

Tenses

Simple Present الزمن الحاضر البسيط

The form: Subject + Verb1 + Object (Complement)

I drink coffee every morning.

S V1 Co

الفاعل إما أن يكون اسم أو ضميراً يدل عليه، مثال (اسم Ali) أو ضمير (you).

-Ali learns English.

-You learn English..

إذا كان الفاعل ضمير مفرد غائب (he – she – it) أو احد الأسماء التي تدل عليه (احمد – ليلى) نضيف للفعل (S) تسمى (S) المفرد الغائب. مثال :

-Ahmed learns English every day.

-She likes tennis very much.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (y) قبله حرف ساكن نحول (y) إلى (i) و نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل عندما يكون الفاعل (he –she – it) مثال : (carry –study) .

-She studies medicine at the university.

-He carries heavy bags.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بإحدى النهايات التالية (x – sh – ch – s – o) نضيف للفعل (es) عندما يكون الفاعل (he –she – it) .
مثال : (wash – go – watch – pass – mix)
(يمزج - يجتاز - يشاهد - يذهب - يغسل)

-Ahmed washes his car every week.

-She goes to the beach every summer .

-He watches tennis match.

-Ali always passes his exams.

-She mixes the colors.

استخدامات الزمن الحاضر البسيط

١- يدل على أعمال اعتيادية متكررة (تجري بشكل روتيني في الحياة اليومية) :

-I read a story every night.

-She drinks milk every morning.

٢- يدل على الحقائق العامة والعلمية:

-Wood floats in the water.

-The sun rises from the east and sets in the west.

-If you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

٣- يدل على إجراءات رسمية مستقبلية غير قابلة للتغير.

The train leaves at 6.15 am.

. القطار يغادر عند الساعة السادسة والرابع

The second term begins on the 15th of February. . الفصل الثاني يبدأ في الخامس عشر من شباط

التحويل إلى النفي: نستخدم الفعل المساعد (do – does) بعد الفاعل + أداة النفي (not) .

He – She – It = Does +not

I – we – you – they = Do + not

1-She studies two hours every day.

She **doesn't study** two hours every day.

2-We visit our friends every weekend.

We **don't visit** our friends every weekend.

ملاحظة: عند استخدام الفعل المساعد (does) نحذف (s) المفرد الغائب من الفعل كما في المثال (١) .

التحويل إلى الاستفهام: نضع الفعل المساعد (Do – Does) في بداية الجملة حسب الفاعل + إشارة استفهام في نهاية الجملة . مثال :

1-We like swimming.

- Do you like swimming?

2-I go to the beach in summer.

- Do you go to the beach in summer?

3-She studies medicine at the university.

- Does she study medicine at the university?

ملاحظة: (I –we) تتحول إلى (you) في صيغة السؤال ،كما في المثال ١ - ٢ .

(my-our) تتحول إلى (your) في صيغة السؤال.

الظروف التي تدل على الحاضر البسيط:

ظروف الحاضر البسيط تسمى ظروف التكرار وهي تأتي بعد الفاعل وقبل الفعل الأساسي، أما إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد فهي تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد. و أشهرها :

Always	usually	often	sometime	generally	seldom	never
دائماً	عادةً	غالباً	أحياناً	بالعموم	نادراً	أبداً
every	occasionally	on Mondays	hardly			
كل	أحياناً	ايام الاثنين	بالكاد			

Every (كل) تأتي في نهاية الجملة.

Never (أبداً) تنفي معنى الجملة .

-I **always** do my homework at home.

-She **usually** revises for her exams on Friday.

-We don't **often** go to the cinema.

-They **sometime** visit us at the weekend.

-I **never** drive quickly.

-You do exercises **every** day.

Test

Choose the correct answer:

1-He always (tell – tells) the truth.

2-(Does - Do) she like playing basketball?

3-Does he (helps – help) you in your homework?

4-She always (watch – watches – watches) TV with her family.

5-We (every – always) go to the sea in summer.

6-Maher (doesn't – don't) like computer games.

7-Firass (visits – is visiting-visit) his uncle every weekend.

8-I usually (plays – play – am playing) football on Wednesday.

9-She generally (goes – go – is) shopping after work.

10-He never (studys – studies – study) at the weekend.

11-Ahmed (work – works) in an office .He (don't- doesn't) work on Fridays.

12(Do – Does)you often (play – plays) tennis ?Yes, I (do – does) .

13In our house, my mother generally (wakes up – wake up)first.

14-She to school every day.

a) go b) goes c) is going

15-They like coffee. They prefer tea.

a) doesn't b) don't c) aren't

16- you play the guitar?

a) Do b) Does c) Are

17-The sun in the west.

a) set b) sets c) is setting

18-My brother in a hospital. He is a doctor.

a) work b) works c) is working

19-We TV in the evening.

a) watch b) watches c) are watching

20-he work here?

a) Do b) Does c) Is

21-I usually breakfast at 7 AM.

a) have b) has c) am having

22-He to the cinema on weekends.

a) don't go b) doesn't go c) doesn't goes

23-Birds in the sky.

a) fly b) flies c) are flying

الحاضر المستمر Present Continuous

The form: Subject + (is/am/are) + Verb-ing + Object (Complement)

(he- she -it) = **is**

(we – you – they) = **are**

(I) = **am**

1)-He is learning English now.

2)-We are writing our homework at the moment.

3)-I am swiming now.

١-ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (e) تحذف عند إضافة ing. كما في المثال (٢) (write) .

٢-ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف صوتي، نضاعف الحرف الساكن عند إضافة (ing) .

٣-ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (ie) تحول إلى (y) عند إضافة (ing) .

Dieis dying (يموت)

Lieis lying (يستلقي)

استخدامات الحاضر المستمر:

١- يدل على عمل يجري في وقت التكلم:

-We are playing football right now.

-She is doing the washing up at the present.

٢- يدل على نشاط ذو طبيعة عامة عندما يأتي مع الظروف التالية : (this day – week – month – year....) .

-He is writing another book this year.

-We are taking six courses this semester.

٣- يدل على المستقبل عندما يعبر عن إجراءات (قرارات) شخصية متخذة مسبقاً . مثال:

-I am playing football after school today.

-Ahmad is coming with us to the concert on Friday.

٤- يستخدم الحاضر المستمر بعد الأمر أو الطلب (listen! – look! – be quiet!) .

-Listen! I am talking to you.

-Look! It is raining.

-Be quiet! She is studying.

التحويل إلى النفي: نضع أداة النفي (not) بعد فعل الكون الموجود في الجملة:

-I am working now.

I am **not** working now.

-He is playing tennis now.

He is **not** playing tennis now.

التحويل إلى السؤال: نضع فعل الكون في بداية الجملة + إشارة استفهام في نهاية الجملة:

-We are living in a big flat.

Are you living in a big flat?

-He is enjoying the music at the moment.

Is he enjoying the music at the moment?

الظروف التي تأتي مع الحاضر المستمر:

Now – at the present - at the moment –today – tonight - Still –(this ... day – week – evening)
These.....

اختبار Test

Choose the correct word:

- Today, Ahmed (sits – sat – is sitting) in the last row.
- Please be quiet! I (try – am trying – tried) to concentrate.
- She hasn't arrived yet, I am still (wait – waiting – waited) her.
- Look! It (snows – is snowing – snowed).
- (Does – Did – Is) he working in the factory.
- He (isn't- doesn't – didn't) going to school right now.
- Nadir (works – worked – is working) at the post office this summer.
- She is washing up (everyday – yesterday – at the moment).
- Mum can't come because she (cooks – is cooking – cooked) at the present.
- We (go – are going – went) to the museum tomorrow.
- She (is getting – gets – got) married in June.

Non progressive verb الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية

بعض الأفعال لا يجوز استخدامها في صيغة الاستمرارية، ويمكن تصنيفها إلى عدة مجموعات:

١- الأفعال التي تدل على الحالة العقلية: **Mental state**

يريد want ينسى forget يتذكر remember يفهم understand يدرك realize – يعرف Know
يقصد mean يعتقد think يؤمن believe يشك doubt يوافق agree يميز Recognize
يحتاج need يتخيل Imagine يعترف admit يفضل prefer يفترض Suppose

٢- أفعال الحالة العاطفية: **Emotion state**

يعتني care يمانع mind يحسد envy يخاف fear يكره hate لا يحب dislike يحب like يحب Love
يتمنى wish يرغب desire يتأمل hope يعبد Adore

٣- أفعال الملكية: **Possessive verbs**

يتضمن include يحتوي contain يخص belong يملك own يملك have يمتلك Possess

٤- أفعال الحواس: **Senses verbs**

يشعر feel يرى see يسمع hear يشم smell يتذوق Taste

٥- أفعال تشير إلى المظهر الخارجي أو الداخلي:

يشعر feel يرى see يسمع hear يشم smell يتذوق Taste

٦- أفعال تشير إلى المظهر الخارجي أو الداخلي:

يبدو appear يشبه resemble يبدو(داخلي) seem يبدو(خارجي) Look

٧- مجموعة من الأفعال الأخرى: **Other verbs**

يتألف من consist of يوجد exist يكلف cost يكون be يدين ل Owe

ملاحظة: البعض من هذه الأفعال يمكن استخدامها في صيغة الاستمرارية عندما يتغير معناها.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1- I <u>think</u> he is a kind man. (يعتقد) | - I am <u>thinking</u> about my exam.(يفكر) |
| 2- He has a car. | - He is having his lunch now. |
| 3- This food tastes good. | - The chef is tasting the sauce. |
| 4- These flowers smell good. | - She is smelling the flowers. |
| 5- I see a bird. | -The doctor is seeing the patient. |
| 6- I feel I can't go to work. | - How are you feeling? |

ملاحظة: يستعمل الحاضر المستمر مع فعل الكون (be) + صفة للتعبير عن حالة مؤقتة ليست مألوفة لشخص ما.

He is being lazy – silly – impolite انه يبدو كسولاً- سخيفاً – غير مؤدب

- He **looks** very gentle. انه يبدو أنيقاً جداً (المظهر)
- He **seems** very happy. انه يبدو سعيداً جداً (الحالة النفسية).

الحاضر التام Present perfect

The form: Subject +(have – has) + Verb3 + Object (complement)

- She has lived in Damascus since 2010.
- They have worked in an office for ten years.

استخدامات الحاضر التام:

١ - يدل على حدث وقع في الماضي لكن آثاره ما تزال في الحاضر.

- The doctor has gone out.
- I have cut my finger.
- She has cleaned the room.

٢ - حدث وقع في الماضي وما يزال مستمر حتى الوقت الحالي.

- They have lived in London for many years.
- I have had a nice house.
- She has taught English since 2000.

ملاحظة: يمكن استخدام ظروف التكرار (always – often – usually - sometime) مع الحاضر التام للتعبير عن حاجة كانت في الماضي وما تزال حتى الوقت الحالي.

- I have always wanted a car.
- I have usually played tennis.
- I have seen him here often.

ملاحظة: استخدام الفعلان (be) – (go) في الحاضر التام .

- Go** ----- تدل على إن الحدث ما زال مستمر
- Be** ----- تدل على إن الحدث غير مستمر
- He has gone to London. لا يزال في لندن
- He has been to London. ذهب و عاد

النفى: نضع أداة النفي (not) بعد فعل الملكية الموجود في الجملة.

- She has **not** bought any dresses.
- He has **not** cleaned the car.
- We have **not** finished our work yet.

السؤال: نضع فعل الملكية في بداية الجملة + إشارة استفهام في نهاية الجملة.

- Has he eaten his meal?
- Have you ever driven a car?

الظروف التي تدل على الحاضر التام:	
Just الآن-للتو	تأتي في الجملة المثبتة و تقع بعد فعل الملكية و قبل الفعل الأساسي -She has just finished her work.
Already مسبقاً	تأتي في الجملة المثبتة و تقع بعد فعل الملكية و قبل الفعل الأساسي . -I have already had my lunch.
Before من قبل	تأتي في نهاية الجملة المثبتة -I have listened to this song before .
Ever سبق	تستخدم دائماً في صيغة السؤال و تقع بعد الفاعل . -Have you ever visited Aleppo?
Never ابداً	تحول معنى الجملة المثبتة إلى النفي دون استخدام أداة النفي (not) و تقع بعد فعل الملكية . -We have never been to Australia.
Yet بعد - حتى	تأتي في نهاية الجملة المنفية او الاستفهامية . -Have you had lunch yet ? -I haven't had lunch yet .
Since منذ	تدل على نقطة بداية الحدث دون تحديد المدة الزمنية . -We have known each other since we were neighbors. -I have owned this car since 1989.
For لمدة	تدل على الفترة الزمنية التي أستغرق فيها الحدث (فترة زمنية محددة) . -I have lived in this house for twenty years.

Test

- 1- She has (went – go- gone) out of the town.
- 2- I haven't read any story (ever – yet) .
- 3- They have lived in Syria (since – for) ten years.
- 4- My parents (have – has) gone on world tour.
- 5- He has been a teacher (last year – all his life).
- 6- I (have worked – worked) here for many years.
- 7- I have (break – broke – broken) this vase.
- 8- She (has cleaned- cleaned) the room, it is very nice now.
- 9- We haven't (saw – see - seen) them here before.

Present Perfect Continuous

Form: Subject + have, has + been + Verb-ing + Complement

نستخدم الزمن الحاضر التام المستمر للتعبير عن فعل أو حالة بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة في الوقت الحاضر، أو أنها توقفت للتو ولها تأثير واضح على الحاضر. يركز هذا الزمن على استمرارية الفعل ومدته.

كيفية تكوين الجملة

1. الجملة المثبتة (Affirmative) = Subject + have/has + been + verb-ing + ...

I / You / We They **have** been waiting here since the morning.

He / She / It **has** been working all the day.

-I have been working on this project **for** months.

-She has been feeling sick **lately**.

2. الجملة المنفية (Negative) = Subject + have/has + not + been + Verb-ing + ...

-I have not been sleeping well. (لم أكن أنام جيداً)

Short form: I haven't been sleeping well.

-He has not been paying attention in the class. (لم يكن ينتبه في الصف)

Short form: He hasn't been paying attention.

3. السؤال (Question) = Have/Has + subject + been + Verb-ing + ... ?

-Have you been exercising? (هل كنت تتمرّن؟)

-Has she been working here long? (هل كانت تعمل هنا منذ مدة طويلة؟)

متى نستخدم هذا الزمن؟

١- للتحدث عن فعل بدأ في الماضي ومستمر حتى الآن (غالباً ما نذكر مدته).

- She has been studying English for five years.

(هي تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية منذ خمس سنوات - ولا تزال تدرس)

-They have been waiting for the bus since 8 o'clock.

(هم ينتظرون الحافلة منذ الساعة الثامنة - ولا يزالون ينتظرون)

٢- للتحدث عن فعل استمر حدوثه حتى وقت قريب جداً (وقد انتهى للتو) وتأثيره واضح في الحاضر.

-Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?

لماذا ملابسك متسخة جداً؟ ماذا كنت تفعل؟ - التأثير واضح وهو الملابس المتسخة.

-I'm tired because I've been running. (أنا متعب لأنني كنت أركض - تأثير الركض هو التعب)

٣- للتأكيد على المدة الزمنية أو التكرار لفعل ما حتى الآن.

-He has been calling her all day. (كان يتصل بها طوال اليوم -> نركز على طول المدة والتكرار)

-It has been raining all week. (كانت تمطر طوال الأسبوع - التأكيد على استمرارية المطر)

كلمات تدل على الزمن هذه الكلمات شائعة الاستخدام مع الحاضر التام المستمر و هي:

1-For + (مدة زمنية): for two hours, for a week, for years

2-Since + (نقطة زمنية): since morning, since 2010, since last week

3-All + (فترة زمنية): all day, all morning, all my life

4-Lately / Recently (في الآونة الأخيرة)

الفرق بينه وبين الأزمنة المشابهة

1-Present Perfect Simple يركز على نتيجة النشاط أو اكتماله	Present Perfect Continuous يركز على استمرارية النشاط ومدته
I have painted the room. لقد دهنت الغرفة - الفعل اكتمل، والنتيجة هي غرفة مدهونة	I have been painting the room. كنت أدهن الغرفة - الفعل مستمر، والغرفة قد تكون غير مكتملة
She has read that book. هي قرأت الكتاب - اكتمل الفعل	She has been reading that book. هي تقرأ الكتاب - لا نعرف إذا انتهت منه
2-Past Continuous يصف شيئاً كان يحدث في وقت محدد في الماضي. لا يوجد علاقة مباشرة بالحاضر	Present Perfect Continuous يربط الماضي بالحاضر. الفعل لا يزال مستمراً أو تأثيره واضح الآن
He was cooking when I called him. كان يطبخ عندما اتصلت به - حدث في الماضي فقط	He has been cooking. هو كان يطبخ - ربما انتهى للتو والطعام لا يزال ساخناً أو المطبخ

Simple past

The form: Subject + Verb2 + Object (Complement)

نحول الفعل المضارع إلى الماضي بزيادة (ed) إلى نهاية الفعل عندما يكون نظامي . أما الأفعال الشاذة فهي تحفظ (ليس لها قاعدة)
مثال :

-Alexander Bell **invented** the telephone. (invent)

-They **bought** a new home.(buy)

-The doctor **visited** the patient. (visit)

ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (y) وقبله حرف ساكن نحول (y) إلى (i) و نضيف (ed) إلى نهاية الفعل. مثال :

-He **tried** to cross the road. (try)

-Mr. Mohammed **married** a woman called Mariam. (marry)

استخدامات الماضي البسيط

يدل على عمل وقع وانتهى في الماضي. مثال :

-She **finished** her work **yesterday**.

-We **painted** the house last year.

التحويل إلى النفي: نستخدم الفعل المساعد (did) + أداة النفي (not) بعد الفاعل و قبل الفعل الأساسي .

-I **worked** in an office.

-I **did not work** in an office.

ملاحظة: عند استخدام الفعل المساعد (did) نعيد الفعل إلى صيغة المصدر .

-They **played** basketball last week.

-They **didn't play** basketball last week.

التحويل إلى السؤال: نضع الفعل المساعد (did) في بداية الجملة + إشارة استفهام في نهاية الجملة. مثال :

1-We **swam** in the sea last summer.

Did you swim in the sea last summer?

2-They **went** to the cinema last night.

Did they go to the cinema last night?

الظروف التي تستخدم مع الماضي البسيط: يمكن أن تأتي ظروف الماضي البسيط في بداية الجملة أو في نهاية الجملة:

Yesterday	ago	last	in the past	in+ 1980	those days
البارحة	مضي	الماضي	في الماضي		تلك الايام
That day	ذلك اليوم				

-Last week, I visited my uncle.

-My friend travelled to London **ten years ago**.

اختبار Test

Choose the correct verb.

- I (walk – walked) to school yesterday.
- He (lived – lives) in Paris last year.
- They (buy – bought) a house in 2020.
- Did it (rained – rain) last week?
- Did she (visit – visited) you two days ago?
- We (don't – didn't) like the song , it was too loud.
- You didn't (watch – watched) the musical concert last night.
- I went to the beach (last week – every week).
- (Did – Do) you visit your grandparents last weekend?

الأفعال الشاذة Irregular Verb

المصدر Infinitive	الماضي Past	التصريف الثالث Third form
be يكون	Was/ were	Been
Become يصبح	Became	Become
Begin يبدأ	Began	Begun
Break يكسر	Broke	Broken
Bring يحضر	Brought	Brought
Build يبني	Built	Built
Burn يحترق	Burnt	Burnt
Burst يشتعل	Burst	Burst
Buy يشتري	Bought	Bought
Can يستطيع	Could	Could
Catch يمسك	Caught	Caught
Choose يختار	Chose	Chosen
Come يأتي	Came	Come
Cost يكلف	Cost	Cost
Cut يقطع	Cut	Cut
Dig يحفر	Dug	Dug
Do يقوم بـ	Did	Done
Draw يرسم	Drew	Drawn
Dream يحلم	Dreamt / dreamed	Dreamed/ dreamt
Drink يشرب	Drank	Drunk
Drive يقود	Drove	Driven
Eat يأكل	Ate	Eaten
Fall يسقط	Fell	Fallen
Feed يطعم	Fed	Fed
Feel يشعر	Felt	Felt
Fight يقاتل	Fought	Fought
Find يجد	Found	Found
Fly يطير	Flew	Flown
Forget ينسى	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive يسامح	Forgave	Forgiven
Get يحصل	Got	Got
Give يعطي	Gave	Given
Go يذهب	Went	Gone
Grow ينمو	Grew	Grown
Hang يعلق	Hung / hanged	Hung / hanged
Have/ has يملك	Had	Had
Hear يسمع	Heard	Heard
Hide يخفي	Hid	Hidden
Hit يضرب	Hit	Hit
Hold يمسك	Held	Held
Hurt يؤذي	Hurt	Hurt
Keep يحفظ	Kept	Kept
Know يعرف	Knew	Known

Lead يقود	Led	Led
Learn يتعلم	Learnt	Learnt
Leave يغادر	Left	Left
Lend يعير	Lent	Lent
Let يترك	Let	Let
Lie يستلقي	Lay	Lain
Light يشعل	Lit	Lit
Lose يخسر	Lost	Lost
Make يصنع	Made	Made
Mean يقصد	Meant	Meant
Meet يلتقي	Met	Met
Must يجب	Had to	Had to
Pay يدفع	Paid	Paid
Put يضع	Put	Put
Read يقرأ	Read	Read
Ride يركب	Rode	Ridden
Run يركض	Ran	Run
Say يقول	Said	Said
See يرى	Saw	Seen
Sell يبيع	Sold	Sold
Send يرسل	Sent	Sent
Set يغيب	Set	Set
Shine يشرق	Shone	Shone
Show يظهر	Showed	Shown
Shut يغلق	Shut	Shut
Sing يغني	Sang	Sung
Sink يغرق	Sank	Sunk
Sit يجلس	Sat	Sat
Sleep ينام	Slept	Slept
Smell يبتسم	Smelled/ smelt	Smelled / smelt
Speak يتكلم	Spoke	Spoken
Spend يصرف	Spent	Spent
Spill يريق-يدلق (السانل)	Spilled / spilt	Spilled / spilt
Stand يقف	Stood	Stood
Steal يسرق	Stole	Stolen
Swim يسبح	Swam	Swum
Take يأخذ	Took	Taken
Teach يدرس	Taught	Taught
Tear يمزق	Tore	Torn
Tell يخبر	Told	Told
Think يفكر	Thank	Thank
Throw يرمي	Threw	Thrown
Understand يفهم	Understood	Understood
Wake يستيقظ	Woke	Woken
Wear يرتدي	Wore	Worn
Win يفوز	Won	Won
Write يكتب	Wrote	Written

الاستخدام الأساسي (Past Continuous Tense)

The form: Subject + was, were + Verb-ing + Complement

He, She, it, I = **was**

We, You, They = **were**

- She was studying English when I came.
- They were playing football when it rained.

الاستخدام الأساسي

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن فعل أو حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي. كان الحدث يجري ويستمر لفترة معينة.

- He was watching action movie yesterday at 8 pm.

الجملة المثبتة: (Affirmative): S + was, were + V-ing + Co =

- She was watching TV at 8:00 pm yesterday.
- They were waiting the bus **when** it started to rain.

الجملة المنفية: (Negative): S + was, were + V-ing + CO =

- He was **not** (wasn't) listening to me.
- We were **not** (weren't) sleeping during the lecture.

الجملة الاستفهامية: (Question) Were, Was + S + V-ing + Co? =

- Were** you waiting for me?
- Was** he doing his homework?

الاستخدامات الرئيسية

١- لوصف حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي عندما قاطعه حدث آخر (ماضي بسيط):

- I was walking to school when I met my old friend.
- المشي كان مستمراً والتقاء الصديق حدث مفاجئ وقصير.

٢- للتحدث عن فعلين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

- While I was cooking, my brother was studying.
- بمعنى "بينما" مع هذه الحالة. while عادة ما نستخدم

٣- لخلق جو أو وصف مشهد في بداية قصة.

- The sun was shining, and the birds were singing. People were walking in the park...

٤- للتعبير عن فعل كان مخططاً له في الماضي ولم يحدث (غالباً مع الأفعال التي تخص الحركة) مثل:

- (go, come, leave, stay)
- I was going to call you, but I forgot. (كنت سأتصل بك لكنني نسيت).

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. What at 9 o'clock last night?

- a) did you do
- b) were you doing
- c) are you doing
- d) you did

2. They dinner when the phone rang.

- a) had
- b) were having
- c) are having
- d) have

3. While I a shower, the doorbell rang.

- a) took
- b) was taking
- c) am taking
- d) take

5. She wasn't listening while the teacher

- a) explained
- b) was explaining
- c) explains
- d) is explaining

6. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) I was sleeping when my alarm clock was ringing.
- b) I slept when my alarm clock rang.
- c) I was sleeping when my alarm clock rang.
- d) I slept when my alarm clock was ringing.

4. It was raining, and the wind strongly.

- a) blew b) was blowing
c) is blowing d) blows

7. We to the radio all evening yesterday.

- a) listened b) were listening
c) are listening d) listen

8. Which sentence is in the past continuous tense?

- a) He plays football every week.
b) He played football yesterday.
c) He was playing football when he broke his leg.
d) He is playing football now.

الماضي التام Past perfect

The form: Subject + Had + Verb3 + Object (Complement)

! had met him before.

يستخدم الزمن الماضي التام في الجملة المركبة التي تحتوي على عمليتين حدثتا في الماضي، الأول يكون في الماضي التام والثاني يكون في الماضي البسيط و يفصل بينهما الكلمتان التالية:

(after – before – when – by the time- because)

- 1- I bought a car after I had sold my house.
- 2- She had finished her work before he got home.
- 3- My friends had already gone by the time I got there.
- 4- The teacher had already begun the lesson when I got to class.
- 5- Nobody believed him because he had often lied before.

ملاحظة: إذا كانت أداة الربط بين العمليتين هو احدي كلمتي (after – before) فيمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط في شطري الجملة.

- I bought a car after I sold my house.
- I went out of the town before she came.

النفى: S + Had + not + V3 + Co

The guests hadn't left when I went to bed.

السؤال: Had + S + V3 + Co + ?

Had she left when I got there?

اختبار Test

Choose the correct word:

- 1- The film (began – had begun – has begun) when they arrived at the cinema.
- 2- The students had left the class when the teacher (come – came – has come) in the class.
- 3- The Police (arrest- arrested- has arrested) the man because he had broken into a jeweler's shop.
- 4- Nobody (believes- believed- had believed)him because he had often lied before.
- 5- The parents were pleased because their son (has passed- had passed- passed) his exam.
- 6- When we (have arrived- arrived- had arrived)at the theater, the play had already begun.
- 7- The boy ran to the shop because his mother(had forgotten-forgot- forget) to buy rice.
- 8- Before she (goes- went- has gone)to sleep she had drunk a cup of hot milk.
- 9- They weren't surprised at all!!! .(Has-Had-Have) they heard the news earlier?
- 10- She (is – was –has been) very hungry because she hadn't eaten breakfast or lunch

المبنى للمجهول The Passive

The form:

O + Be + V3 + by = S

يستخدم المبنى للمجهول عندما يكون الحدث أهم من القائم به:

-The press conference was held in the Royal hotel.

-The house was built in 1988.

أحيانا يستخدم المبنى للمجهول للتأكيد على القائم بالفعل، وهنا نستخدم حرف الجر (by).

-Manchester United was beaten by AC Milan.

المبنى للمجهول مع الأزمنة

١- الحاضر البسيط : S + V1 + O

She cleans the windows every day.

S V1 O

The windows are cleaned every day.

O Be V3

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع فعل كون مناسب (am – is – are).
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

٢- الماضي البسيط : S + V2 + O

They finished their work three hours ago.

S V2 O

Their work was finished three hours ago.

O Be V3

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع فعل كون مناسب في الماضي (was – were).
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

٣- الحاضر المستمر : S + is, am, are + V-ing + O

He is cleaning the car now.

S Be Ving O

The car is being cleaned now.

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع فعل كون مناسب (am – is – are).
- نضع (being) بعد فعل الكون.
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

٤- الماضي المستمر : S + was, were + V-ing + O

They were writing the book when I was there.

S Be Ving O

The book was being written when I was there.

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع فعل الكون في الماضي (was – were).
- نضع (being) بعد فعل الكون.

٥-الحاضر التام : S + have, has + V3 + O

He has finished the work.
S has V3 O
The work has been finished.

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع فعل الملكية (have – has) بعد المفعول به.
- نضع (been) بعد فعل الملكية.
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

٦-الماضي التام: S + had + V3 + O

He had finished the work by the time I arrived.
S had V3 O
The work had been finished by the time I arrived.

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع فعل الملكية في الماضي (had) بعد المفعول به.
- نضع (been) بعد فعل الملكية.
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

٧-المستقبل البسيط مع (will) : S + will + V0 + O

I will give her the money.
S will V1 O
She will be given the money.

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع (will) بعد المفعول به.
- نضع (be) بعد (will).
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

٨-استخدام الفعل المساعد (Can) : S + can + V0 + O

She can easily write the letter.
S can V1 O
The letter can easily be written.

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- نضع الفعل المساعد (can) بعد المفعول به.
- نضع (be) بعد الفعل المساعد أو بعد الحال إذا كان موجوداً.
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

٩-استخدام صيغة be going to : S + be going to + V0 + O

They are going to cancel the trip.
S be going to V1 O
The trip is going to be cancelled.

- نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة .
- نضع صيغة (be going to) بعد المفعول به .
- نضع (be) بعد صيغة (be going to) .
- نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث.

ملاحظة: لا يمكن تحويل جملة لا تحتوي على مفعول به إلى المبني للمجهول. مثال :

-She goes to school every.

هذه الجملة لا تحتوي على مفعول به لذلك لا يمكن تحويلها إلى المبني للمجهول .

ملاحظة: إذا كان المفعول به ضميراً في جملة المبني للمعلوم فأنا نعيد به إلى ضمير الفاعل في جملة المبني للمجهول. مثال :

We gave her a lovely present yesterday.

S V2 O

She was given a lovely present yesterday.

O Be V3

ملاحظة: **Nobody** في جملة المبني للمعلوم تتحول إلى **anybody** في جملة المبني للمجهول ويتم تحويل الجملة إلى النفي. مثال :

Nobody has given him the money.

He hasn't been given the money by **anybody**.

1. The chef cooks the food every day.

a) The food is cooked by the chef every day.

b) The food was cooked by the chef every day.

c) The food has been cooked by the chef every day.

d) The food is being cooked by the chef every day.

2. They are building a new hospital near my house.

a) A new hospital is built near my house.

b) A new hospital was built near my house.

c) A new hospital is being built near my house.

d) A new hospital has been built near my house.

3. Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet' in the early 1600s.

a) 'Hamlet' is written by Shakespeare in the early 1600s.

b) 'Hamlet' was written by Shakespeare in the early 1600s.

c) 'Hamlet' has been written by Shakespeare in the early 1600s.

d) 'Hamlet' was being written by Shakespeare in the early 1600s.

4. The company will deliver the package tomorrow.

a) The package is delivered tomorrow.

b) The package was delivered tomorrow.

c) The package will be delivered tomorrow.

d) The package will be delivered tomorrow.

5. Someone has stolen my bicycle!

a) My bicycle is stolen!

b) My bicycle was stolen!

c) My bicycle has been stolen!

d) My bicycle had been stolen!

6. The teacher gave the students their grades.

a) The students were given their grades by the teacher.

b) The students are given their grades by the teacher.

c) The students gave their grades by the teacher.

d) The students have been given their grades by the teacher.

7. You must finish this report by Friday.

a) This report must be finished by Friday.

b) This report must finished by Friday.

c) This report must being finished by Friday.

d) This report must have been finished by Friday.

8. They were interviewing the candidates when I arrived.

a) The candidates are interviewed when I arrived.

b) The candidates were being interviewed when I arrived.

c) The candidates were interviewed when I arrived.

d) The candidates have been interviewed when I arrived.

9. By next year, they will have completed the bridge.

a) By next year, the bridge will be completed.

b) By next year, the bridge will have been completed.

c) By next year, the bridge is completed.

d) By next year, the bridge was completed.

10. People believe that the weather is changing.

a) It is believed that the weather is changing.

b) It was believed that the weather is changing.

c) The weather is believed to be changing.

d) It believes that the weather is changed.

الجملة الشرطية Conditionals

١- الحالة الشرطية الأولى: تدل الحالة الشرطية الأولى على أحداث مستقبلية ممكنة الحدوث اعتماداً على أحداث تسبقها تؤدي إلى حدوثها.

القاعدة If + S + Simple Present , S + Will + Simple Present

If we run, we will be on time.

If you go to the beach, you will see a lot of tourists.

If you study hard, you will success.

If you tell me some titles, I will look for them in the library.

If you go to the science museum, you will see a lot of good information.

يمكن في بعض الحالات حذف (will) من جملة جواب الشرط عندما تعبر الجملة عن:

- النصيحة:

If you feel tired, have a rest.

If you want an interesting book, visit the book exhibition.

If you eat fatty food, you put on weight.

- الأمر:

If you don't work, go out.

If you don't know the answer, try again.

Go to sleep, if you finish your work.

- الحقائق العامة:

Water boils, if you heat it to 100 C.

If you plant a seed, it grows.

Flowers die, if you don't water them.

تحويل الجملة الشرطية إلى النفي والسؤال:

- النفي: يعامل معاملة الحاضر البسيط من حيث استخدام (don't – doesn't) بعد الفاعل في جملة فعل الشرط :

If you get up early, you will be on time.

If you don't get up early, you will not be on time.

If she passes her exam, she will go to London.

If she doesn't pass her exam, she will not go to London.

- السؤال: نقدم جملة جواب الشرط على فعل الشرط ثم نبديل بين الفعل المساعد (will) و الفاعل .

If you get up early, you will be on time.

Will you be on time, if you get up early?

If she passes her exam, she will go to London.

Will she go to London, if she passes her exam?

- الحالة الشرطية الثانية: تدل على أحداث مستقبلية غير ممكنة الحدوث أو أحداث متخيلة (مفترضة) .

القاعدة: If + S + Simple past , S + Would + Simple present.

If I had a boat, I would go round the world.

If I were Prime Minister, I would improve my country.

If I had enough money, I would buy a house.

- النفي: يعامل معاملة الماضي البسيط باستخدام الفعل المساعد (did) و إعادة الفعل إلى صيغة المصدر .

If I had a boat, I would go round the world.

If I didn't have a boat, I wouldn't go round the world.

If you invited me, I would come to your party.
If you didn't invite me, I wouldn't come to your party.

السؤال: نقدم جملة جواب الشرط على فعل الشرط ونضع الفعل المساعد (would) في بداية الجملة + إشارة استفهام في نهاية الجملة .

Would you go round the world, if you had a boat?
Would you come to my party, if I invited you?
Would you buy a house, if you had the money?

الحالة الشرطية الثالثة : تدل الحالة الشرطية الثالثة على الماضي غير الممكن أو غير الحقيقي .

القاعدة: If + S + Past Perfect , S + Would + Present Perfect

If you had studied your lesson, you would have answered all the questions.
If I had known of your illness, I would have come to you.
If I had been in your place, I would have said nothing.
If I had finished early, I would have come.

ملاحظة: في الحالة الشرطية الثالثة يمكن أن نحذف أداة الشرط من أي جملة ونجري مبادلة بين الفعل المساعد (had) والفاعل دون أن تؤثر في المعنى .

If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.
Had you studied, you would have passed the exam.

Choose the correct answer:

- If it rains tomorrow, we stay indoors.
A) would B) will C) would have D) had
- If I were you, I take that job offer.
A) will B) would C) had D) have
- If they had studied harder, theythe exam.
A) would pass B) will pass C) would have passed D) pass
- Shecome to the party if she finishes work early.
A) would B) will C) would have D) had
- If I had known about the meeting, I attended.
A) will B) would C) would have D) had
- If you heat water to 100°C, it
A) boils B) will boil C) would boil D) would have boiled
- If hemore polite, people would like him more.
A) is B) was C) had been D) will be
- If we earlier, we wouldn't have missed the train.
A) leave B) left C) had left D) would leave

التحدث عن التمني Talking about wishes

Wishing is wanting something is impossible or that doesn't seem probable .

التمني هو طلب شيء مستحيل أو غير ممكن .

- I wish I could fly .
- I wish I had more money .
- I wish he would stop smoking .

Wish + Past simple

يستخدم wish مع الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن الندم في الحاضر أو حالة مستحيلة الحدوث في الحاضر

- I wish I had my glasses with me . (I don't have my glasses with me now) .
- I wish I was ten years younger . (This is an impossible) .

Wish + Could

نستخدم wish مع could للتعبير عن عدم القدرة على تغيير حالات لا نرغب بها .

- I wish I could go to your party . (but I can't) .
- I wish I could read more quickly . (I read slowly and would like read more quickly) .

Wish + Would

نستخدم wish مع would للتعبير عن النقد أو الانزعاج من تصرف معين .

- I wish you wouldn't do that . المتكلم منزعج من شخص لقيامه بعمل ما .
- I wish I would get up earlier . المتكلم غير سعيد عن سلوكه لعدم الاستيقاظ باكرا .

Notice

Wish + infinitive can also be used like **want** .

يمكن استخدام wish مع المصدر وتأتي بمعنى (يطلب - يريد) .

- I wish to see the manger . أريد أن أقابل المدير .
- I wish to visit you . أريد أن أزورك .

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1-I don't have a car. I wish.....

- a) I have a car. b) I had a car. c) I am having a car. d) I will have a car.

2-It is raining now. I want it to stop. I wish

- a) it stopped. b) it would stop. c) it stops. d) it had stopped.

3-I didn't study for the exam. I regret this now. I wish.....for the exam.

- a) I study. b) I studied. c) I had studied. d) I would study.

4-I can't speak French fluently. I wish French fluently.

- a) I can speak. b) I speak. c) I could speak. d) I will speak.

5-She isn't here with us. I miss her. I wish.....here.

- a) she is. b) she was. c) she has been. d) she will be.

6-I have to work tomorrow, but I'd prefer to stay home. I wishto work tomorrow.

- a) I don't have. b) I didn't have. c) I hadn't had. d) I won't have.

7-He always interrupts me. It's annoying. I wish..... interrupt me.

- a) I wish he wouldn't. b) I wish he didn't. c) I wish he hadn't. d) I wish he doesn't.

8-We didn't go to the concert last week. We wish.....to the concert.

- a) we go. b) we went. c) we had gone. d) we would go.