his	his ملكه	himself نفسه / بنفسه
She	her	her	hers ملكها	herself نفسها / بنفسها
It	it	its	its ملكه / ملكها (لغير العاقل)	itself نفسه / بنفسه / نفسها / بنفسها (لغير العاقل)
We	us	our	ours ملكنا	ourselves أنفسنا / بأنفسنا
They	them	their	theirs ملكهم	themselves أنفسهم / بأنفسهم
You	you	your	yours ملكك	yourself نفسك / بنفسك
You	you	your	yours ملككم	yourselves أنفسكم / بأنفسكم

استخدام الضمائر

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

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

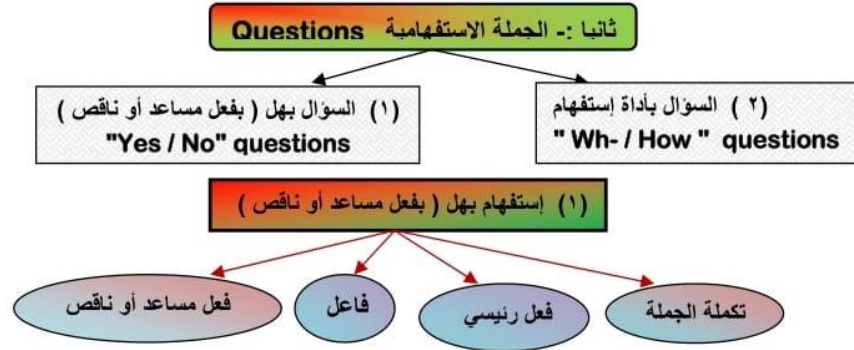
ملحوظة : إذا استخدمنا أداة الإستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلا نضع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة .

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

(اسم) = What + n. (صفة) = How + adj.

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية



في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو ناقص : (تسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو) .		
الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الاجابة
- They are playing .	Are they playing ?	Yes, they are . No, they aren't .
- He is reading a book.	Is he reading a book ?	Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .
- I am eating fish .	Are you eating fish ?	Yes, I am . / No, I am not .
- I was sleeping .	Were you sleeping ?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
- We were studying .	Were you studying ?	Yes, we were . No, we weren't .
- I have got a car .	Have you got a car ?	Yes, I have . / No, I haven't .
- He has got a car .	Has he got a car ?	Yes, he has . / No, he hasn't .
- We had got a car .	Had you got a car ?	Yes, we had . / No, we hadn't .
- I will play football .	Will you play football ?	Yes, I will . / No, I won't .
- I can ride a bike .	Can you ride a bike ?	Yes, I can . / No, I can't .
- You should play sports .	Should I play sports ?	Yes, you should . / No, you shouldn't .
<p>في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد (نستخدم do , does , did) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل في المصدر (play) ← نستخدم (do) بعد (We , You , They ، الأسم الجمع) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل منتهي ب s (plays) ← نستخدم (does) بعد (He , She , It ، الأسم المفرد ، الأسم الغير معدود ، الأسم المفرد) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل في الماضي (played) ← نستخدم (did) مع الكل .</p>		
- I play football .	Do you play football ?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
- He plays football .	Does he play football ?	Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .
- He played football .	Did he play football ?	Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .
- I went to school.	Did you go to school ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
<p>اذا استخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كإفعال رئيسية فإننا نستخدم (do , does , did) :</p>		
- 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 .

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Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الاسم أو الضمير في الجملة الثانية .

Ex : The boy was tall . He broke the glass. → The boy , who broke the glass , was tall.

Relative Pn.	Usage	Example
Who	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)	The boy ,(who) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Whom	للعاقل (مفعول فقط)	The boy , (whom) I met , was playing.
Which	لغير العاقل	I drove the car which my father bought me.
That	للعاقل وغير العاقل	The boy ,(that) I met , was playing. I drove the car that my father bought me.
Whose	للملكية (مع العاقل وغير العاقل)	This is the woman whose son died. The dog , whose leg was broken , was small.
When	لوقت	The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.
Where	للمكان	This is the school where we learn.
Why	للسبب	I don't know the reason why he was absent.
How	للكيفية أو الحال	He told me how to face challenges.
What	للأشياء مسبوبة ب all	This is all what I have.

ملاحظات هامة

إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فإننا نستخدم Whom مع العاقل و Which مع غير العاقل .

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

This is the school in which I learnt.

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

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

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

Ex : The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
/ I ate the apple that was on the table.

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Negative Sentence الجملة المنفية

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

- عند النفي نستخدم (فعل أساسي + **not** + فعل مساعد)

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة (تضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص وتترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو).

1) I'm eating some fish now.	1) I'm not eating any fish now.
2) He's playing tennis now.	2) He's not playing tennis now.
3) They were sleeping.	3) They were not sleeping.
4) She has just studied English.	4) She has not studied English yet.
5) I have got a car.	5) I have not got a car.
6) I will come tomorrow.	6) I won't come tomorrow.
7) You should sleep early.	7) You shouldn't sleep early.

في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم (**do / does / did**) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع (**not**) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر .
نستخدم (**do**) بعد (الاسم الجمع ، I , We , You , They) و (**does**) بعد (الاسم الغير معدود ، الاسم المفرد ، He , She , It) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما (**did**) نستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

1) I drive my car every day.	1) I don't drive my car every day.
2) He drives a car every day.	2) He doesn't drive a car every day.
3) She drove a car yesterday.	3) She didn't drive a car yesterday.

في حالة استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كإفعال أساسية نستخدم (**do / does / did**) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع (**not**) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.

1) I have a car.	1) I don't have a car.
2) He has curly hair.	2) He doesn't have curly hair.
3) I had some friends.	3) I didn't have any friends.
4) I have to study.	4) I don't have to study.
5) He has to get up early.	5) He doesn't have to get up early.
6) They had to play well.	6) They didn't have to play well.
7) I do my homework.	7) I don't do my homework.
8) He does his homework.	8) He doesn't do his homework.
9) They did all their best.	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.	1) I am not a boy.
2) She was ill.	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.	1) He never plays tennis.
2) There was something on the table.	2) There was nothing (none) on the table.
3) There was somebody in the park.	3) There was nobody (no one / none) in the park.
4) I like fish and meat.	4) I don't like fish or meat. / I like neither fish nor meat.
5) Both of my parents love shopping.	5) Neither of my parents loves shopping.
6) All (All of the) students like English	6) None of the students (like / likes) English.

- نستخدم (**Neither**) عند التحدث عن اثنين أما (**none / no one / no body**) نستخدمهم عند التحدث عن مجموعة .

- بعد (**neither**) نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (**loves**) أما بعد (**none**) يمكن استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد (**likes**) أو فعل لصيغة الجمع (**like**) ولكن الأفضل استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد (**likes**).

- نستخدم (**any**) بدلا من (**some**) و (**yet**) بدلا من (**just / already**) و (**or**) بدلا من (**and**) و (**neither**) بدلا من (**both**) و (**none**)

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

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أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
cost يكلف	cost	cost	break يكسر	broke	broken
cut يقطع / يجرع	cut	cut	choose يختار	chose	chosen
hit يضرب / يصطدم	hit	hit	speak يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	spoken
hurt يؤذي / يصيب	hurt	hurt	steal يسرق	stole	stolen
let يدع / يترك / يسمح	let	let	wake يوقظ	woke	woken
put يضع	put	put	drive يسوق	drove	driven
shut يغلق	shut	shut	ride يركب	rode	ridden
			rise يرتفع / يشرق	rose	risen
			write يكتب	wrote	written
lend يسلف	lent	lent	beat بهزم / يضرب / ينبض	beat	beaten
send يرسل	sent	sent	bite يعض	bit	bitten
spend يقضي / ينفق	spent	spent	hide يخفي / يختبئ	hid	hidden
build يبني	built	built			
burn يحرق / يحترق	burnt	burnt	eat يأكل	ate	eaten
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt	fall يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
smell يشم	smelt	smelt	forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten
lose يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost	give يعطي	gave	given
shoot يطلق	shot	shot	see يري	saw	seen
get يحصل	got	got	take يأخذ	took	taken
light يضيئ	lit	lit			
			blow يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
sit يجلس	sat	sat	grow يكبر / يزرع	grew	grown
keep يحفظ	kept	kept	know يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
sleep ينام	slept	slept	throw يرمي / يلقف	threw	thrown
feel يشعر / يحس	felt	felt	fly يطير	flew	flown
leave يترك	left	left	draw يرسم	drew	drawn
meet يقابل	met	met	show يبين / يوضح	showed	shown
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt			
mean يعني / يقصد	meant	meant			
			begin يبدأ	began	begun
bring يحضر	brought	brought	drink يشرب	drank	drunk
buy يشتري	bought	bought	swim يسبح	swam	swum
fight يخاصم / يتشاجر	fought	fought	ring برن / يرق	rang	rung
think يفكر / يعتقد	thought	thought	sing يغني	sang	sung
catch يمسك / يصطاد	caught	caught	run يجري	ran	run
teach يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught			
			come يأتي	came	come
sell يبيع	sold	sold	become يصبح	became	become
tell يخبر / يحكي	told	told	go يذهب	went	gone
find يجد	found	found			
have يمتلك	had	had			
hear يسمع	heard	heard			
hold يمسك / يمسك	held	held			
read يقرأ	read	read			
say يقول	said	said			
pay يدفع / يسدد	paid	paid			
make يجعل / يصنع	made	made			
stand يقف	stood	stood			
understand يفهم	understood	understood			
shine يشرق / يسطع	shone	shone			

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

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

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

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

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

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

(2) فعل منتهي ب (V+ ing (ing

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

The present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>I</p> <p>We</p> <p>You</p> <p>They</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>He</p> <p>She</p> <p>It</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>		<p>I</p> <p>We</p> <p>You</p> <p>They</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>He</p> <p>She</p> <p>It</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>		<p>Do</p> <p>Does</p> <p>Yes, (do / does)</p> <p>No, (don't / doesn't)</p>	
<p>I usually go to school.</p> <p>Ali plays football.</p> <p>They ride bikes .</p> <p>My sister reads stories .</p>		<p>I don't go to school .</p> <p>Ali doesn't play football.</p> <p>They don't ride bikes .</p> <p>My sister doesn't read stories.</p>		<p>Do you go to school ?</p> <p>Yes, I do . / No, I don't .</p> <p>Does Ali play football ?</p> <p>Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .</p> <p>What do they ride ?</p> <p>They ride bikes .</p> <p>What does your sister read ?</p> <p>She reads stories .</p>	
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط :</p> <p>Always دائما - usually عادة - sometimes أحيانا - often غالبا - seldom / scarcely / rarely نادرا - never أبدا</p> <p>Every / Each (day - week- month- year...) كل (يوم - أسبوع - شهر - سنة)</p> <p>Once Twice Three times</p> <p>a</p> <p>day week month year</p> <p>- I usually go to the park . The sun rises in the east . My father works in an office.</p> <p>Ex : When I travel to Paris , I will see Eiffel Tower.</p>					

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Tenses الأزمنة

Tense	Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
Present Simple مضارع بسيط	- Inf. (play / go) مصدر الفعل -V+s (plays / goes) (s + فعل)	(don't / doesn't) + المصدر don't / doesn't (play / go)	(do / does) + الفاعل + المصدر ؟ Do you play? / Does he play?
كلماته	always - usually - sometimes - occasionally - often - rarely - seldom - never - every (day / week ..)		
Past Simple ماضي بسيط	Regular (played) منتظم Irregular (went) شاذ	المصدر + didn't didn't (play / go)	? المصدر + الفاعل + Did Did you (play / go) yesterday?
كلماته	yesterday - once - one day - ago - in the past - last (day / week ..) - in 1990 - WW1		
Future Simple مستقبل بسيط	(will / shall) + المصدر (play) I will play tomorrow. (am-is-are) + going to + inf. I'm going to play tomorrow.	(play) + المصدر won't I won't play tomorrow. (am-is-are) not + going to + inf. I'm not going to play	? المصدر + الفاعل + will Will you play tomorrow ? (Am-Is-Are) + الفاعل + going to + inf. ? Are you going to play tomorrow ?
كلماته	tomorrow - next (day / week ..) - soon - today - in the future - in (two weeks) - hope - wish		
Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	(am-is-are) + v + ing (playing) I'm playing now.	(am-is-are) not + v + ing I'm not playing now.	(Am-Is-Are) + الفاعل + V + ing ? Are you playing ?
كلماته	now - at this moment - at the present time - these days - this week - Look ! - Listen !		
Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	(was -were) + v + ing (playing) I was playing at 6 last day.	(was / were) + not + v + ing I wasn't playing at 6 last day.	(was / were) + الفاعل + V + ing Were you playing at 6 last day?
كلماته	While (As) بينما - When عندما - All (day - night) (الليلة / اليوم) - طوال - at 6:00 yesterday		
Present Perfect مضارع تام	(have / has) + V3 (played) I have just played tennis.	(have / has) + not + V3 (played) I haven't played tennis yet.	(have / has) + الفاعل + V3 ? Have you played yet ?
كلماته	just - already - ever - never - for - since - yet - several times - so far - lately - recently		
Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر	(have / has) + been + V+ing I have been playing for 2 hours.	(have / has) + not + been + V+ing I haven't been playing	(have / has) + الفاعل + been + V + ing Have you been playing
Past Perfect ماضي تام	had + (V3) (played / gone) I had played tennis .	hadn't + (V3) (played / gone) I hadn't played tennis .	had + فاعل + (V3) (played) ? Had you played tennis ?
كلماته	(After - As soon as) / (Till - Until) / (Before - By the time)		

◀ شكل جميع الأزمنة كما هو (في الإثبات والنفي والسؤال) ماعدا زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط .

◀ في زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط (نستخدم مصدر الفعل في النفي والسؤال بعد Verb to Do) .

Examples

اثبات	نفي	سؤال
He plays football . He played football .	He doesn't play football . He didn't play football .	Does he play football ? Did he play football ?

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The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

Nouns الأسماء

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

Spelling Rules for plurals قواعد إملاء الجمع

تكوّن الجمع بإضافة "s" للاسم المفرد		الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف (s, sh, ch, z, x) تضيف لها (es)				
Singular	a horse	Singular	Match	Bus	Dish	Box
Plural	horses	Plural	Matches	Buses	Dishes	Boxes

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال (y) ثم نضيف (ies) .		الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك نترك ال (y) ثم نضيف لها (s) .	
Singular	city	Singular	boy
Plural	cities	Plural	boys

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نضيف (es) .		الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف (s) فقط .	
Singular	potato	Singular	radio
Plural	potatoes	Plural	radios
Singular	tomato	Singular	zoo
Plural	tomatoes	Plural	zoos

الأسماء المركبة تجمع حسب الاسم الأخير				الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) أو (fe) نقبل ال (f) أو (fe) الي (v) ثم نضيف (es) .			
Singular	Shelf	Knife	thief	Singular	Classroom	policeman	
Plural	Shelves	Knives	thieves	Plural	classrooms	policemen	
شواذ : cliff → cliffs							

Singular	cactus	Oasis	criterion	curriculum	formula	bureau
Plural	cacti	Oases	criteria	curricula	formulae / formulas	bureaus / bureaux

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

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

The future simple

زمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	المسؤل
will ('ll) shall	المصدر	won't shan't	المصدر	Will Shall Yes, will / shall No, won't / shan't	المصدر الفاعل
◀ نستخدم (shall) فقط مع (I , we) أما (will) فنستخدمها مع جميع الضمائر .					
I will come tomorrow . I will travel next week .		I won't come tomorrow . I won't travel next week .		Will you come tomorrow ? Yes, I will . / No, I won't . When will you travel ? I'll travel next week .	
شكل آخر للمستقبل					
am is are	+ going to + المصدر	am not isn't aren't	+ going to + المصدر	Am Is Are	+ S + going to + المصدر
I'm going to watch TV today . My friend is going to study .		I'm not going to watch TV today . My friend isn't going to study .		Are you going to watch TV ? Yes, I am . / No, I'm not . Is your friend going to study ? Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .	
الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المستقبل البسيط : (tomorrow - غدا - next (day - week - month - year) - القابلة (اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة) In the future - في المستقبل - In 2050 - يامل / يتمني hope / wish - قريبا soon					
▶ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط (will + inf.) للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل Ex: He will travel next week . ▶ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن التنبؤ : Ex: I think Ali will come soon . ▶ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ : Ex: I'm hungry. I will have a sandwich . ▶ عند وجود دليل نستخدم (be + going to + inf.) بدلا من (will) Ex: There are dark clouds . It's going to rain . ▶ ونستخدم (be + going to + inf.) أو (will + inf.) للتعبير عن النية : Ex: I'm going to study English today . I will study English today . ▶ لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية مباشرة وإنما نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط : Ex: After I finish university , I will have a job . / When I go to Paris , I'm going to buy a new car . ▶ لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية : Ex: If we boil water , it turns into steam (will turn) ▶ لا يجوز ان نقول (will turn) ▶ يمكن ان نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + فعل + ing) للتعبير عن المستقبل (عندما يكون الحدث مؤكدا) . Ex: My father has got a ticket . He is traveling next week .					

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محددات الأسماء (ما يأتي قبل الأسماء) Noun Quantifiers

singular	الاسم المفرد	plural	الاسم الجمع	Uncountable	الاسم الغير معدود (water , tea , coffee)
A / an (one)		two / three ... / Both		The	
The		The		All	كل / معظم
Every / Each	كل	All / most	معظم	A lot of (lots of) / Plenty of	
Each boy plays soccer. Each plays soccer. Every boy plays soccer.		A lot of (lots of) / Plenty of		some	أي / بعض
		some	بعض / أي	enough	كافي
		enough	كافي	much / more / a great deal of a quantity of / a mount of / a bit of	
		many / more / several / a number of	كثير	A little / little / less	قليل
		A few / few / fewer	قليل		

استخدام (some / any)

السؤال (حسب نوع السؤال)	النفي (any)	اثباتات (some)
Do you have any books ?	I don't have any books.	I have some books .
Would you like some juice ?	I wouldn't like any juice .	I'd like some juice .
Can I have some milk ?	I don't want any milk .	I want some milk .

استخدام (many / much / a lot of)

السؤال (many / much)	النفي (many / much)	اثباتات (a lot of)
Do you have many books ?	I don't have many books.	I have a lot of books .
Would you like much juice ?	I wouldn't like much juice .	I'd like a lot of juice .

صفات الإشارة Demonstrative adjectives

اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	Examples
This	These	This is my book. / These are my shoes.
That	Those	That bird in the sky is flying fast.

آخر / آخرون Another / Other

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

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

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حالات عدم استخدام (The)

قبل بعض الأماكن (إذا استخدمناها بشكل عام)	home / bed / hospital / school / college / university / prison /....
<p>◀ إذا استخدمنا هذه الأماكن بشكل خاص فإننا نستخدم (The) :</p> <p>Ex : I go to school (بشكل عام) / My father came to the school yesterday . (بشكل خاص)</p>	
قبل الوجبات الغذائية (بشكل عام)	Breakfast / lunch / dinner
<p>◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن وجبة معينة فإننا نستخدم (The) :</p> <p>The lunch in this restaurant will be very delicious .</p>	
قبل الدول والمدن والقارات	France / Egypt / Cairo / Dubai / South America
<p>◀ نستخدم (The) قبل أسماء الولايات والجمهوريات والممالك :</p> <p>The U.A.E. / The K.S.A. / The U.S.A. / The U.K. (The united kingdom)</p>	
قبل أسماء الشوارع والميادين والطرق	Times Square / Hope Street / Dubai Road
قبل المواد الدراسية	English / Math / IT / Arabic / History
قبل الظروف الزمنية	tomorrow / yesterday / last (day ...) / next (day ...)
قبل الرياضات	Football / tennis
قبل أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة	Monday / April / May
قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة (إذا استخدمناها بشكل عام)	music / water / work / life / weather / fish
<p>◀ إذا استخدمنا الأسماء الغير معدودة بشكل خاص (محدد) فإننا نستخدم (The) :</p> <p>Ex : I don't like cold weather . (بشكل عام) / The weather is cold today . (بشكل خاص)</p>	

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Active & Passive

المبنى للمعلوم و المبنى للمجهول

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

be + V3
مع وجود أفعال مساعدة نستخدم :
be , being , been
مع زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم :
am / is / are
مع زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم :
was / were

- المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً . (يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة)
- نضع فعل يكون (Verb to be) في نفس زمن الجملة مناسباً للمفعول به.
- نضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.
- نضع الفاعل مسبقاً بـ (by) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً
- أي زيادة في الجملة بوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.

يصرف فعل Verb to be مع الأزمنة المختلفة كما يلي :

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

Examples

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

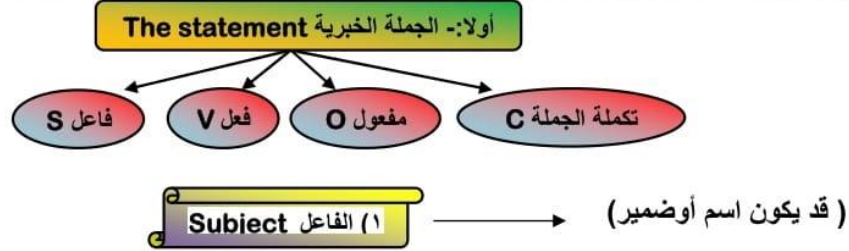
Causative السببية

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

الجملة العادية	جملة السببية	الجملة العادية	جملة السببية
My sister makes me cake.	I have cake made.	My sister will make me cake.	I'll have cake made.
My sister made me cake.	I had cake made.	My sister has just made me cake.	I've just had cake made.
My sister's making me cake.	I'm having cake made.	My sister had made me cake.	I had had cake made.
My sister was making me cake.	I was having cake made.	My sister's going to make me cake.	I'm going to have cake made.

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ضمائر الفاعل

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

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Verb الفعل (٢)



مضارع	ماضي	شكل الفعل	أمثلة
am / is / are	was / were	الفعل + ing (playing / eating) التصريف الثالث (played / eaten)	I'm eating fish . (active) Music is played by Ali.(passive)
do / does	did	المصدر (play / eat)	I didn't play football yesterday.
have / has	had	التصريف الثالث (played / eaten)	He has just played tennis.

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

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

وقد يكون في الجملة فعل اساسي فقط وذلك مع زماني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

Ex : 1) I play tennis everyday . 2) He plays tennis every day . 3) She played yesterday.

وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل اساسي (وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة) :

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

Object المفعول (٣)

(قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر المفعول

ضمير فاعل	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
ضمير مفعول	me	him	her	it	you	us	them

ملخص قواعد الانجليزية في ٤٠ ورقة وبجودة عالية

للمزيد من المواضيع التعليمية

منهاج المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

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