

ملحق أساسيات

- بناء الجملة

- تتكون الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية من عدة عناصر ، منها ما هو اختياري ومنها ما هو إجباري. أما العناصر الإجبارية فهي المبتدأ (subject) و الفعل (verb). المقصود أنه لا يوجد جملة في اللغة الإنجليزية بدون مبتدأ و فعل:

	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Sami died.	
Subjec	Verb	Object	I called Ali.
	Complement	She is beautiful. Dad is a doctor. Samia is in London.	

- بعض الجمل تظهر بدون مبتدأ او فاعل مثل (Thank you.) ولكن في حقيقة الأمر الفاعل (I) يكون ضمناً اي يتم فهمه من الجملة ككل.

- جمل الأمر ايضاً تظهر بدون فاعل (Close the door.) فمن المعروف أن جمل الأمر يتم توجيهها إلى المخاطب وضمير المخاطب هو (you) في اللغة الإنجليزية ، فيتم فهم الجملة بدون وجود الفاعل شكلياً أما ضمناً فهو موجود.

Parts of Speech in English

اقسام الكلام في اللغة الإنجليزية

يقسم الكلام إلى ثمانية اجزاء في اللغة الإنجليزية ومن الضروري فهم محتواها لفهم محتوى ومكونات الجملة الإنجليزية:

1- Nouns. الاسماء

2- Pronouns. الضمائر

3- Adjectives. الصفات

4- Verbs. الافعال

5- Adverbs. الظروف او الاحوال

6- Prepositions. حروف الجر

7- Conjunctions. حروف العطف

8- Interjections. صيغ التعجب

EXAMPLE:

adj n v adv prep adj adj n

The nice cat slept peacefully on the new mat.

1- The Noun:

-الاسماء هي كلمات تطلق على شخص او مكان او شيء او فكرة الخ.... وإما ان تكون الأسماء في الجملة مفعولاً به (object) أو مكملاً للمبتدأ (complement).

Person	parents, Scott, teacher, Mr. Theresa, sister, babysitters
Place	White House, states, Nairobi, school
Thing	rocket, ocean, hamster, computer, Golden Gate Bridge
Idea	danger, freedom, kindness, fears, dreams

- ويمكن ان تتكون الاسماء من كلمة او اكثر (compound nouns).

One Word	day, dream, Iceland
Hyphenated Word	self-esteem, sister-in-law
Two Words	Family room

- والأسماء تكون خاصة (proper) او عامة (common).

proper nouns	Aunt Josie, Los Angeles, Germany, Chinese New Year
common nouns	woman, teacher, country, holiday, language, book

- وتنقسم الأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية إلى قسمين، معدودة (countable) وغير معدودة (uncountable).

countable	الأسماء المعدودة هي الاسماء التي يكون لها صيغة جمع وصيغة أفراد مثل: Dog – dogs Man – men Car – cars
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وهذا النوع من الأسماء يمكن ان يكون معرفة أو نكرة ونستخدم معها ادوات التعريف والتنكير وهي:

(a) للإسم النكرة المفرد والذي يبدأ بحرف او صوت صحيح غير معتل مثل:

a man
a car
a computer

(an) اداة تنكير للإسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت علة ، اصوات العلة هي (a/e/i/o/u)

an elephant
an insect
an umbrella

تذكر أن (a/an) لا تضافا إلا للمفرد.

(the) اداة تعريف تضاف للأسماء الجمع منها والمفرد على حد سواء فتجعلها معرفة:

the car
the cars
the soldier
the glass

<p>Uncountable</p>	<p>الأسماء غير المعدودة هي أسماء ليس لها شكل مفرد ولا يتم جمعها وغالباً يكون لها شكل واحد وهي عدة أنواع منها ما يدل على مواد مثل:</p> <p>water\ glass\ gold\ paper\ milk\ sand \ dust</p> <p>ومنها ما يدل على أفكار ومعاني و شعور ، اي اشياء غير ملموسة مثل :</p> <p>love honesty justice success beauty knowledge</p> <p>الإسم غير المعدود لا تستطيع وضع رقم قبله مثل :</p> <p>I have five fingers. I have five money. XXX</p> <p>بعض الاسماء تنتهي بحرف (s) وهي ليست جمع وليس لها مفرد مثل:</p> <p>goods ashes</p> <p>وبعضها لها شكل المفرد وهي ليست مفرد وليس لها جمع</p> <p>fish mutton bread</p> <p>غالباً ما يكون هناك استثناءات لهذه القواعد.</p> <p>تدل بعض الكلمات على الأسماء غير المعدودة مثل :</p> <p>little\ a little \ much</p>
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Identify (تعرف) Nouns:

- 1- The Romans built a huge system of roads, some of which are still used.
- 2- Colombo is the capital city of Sri Lanka.
- 3- Jennifer Lopez was born in New York.
- 4- Her life has been an inspiration to many people.
- 5- The people of Japan celebrate many holidays.

2- The Pronoun:

- الضمائر هي كلمات تحل محل الاسم لعدة اسباب منها عدم الرغبة في تكرار الاسم او لكون الشيء او الشخص الذي نريد ان نتكلم عنه معروف اصلاً. الضمائر 8 انواع ولكن سأذكر اهمها فقط:

- الضمائر الشخصية (personal pronouns):
تدل على المتكلم (first person) والمخاطب (second person) والغائب (third person):

Personal Pronouns		
	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me, my, mine	we, us, our, ours
Second Person	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
Third Person	he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its	they, them, their, theirs

I am not talking to **you**.

He is my brother.

- يمكن تقسيم الضمائر بطريقة يسهل فهمها:

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its

- والآن إليك الضمائر الإنعكاسية (reflexive pronouns) التي تعطي معني يشدد على الفاعل نفسه:

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns	
First Person	myself, ourselves
Second Person	yourself, yourselves
Third Person	himself, herself, itself, themselves

She bought **herself** a new pair of shoes.

- اسماء الإشارة (demonstrative pronouns) تدل على اسم او مكان او شخص او شيء معين.

Demonstrative Pronouns
this that these those

These are the shoes he used to wear.

- هناك بعض الضمانر غير المحددة (indefinite pronouns):

Common Indefinite Pronouns			
all	each	more	one
any	either	much	other
anybody	everybody	neither	several
anyone	everyone	nobody	some
anything	few	none	somebody
both	many	no one	something

Everyone in the class was invited to the party.

- هناك ضمانر استفهامية (interrogative pronouns):

Interrogative Pronouns				
what	which	who	whom	whose

Who is going to represent our team?

- وهناك ضمانر الوصل (relative pronouns):

Relative Pronouns				
that	which	who	whom	whose

Robins are among the birds **that** migrate south for winter.

Identify Pronouns:

- 1- I have to go to school.
- 2- When she came to the bust stop, she was wearing a nice jacket.
- 3- I am sure he told you about their plans.
- 4- Nina stored her suitcase under her bed.
- 5- We enjoyed ourselves at the party.
- 6- What's that?

3- The Adjective:

- الصفات هي كلمات تصف الاسماء ولا تحل محلها بل تأتي قبلها او بعد فعل الربط (linking verb) ، وأحياناً ما تشتق من الأسماء نفسها:

- beautiful - nice - good - long - volcanic - natural - childish - entertaining ... etc...

الصفات تجيبنا على هذه الأسئلة:

What kind?	Which one / ones?	How many/much?
gentle man	sixth grade	two tickets
Irish town	these books	full mark
scary movie	other people	most players
purple shoes	any song	no work

-الصفات لها عدة اماكن تأتي فيها وهي:

1- قبل الإسم :

Ahmad is a good student.

This is my new car.

2- أو بعد فعل الربط:

She looks awful.

Our car is beautiful.

- ملاحظة: لمعرفة اكلر قدر من أفعال الربط ، تقدم إلى الصفحة المقبلة.

- لاحظ ان: my /your / his / her / its/ your / their / our هي كلها صفات ملكية وليست ضمائر لانها تأتي في مكان الصفة وتصف الإسم بالملكية لأحد او شيء ما.

ملاحظة: تأتي الصفات أحياناً بعد الإسم مثل: mission impossible ولكن هذه الحالة نادرة.

4- The Verb:

- الأفعال هي كلمات تدل على حدث أو كينونة مرتبط بزمن إما مضارع أو ماضي أو أمر أو كلمة تدل على حدث سيحدث في المستقبل مثل:
- والأفعال تنقسم إلى ثلاثة أقسام هي:

1- الأفعال الرئيسية main verbs :

وهي الأفعال التي يكون لها معنى مستقل وتدل على حدث ما ونستطيع فهمها مباشرة ويمكن ان تكون وحيدة في الجملة وتعطي معنى وتكمل الجملة مثل:

- I **play** tennis.
- They **walked** to Alabama.
- The boys **looked** at the man.
- We **speak** English.

وتقسم إلى قسمين هما :

- الأفعال المنتظمة:

هي الأفعال التي تأخذ d أو ed عندما نريد ان نجعلها في التصريف الثاني V2 و في التصريف الثالث V3 مثل:

V1	V2	V3
walk	walked	walked
play	played	played.

- الأفعال غير المنتظمة:

وهي افعال لا تنتهي بوضع d أو ed في حالة الماضي وإسم المصدر بل يكون لها اشكال مختلفة مثل:

V3	V2	V1
done	did	do/does
eaten	ate	eat
cut	cut	cut

وهذه الأفعال كثيرة ولكن المجموعة المطلوبه منها موجودة في نهاية هذه الاوراق وفي نهاية الكتاب المقرر.

2- الأفعال المساعدة helping verbs:

- هي عبارة عن افعال ليس لها معنى معين وصریح ولكنها تساعدنا في عمل النفي أو السؤال أو التوكيد أو الزمن الخاص بالجملة وسميت افعالاً مساعدة لأنها تحتاج إلى فعل رئيسي تساعد على تكوين النفي أو السؤال أو الزمن كما ذكرت سابقاً وهي اربع مجموعات:

Verb to BE	be , is , am , are , was , were , being , been
Verb to DO	do , does , did , done
Verb to HAVE	have , has , had
Modal verbs	will , would , can , could , shall , should , must , have to , ought to , had to , may , might , been able to

3- افعال الربط linking verbs:

- وهي افعال تربط الفاعل بمكمل يأتي بعد الفعل نفسه وهي افعال ليس فيها حركة ، يمكن ان تكون أفعال الربط مثل: (is / am / are / was / were / seem / seems / look / sound / feel / taste / become / grow / appear /) (remain / stay / turn / might have been /

فهي ليست افعال مساعدة لان الفعل المساعد يجب ان يأتي معه فعل رئيسي ليساعده:

She **is** playing basketball. مساعد

She **is** a doctor. فعل ربط يربط مكمل المبتدأ بالمبتدأ

ملاحظة: بعض الأفعال يمكن أن تكون رئيسية أو مساعدة أو ربط حسب موقعها في الجملة.

He grew tired of walking.
Some Muslims grew beans.

The monkey looked hungry.
Ali looked at the mountain.

The soup tasted good.
The man tasted the food.

Identify Verbs:

- 1- I want to go to Italy.
- 2- She is preparing the food for her children.
- 3- She is an actress.

5- The Adverb:

- هي كلمات تصف الفعل او الصفة او ظرفاً آخر وغالباً ما تنتهي ب ly او مشهور عنها ذلك ولكن هناك كلمات اخرى لا تنتهي ب ly وهي ايضا ظروف او احوال، يمكنك التعرف على الظروف او الاحوال بأنها تجيبك على الاسئلة التالية:

- Where? - How often? - To what extent? - When? - How? - How long? - How much?

مثلاً:

He walks **slowly**. How does he walk?
It is a **very** good book. To what extent is this book good?

Where?	here , there , away , up , outside
When?	now , then , later , soon , ago
How?	clearly , easily , quietly , slowly
How often?	never , always , often , seldom , frequently ,
How long?	usually , forever
To what extent?	very , hardly , almost , so , really , most , nearly
How much?	, quite , less , only

تأتي الظروف والاحوال قبل او بعد او بين الكلمات التي تُعرفها:

- **Quietly**, she will wake the baby up.
- She will **quietly** wake the baby up.
- She will wake the baby up **quietly**.

6- The Preposition:

حروف الجر هي كلمات تصنع علاقة بين الأسماء او الضمائر وبقية الكلمات في الجملة:

- Your math book is **underneath** your coat.
- She went **to** the store. للدلالة على الإتجاه
- Ahmad came **by** the bus. للدلالة على كيفية حدوث السلوك
- They'll be there **at** three o'clock. للدلالة على الزمان
- My wallet is **under** the table. للدلالة على المكان

Commonly Used Prepositions

aboard , between , past , about , beyond , since , above , by , through , across , down , throughout , after , during , till , against , except , to , along , for , toward , among , from , under , around , in , underneath , at , into , until , before , like , up , behind , of , upon , below , off , with , beneath , on , within , beside , over , without.

- وحروف الجر تكون دائماً مقترنة بالأسماء او الضمائر، انظر الأمثلة التالية:

- in: I live in Amman.
- at: We'll meet you at the entrance.
- on: They live in that old farmhouse on the hill.
- by: He wanted to keep her close by him always.

- بعض حروف الجر تتكون من اكثر من كلمة:

Some Compound Prepositions

according to	in addition to	next to
aside from	in place of	on account of
because of	in spite of	out of

7- The Conjunction:

- أدوات العطف هي كلمات تربط الكلمات او العبارات ببعضها تحدد نوع الجملة مثل:

and	but	nor	or /	so	yet	because	while	for	in order
that	as much as		since	so that					
both	and		not only	but also					
either	or		whether	or					
neither	nor								

- Ali **and** I went to the shop.
- We follow no one **but** Allah.
- I saw a man **while** I was walking.
- You go home **because** you are sick.

- Both Ali and Wessam wanted to play football.
- Not only Sam but also James did the same stupid joke.

8- The Interjection:

- صيغ التعجب هي كلمات تعبر عن مشاعر واحياناً تطبع مع علامة التعجب ويكون الهدف منها التشديد او التعبير عن شيء معين وفي الحقيقة هي لا تشكل عنصراً قواعدياً في اللغة الإنجليزية.

Common Interjections									
aha	hey	ouch	whew	alas	hooray	ow	wow	aw	oh
ugh	yikes	goodness	oops	well	yippee				

- **Oh**, I feel happy to see you.
- **Alas**, I have lost my bird.
- **Ugh**, this smell is bad.
- **Well**, I can help you.

Table of Verb Tenses

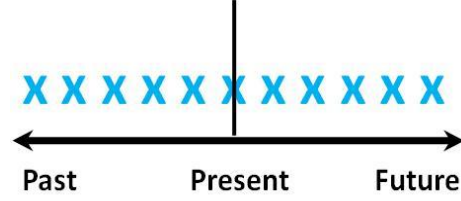
Present Tenses				
No	Tense Name	Form	Negative	Question
1-	Present Simple المضارع البسيط	مفرد + V1 + s/es جمع + V1	doesn't + V1 don't + V1	Does + sub + V1 ? Do
2-	Present Continuous المضارع المستمر	is am + V1 + ing are	isn't am not + V1 + ing aren't	Is Am + sub + V1 + ing + ? Are
3-	Present Perfect المضارع التام	has + V3 have	hasn't + V3 haven't	Has + sub + V3? Have
4-	Present Perfect Cont. المضارع التام المستمر	have + been + V1 + ing has	haven't + been + V1 + ing hasn't	Have + sub + been + V1 + ing + ? Has
Past Tenses				
5-	Past Simple الماضي البسيط	V2	didn't + V1	Did + sub + V1 ?
6-	Past Continuous الماضي المستمر	was + V1 + ing were	wasn't + V1 + ing weren't	Was + sub + V1 + ing? Were
7-	Past Perfect الماضي التام	had + V3	hadn't + V3	Had + sub + V3?
8-	Past Perfect Cont. الماضي التام المستمر	had + been + V1 + ing	hadn't + been + V1 + ing	Had + sub + been + V1 + ing?
Future TIMES غير مطلوب في مادة التوجيهي				
9-	Future Simple المستقبل البسيط	will + V1	will not + V1 won't + V1	Will + sub + V1?
10-	Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر	will + be + V1 + ing	will not + be + V1 + ing	Will + sub + be + V1 + ing ?
11-	Future Perfect المستقبل التام	will + have + V3	will not + have + V3	Will + sub + have + V3?
12-	Future Perfect Cont. المستقبل التام المستمر	will + have + been + V1 + ing	will not + have + been + V1 + ing	Will + sub + have + been + V1 + ing?

ازمنة المضارع

Verb Tenses

Present Tenses:

1- Simple Present



شكل الزمن:

he / she / it (فاعل مفرد اسم او ضمير) V+s/es
I / you / we / they (فاعل جمع اسم او ضمير) V+ بدون اضافت

عندما يكون الفاعل مفرد في المضارع البسيط فإنه يأخذ الفعل المجرد مضافاً له (s/es) حسب الحروف التي ينتهي بها اصل الفعل: إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (ch, sh, s, o, x, z) فيضاف له (es):

watch=watches / wash=washes / press=presses / go=goes / fix=fixes

أما إذا كان الفاعل جمع فإنه يأخذ الفعل المجرد بدون أي إضافات وستفهم هذا بشكل موسع لاحقاً
ملاحظة : إسم + إسم = جمع

Ex:

- You speak English.
- Do you speak English?
- You don't speak English.
- It snows in Alaska.
- I watch television every day.

هذه القاعدة تعتبر عديمة الزمن (timeless) لأنها تدل على عادات او تقاليد او احداث تحدث في كل الأزمان: الماضي والمضارع والمستقبل.

إستخدامات الزمن:

1- عندما نتكلم عن العادات التي تحدث دائماً وتكرر:

- She brushes her teeth daily.
- Salwa and Nezar always drink juice instead of Pepsi.

2- للتحدث عن الحقائق العلمية والحالات الدائمة والعامية:

- Water boils at 100C°
- Rabbits run fast.
- The train leaves tonight at 6.
- The party starts at 8 this afternoon.

3- للجداول الزمنية في المستقبل (نوع من انواع طرق تكوين المستقبل):

- She is not there right now.v
- He needs help now.v

4- للأفعال التي لا تأخذ زمناً مستمراً (non-continuous verbs):

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

yearly / often / frequently (بشكل متكرر) / sometimes / occasionally (أحياناً) / never / rarely / seldom (نادراً) / hardly ever (بالكاد) / daily / weekly / always / usually / generally (عموماً) / every / as a fact / as a habit /

Negation: النفي

قاعدة: عندما لا يكون في الجملة فعل مساعد وتكون في الزمن المضارع البسيط يكون نفيها بإضافة (don't) للفاعل الجمع و (doesn't) للفاعل المفرد.

فاعل جمع

I/ you/ we/ they/ noun+noun + don't

فاعل مفرد

he/ she/ it/ Ali/ Sami/ the cat + doesn't

Ex:

- You speak English.
- You **don't** speak English.
- It snows in Alaska.
- It **doesn't** snow in Alaska.
- Water boils at 100C°
- Water **doesn't** boil at 96C°

Interrogation: الإستفهام

- نغوي السؤال في المضارع البسيط يكون بوضع (Do) او (Does) في بداية الجملة وفي نهايتها علامة إستفهام.

Do ؟ فعل مجرد + (they / we / you / I) (فاعل جمع)

Does ؟ فعل مجرد + (he/she/it) (فاعل مفرد)

لا تنس أن (do/does/don't/doesn't) تجعل الفعل الذي بعدها مجرد

Ex:

- You speak English.
- **Do** you **speak** English?
- It snows in Alaska.
- **Does** it **snow** in Alaska?
- She brushes her teeth daily.
- **Does** she **brush** her teeth daily?
- Water boils at 100C°
- **Does** it **boil** at 100C°?

ملاحظات:

- (V1) و (infinitive) و (base) كلها معان لنفس الكلمة وهي افعال العامود الأول (المجردة).
- إذا جاءت (be) في الفراغ الخاص بالسؤال في المضارع البسيط يكون حلها حسب الفاعل إما (is) او (am) او (are).
- (have) هو الفعل المجرد فلا يجوز ان نضع (haves) بل نضع (has) عندما يكون الفاعل مفرد في المضارع البسيط.
- (do / does) تعيد الفعل بعدها إلى الحالة الأولى اي المجردة.

- He ...is..... (be) a doctor.
- Iam..... (be) a doctor.

- Theyare..... (be) doctors.
- Heisn't..... (not be) a doctor.

Ex1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- You (speak) English everyday.
- 2-you (speak) English daily?
- 3- You (not speak) English as a habit.
- 4- I (play) tennis at school every day.
- 5- She (not play) tennis everyday.
- 6- he (play) tennis at school everyday?
- 7- The train (leave) at 8 am every morning.
- 8- The train (not leave) at 9 am in the morning daily.
- 9- When the train usually (leave)?
- 10- She always (forget) her purse.
- 11- He never (forget) his wallet.
- 12- Earth (circle) the sun every twelve months.

Ex2: Use is / am / are :

- He (be) a doctor.
- I (be) a doctor.

- He (not be) a doctor.
- They (not be) doctors.

Ex3)- make NEGATIVE:

- 1- You speak English.
.....
- 2- They play tennis.
.....
- 3- She plays football.
.....

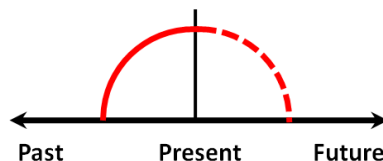
Ex4)- Make QUESTIONS:

- 1- You speak English.
.....?
- 2- They play tennis.
.....?
- 3- She plays tennis.
.....?

2- Present Continuous

Form: شكل الزمن

he/she/it	+ is	} + V1 + ing
I	+ am	
you/they/we	+ are	



- الفاعل المفرد (he/she/it) او اي اسم مفرد (Ali/Salma/The cat) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (is) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).
- الفاعل الجمع (you/we/they) او اي اسم جمع مثل (Ali and Salma/The cats) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (are) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).
- الفاعل المتكلم المفرد (I) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (am) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).

Ex:

- She **is eating** Mansaf.
- They **are playing** football in the club right now.
- I **am dancing** with a friend.
- I **am listening** to music at the moment.
- Shafer **is playing** football now.
- The students **are making** noise.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- 1- للكلام عن حدث ما يحدث في نفس وقت الكلام أي ان هناك شئ يحدث ونحن نتكلم عنه وهو يحدث:
 - My mother is screaming.
 - The car is moving.
 - I am walking to school rightnow.
- 2- للكلام عن احداث تحدث خلال فترة زمنية طويلة:
 - Newspapers are talking about wars nowadays.
- 3- للكلام عن ترتيبات المستقبل وهو نوع من انواع صياغة المستقبل ولكنه يأخذ شكل المضارع المستمر.
 - I am talking to the headmaster tommorrow.
 - Delila and Sue are coming next Friday.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

now / at the moment / look! / listen! / look out! / be careful! / nowadays / watch out! / be quiet! / at this time

Negation: النفي

- عند نفي المضارع المستمر نضع (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد (is/am/are) فتصبح الجملة منفية. ملاحظة: طريقة النفي هذه هي طريقة النفي لكل الأزمنة عدا المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.

Examples:

- She is eating Mansaf.
- She isn't eating Mansaf.

- I am listening to music at the moment.
- I am not listening to music at the moment.

- The students are making noise.
- The students aren't making noise.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن المضارع المستمر فإننا:

- 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة.
- 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (أي نعكس مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل).
- 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

Examples:

- They **are** playing football in the club rightnow.
- **Are they** playing football in the club rightnow?

Shaher **is** playing tennis now.

- **Is** Shaher playing tennis now?

- I **am** walking to school rightnow.

- **Am** I walking to school rightnow?

OR

- **Are** you walking to school rightnow?

Ex1)- Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- The population of China (rise) very fast.
- 2- I..... (study) for my exams.
- 3-Jim (help) in his brother's firm this week.
- 4-I..... (go) to the theatre tonight.
- 5-I (talk) on the phone right now.
- 6-What you (do)right now?
- 7-I..... (not do) anything now.
- 8-Look! The sun (rise).
- 9-We..... (have) a party on Saturday.
- 10-Gwen (go) to the doctor on Monday morning.

ملاحظة : لا تنس حذف ال (e) من نهاية
الفعل عند إضافة (ing) له:

make = making not makeing

Ex2)-Make these sentences NEGATIVE:

- 1- The population of China is rising very fast.

.....

2- I'm studying for my exams.

.....

3- Jim is helping in his brother's firm this week.

.....

4- I'm going to the theatre tonight.

.....

Ex3)-Make these sentences QUESTIONS:

5- The population of China is rising very fast.

.....?

6- I'm studying for my exams.

.....?

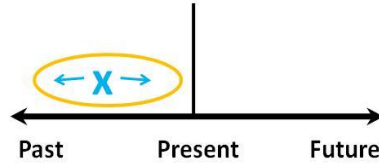
7- Jim is helping in his brother's firm this week.

.....?

8- I'm going to the theatre tonight.

.....?

3- Present Perfect (FINISHED)



Form: شكل الزمن

(I / you / we / they / the boys) have

+ V3

(he / she / it / Ahmad / Samia) has

Ex:

- They **have broken** the law.
- **Have** they **broken** the law?
- They **haven't broken** the law.
- Every country **has developed** its own code of law.
- Anyone who **has committed** a crime will have a criminal record.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

1- للكلام عن شيء حدث في الماضي بشكل عام ولكن لا يهم متي بالضبط.

- I have swum in the Dead Sea.
- I have once eaten three meals.
- I have lived here for 3 years.

2- للكلام عن شيء كخبرة (كمشاهدة فلم او زيارة مكان او حدوث الشيء كخبرة)

- She has been in England for two weeks once before.
- Tamer has visited Egypt.
- Suzan has worked as a manager once before.

3- أشياء حدثت (مررت بها) في الماضي ولا زال لها أثر في الحاضر.

- I have broken my leg.
- I have passed the driving license test.
- He's just come out of the sea.
- She has just fed her baby.
- Salma has already cleaned the kitchen.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

just	yet	since	for	
already	over the last	once	recently	so far
ever	lately	twice	three times	four times

Ex:

- I have just broken my leg.
- She hasn't eaten her food yet.

Negation: النفي

نضيف (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد

Subj + haven't / hasn't + V3

I haven't lived here for 3 years.
She has **not** broken her leg.
I have **not** passes the driving test.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

Have/Has + subj + V3?

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في الزمن المضارع التام فإننا:

- 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة.
- 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل).
- 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال

Have you lived here for three years?
Has she broken her leg?

Ex1)- Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1- I.....(see) that movie twenty times.
- 2- I think I(meet) him once before.
- 3- There(be) many earthquakes in California.
- 4- Peoplealready.....(travel) to the Moon.
- 5- People(not travel) to Mars.
- 6- you (read) the book yet?
- 7- Nobody ever (climb) that mountain.
- 8- A: there ever (be) a war in the United States?
- B- Yes, there (be) a war in the United States.
- 9- I (be) to France once brofre.
- 10- He never (travel) by train.
- 11- Joan (study) two foreign languages.
- 12- A: you ever (meet) him?
- 13- You (grow) up since the last time I saw you.
- 14- The government (become) more interested in arts education.
- 15- My English really (improve) since I moved to Australia.

Ex2)- make NEGATIVE:

1- People have trevelled to the moon.
.....

2- I have been to France.
.....

3- James has finished his homework yet.

.....?

4- I have seen that movie six times in the last month.

.....?

Ex3)- Make QUESTIONS:

5- People have travelled to the Moon.

.....?

6- I have been to France.

.....?

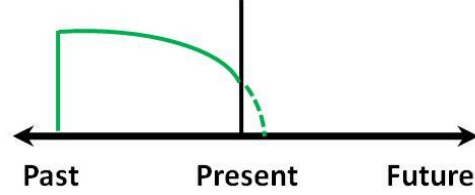
7- James hasn't finished his homework yet.

.....?

8- I have seen that movie six times during the last month.

.....?

4- Present Perfect Continuous (NOT FINISHED)



Form: شكل الزمن

(I / you / we / they / the boys) **have**

+ been + ing

(he / she / it / Ahmad / Samia) **has**

Ex:

- I have been studying for two hours.
- Have you been studying for two hours?
- I haven't been studying for two hours.
- I've **been reading** a book about the history of law.
- Students who **have been cheating** will be punished severely.
- He's **been studying** law for about three years.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

1- نستخدم هذا الزمن للكلام عن حدث يستمر لفترة من الزمن يكون قد بدأ بالماضي:

I have been reading a book about history.

2- للتأكيد على المدة الزمنية التي استغرقتها حدث ما نستخدم مع هذه النقطة (since) او (for):

She's been studying for six years.

3- للكلام عن حدث من المتوقع ان لا ينتهي او يكتمل:

Nadia has been writing the letter all morning.

4- للكلام عن حدث يتكرر خلال فترة من الزمن:

We have been playing tennis this week.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

how long/ since/ for /all morning/ for a long time....

Negation: النفي

عند النفي نضع (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد مباشرة (have/has):

أمثلة:

- I haven't been singing for 3 hours.
- Salwa hasn't been learning English for five years.

Interrogation: الاستفهام

- عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن المضارع التام المستمر فإننا:
- 1- نضع الفعل المساعد (Have / Has) في بداية الجملة.
 - 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل).
 - 3- نضع بعد الفاعل (been).
 - 4- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

أمثلة:

- Have you been singing for 3 hours now?
- Has Salwa been learning English for five years?

Since and For:

نستخدم (since) عندما نريد ان نتكلم عن نقطة بداية مثل اسم يوم أو شهر أو عيد ميلاد أو تاريخ أو ساعة معينة.

since the morning
since the evening
since Friday
since July
since 1999

ونستخدم (for) للكلام عن الفترات الزمنية مثل:

for a long time
for 3 hours
for three days
for 10 months.

أخيراً لا تنس ان تدرس الإختصارات والتقليصات:

Contractions

I have-->I've
we have-->we've
you have-->you've
they have-->they've

Examples:

- I've been studying for a day.
- They've been watching TV since morning.
- She's been eating all the time.

Ex1)- Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1- They (talk) for the last hour.
- 2- She (work) at that company for three years.
- 3- What you (do) for the last 30 minutes?
- 4- James (teach) at the university since June.
- 5- We (wait) here for over two hours!
- 6- Why Nancy (not take) her medicine for the last three days?
- 7- Recently, I (feel) really tired.

- 8- She (watch) too much television lately.
- 9- you (exercise) too much lately?
- 10- Mary (feel) a little depressed.
- 11- Lisa (practice) her English.
- 12- What you (do)?
- 13- You only (wait) here for one hour.

Ex2)- make NEGATIVE:

- 1- They have been talking for the last hour.
.....
- 2- James has been teaching at the university since June.
.....
- 3- She has been watching too much television lately.
.....
- 4- Lisa and I have been practicing English.
.....

Ex3)- Make QUESTIONS:

- 5- They have been talking for the last hour.
.....?
- 6- James has been teaching at the university since June.
.....?
- 7- She has been watching too much television lately.
.....?
- 8- Lisa and I have been practicing her English.
.....?

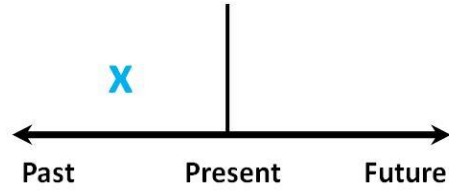
Ex3: Use since / for:

- 1- They have been talking the last hour.
- 2- James has been teaching at the university June.
- 3- She has been working at the company three years.
- 4- We have been waiting here more than an hour.
- 5- I have been studying two hours.
- 6- Have you been studying two hours?

والآن ستدرس النوع الثاني من الأزمنة وهو الماضي وهي مقدمة وليست كلها مطلوبة:

Past Tenses:

1- Simple Past



Form: شكل الزمن

الفاعل في هذا الزمن يُتبع بفعل ماضٍ من أفعال العامود الثاني
he, she, it, they, you, we, I, Sami, Laila + **V2**

Ex:

- Alia **played** basketball yesterday.
- **Did** Alia **Play** basketball?
- Alia **didn't play** basketball.
- It snowed in Amman a couple of years ago.
- The man **went** to Aqaba for a picnic last year.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- 1- للكلام عن الأحداث التي حصلت في الماضي وانتهت:
- I watched a movie yesterday.
- Last year, I travelled to Japan.
- 2- للكلام عن مجموعة من الأحداث التي انتهت في الماضي:
- I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.
- 3- للكلام عن فترة زمنية في الماضي:
- I lived in Brazil from 2009 to 2012.
- They sat on the beach all day.
- 4- للكلام عن العادات التي كانت تحدث في الماضي:
- I studied French when I was a child.
- He played the violin.
- He didn't play the piano.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

last past in the past ago in 1999 yesterday

Negation: النفي

قاعدة: عندما لا يكون في الجملة فعل مساعد وتكون في الزمن الماضي البسيط يكون نفيها بإضافة (didn't\did not).

he/ she/ it/ Ali/ Sami/ the cat/ I/ you/ we/ they/ noun+noun + **didn't**

Ex:

- Alia played basketball yesterday.
- Alia **didn't play** basketball yesterday.

- It snowed in Amman a couple of years ago.
- It **didn't snow** in Amman a couple of years ago.

قاعدة: عند نفي الماضي البسيط ب (didn't) لا تنس ان تعيد الفعل الرئيسي إلى الحالة الاولى المجردة لان (do / does / did) تعيد الفعل إلى المجرد اي يكون الفعل بعدها مجرد.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

- تكون السؤال في الماضي البسيط بوضع (Did) في بداية الجملة وفي نهايتها علامة إستفهام.

فعل مجرد + (you/ I / they/ he / she / it) (فاعل) Did

لا تنس أن (do/does/don't/doesn't) تجعل الفعل الذي بعدها مجرد

Ex:

- You speak English.

-**Did you speak** English?

- It snowed in Amman a couple of years ago.

- Did it snow in Amman a couple of years ago?

- The man went to Aqaba for a picnic last year.

- Did the man go to Aqaba for a picnic last year?

ملاحظات:

- (V1) و (infinitive) و (base) كلها معان لنفس الكلمة وهي افعال العامود الأول (المجردة).
- إذا جاءت (be) في الفراغ الخاص بالسؤال في الماضي البسيط يكون حلها حسب الفاعل إما (was) او (were).
- (have) هو الفعل المجرد فلا يجوز ان نضع (haved) بل نضع (had) عندما تكون الجملة في الماضي البسيط.
- (do / does / did) تعيد الفعل بعدها إلى الحالة الاولى اي المجردة.

لاحظ أن:

- Iwas..... a teacher two years ago. (be)

- Theywere in Amman when It snowed. (be)

Ex1: Use was\were:

- 1- I happy.
- 2- You angry.
- 3- She in London last week.
- 4- He on holiday.
- 5- It cold.
- 6- We at school.
- 7- You at the cinema.
- 8- They at home.
- 9- The cat on the roof.
- 10- The children in the garden.

Ex2: Correct the verbs between brackets making past simple sentences:

- 1- They (collect) postcards yesterday.
- 2- You (jump) high last night.
- 3- Albert (play) squash last night.
- 4- The teacher (test) our English 2 days ago.
- 5- Fiona (visit) her grandma a couple of weeks ago.
- 6- He (wash) the car yesterday.
- 7- You (be) thirsty when I saw you last night.
- 8- He (have) a computer in 1999.
- 9- I (buy) bread from that bakery 30 years ago in 1980.

Ex3: Rewrite the sentences in the negative:

- 1- They collected postcards last month.
.....
- 2- You jumped high at school last week.
.....
- 3- Albert played squash when he was a child.
.....
- 4- The teacher tested our English the first day at school.
.....
- 5- Fiona visited her grandma.
.....
- 6- He washed the car.
.....

Ex4: Make questions in simple past:

- 1- They collected postcards.
.....
- 2- You jumped high.
.....
- 3- Albert played squash.
.....
- 4- The teacher tested our English.
.....
- 5- Fiona visited her grandma.
.....

6- He washed the car.

.....

7- You were thirsty.

.....

8- He had a computer.

.....

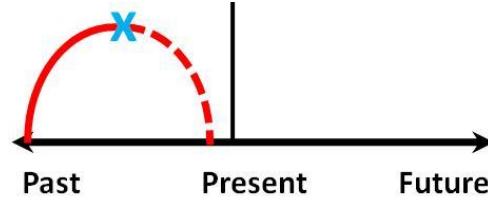
9- I bought bread.

.....

10- You saw the house.

.....

2- Past Continuous



Form: شكل الزمن

I/he/she/it	+ was	
		+ V1 + ing
you/they/we	+ were	

الفاعل المفرد (I/he/she/it) او اي اسم مفرد مثل (Salma/The cat) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (was) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).
الفاعل الجمع (you/we/they) او اي اسم جمع مثل (Ali and Salma/The cats) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (were) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).

Ex:

- You **were studying** when she called.
- **Were you studying** when she called?
- I **was watching** TV when she called.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

1- للكلام عن الأحداث التي كانت مستمرة وتم مقاطعتها في الماضي:

Examples:

- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
- You **were not listening** to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
- While I **was writing** the email, the computer suddenly shut down.

2- للكلام عن وقت محدد تم فيه حدث مستمر:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- At midnight, we **were still driving** through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.

3- للكلام عن الأحداث التي كانت تحدث بشكل متواز في الزمن الماضي:

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
- They **were eating** dinner, **discussing** their plans, and **having** a good time.

ملاحظة: يجب التلميح إلى انه لا يجوز في بعض الحالات جعل الافعال مستمرة لانها لا تأتي بهذا الشكل. بل نعود إلى استخدام الماضي البسيط.

Examples:

- Jane was being at my house when you arrived. **Not Correct**
- Jane was at my house when you arrived. **Correct**

الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

when + V2

while + V2

as + V2

ويمكن ان تكون الجملة بدون دلالات

النفي: Negation:

- عند نفي الماضي المستمر نضع (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد (was / were) فتصبح الجملة منفية.
ملاحظة: طريقة النفي المذكورة في الأعلى هي طريقة النفي لكل الأزمنة عدا المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.

Examples:

- You were studying when she called.
- You weren't studying when she called.
- When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
- When the phone rang, she was **not** writing a letter.

الإستفهام: Interrogation:

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن الماضي المستمر فإننا:
1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة.
2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل).
3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

Examples:

- They were playing football in the club.
- **Were they** playing football in the club?
- Shaher was playing tennis.
- Was Shaher playing tennis?

Ex1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- You(study) when she called.
- 2-you(study) when she called?
- 3- You (not / study) when she called.
- 4- I(watch) TV when she called.
- 5- Issa(not / watch) TV when she called.
- 6- When the phone rang, she(write) a letter.
- 7- While we(have) the picnic, it started to rain.
- 8- Whatyou(do) when the earthquake started?
- 9- I (listen) to music, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- 10- You(not / listen) to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
- 11- While John (sleep) last night, someone stole his car.
- 12- Sammy(wait) for us when we got off the plane.

Ex2: Make Negative:

1- The boy was walking when the dog attacked him.

.....

2- Thomas was working, and I was watching him.

.....

3- They were eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.

.....

4- She was always coming to class late.

.....

Ex3: Make questions:

5- While I was writing the email, the computer suddenly went off.

.....?

6- Last night at 6 PM, I was eating dinner.

.....?

7- At midnight, we were still driving through the desert.

.....?

3- Past Perfect

Form: شكل الزمن

I / you / we / they / the boys / he / she / it / Ahmad / Samia + **had** + **past participle (V3 / P.P.)**

Ex:

- You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.

- **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?

- You **had not studied** English before you moved to New York.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

1- للكلام عن احداث اكتملت قبل احداث اخرى في الماضي:

- I **had never seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Manhattan.

- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.

- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.

- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

2- للكلام عن حدث كان مستمراً قبل حدوث شيء اخر في الماضي:

- We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.

- By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.

- They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.

3- اوقات معينة في الماضي التام:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

- She **had never seen** a bear before she moved to Alaska.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

ever only never after because before V2

Ex:

- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

- Kristine **had never been** to an opera before last night.

- You had **previously** studied English before you moved to New York.

Negation: النفي

نضيف (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد

Subj + hadn't + V3

Examples:

- She understood the movie because she **had read** the book.

- She didn't understand the movie because she **hadn't read** the book.

- Kristine **had been** to an opera before.
- Kristine **hadn't been** to an opera before.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

Had + subj + V3?

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن الماضي التام فإننا:

- 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة.
- 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل).
- 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال

Examples:

- You had studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you previously studied English before you moved to New York?
- Suzan had studied Thai before she moved to Thailand.
- Had Suzan studied Thai before she moved to Thailand?

Ex1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- You (study) English before you moved to New York.
- 2- you (study) English before you moved to New York?
- 3- You (not / study) English before you moved to New York.
- 4- Kristine never (be) to an opera before last night.
- 5- By the time Alex finished his studies, he (be) in London for over eight years.
- 6- She (visit) her relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.
- 7- I never (see) such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauait.
- 8- I did not have any money because I (lose) my wallet.

Ex2: Make Negative: (احيانا يجب اضافة النفي لكلا الطرفين وعمل بعض التغييرات)

1- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.

.....

2- You had previously studied English before you moved to New York.

.....

3- We had had that car before it broke down.

.....

Ex3: Make questions:

4 - She had visited her Japanese relatives before she moved.

.....?

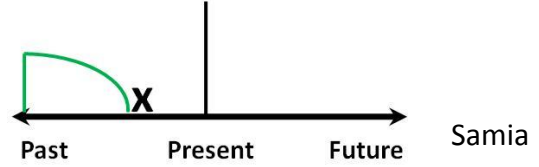
5- Because she had read the book she understood the movie.
.....?

6- Kristine hadn't been to an opera before last night.
.....?

4- Past Perfect Continuous

Form: شكل الزمن

I / you / we / they / the boys / he / she / it / Ahmad /
+ had + been + ing



Ex:

- You **had been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- **Had you been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?
- You **had not been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

Usage: إستخدامات الزمن

- They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.
- She **had been working** at that company for three years when it went out of business.
- How long **had you been waiting** to get on the bus?

1- للكلام عن شيء مستمر قبل شيء في الماضي:

- Jason was tired because he **had been jogging**.
- Sam gained weight because he **had been overeating**.
- Betty failed the final test because she **had not been attending** class.

2- للكلام عن سبب شيء في الماضي:

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

for when before How long all day all night all morning

ملاحظة: من الضروري معرفة الأفعال التي لا يمكن ان تكون مستمرة لذلك لا نستطيع استخدامها في الزمن الماضي التام المستمر لذلك نستخدم الماضي التام.

Examples:

- The motorcycle **had been belonging** to George for years before Tina bought it. *Not Correct*
- The motorcycle **had belonged** to George for years before Tina bought it. *Correct*

هذه الأفعال هي الحواس / الشعور / والتملك / والإعتقاد / وبعض الأفعال مثل :
is \ am \ a are \ like \ hate \ love \ belong

Negation: النفي

- عند نفي الماضي التام المستمر نضع (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد (had) فتصبح الجملة منفية.
ملاحظة: طريقة النفي المذكورة في الأعلى هي طريقة النفي لكل الأزمنة عدا المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.

Examples:

- You **had been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- You **had not been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

- Betty **passed** the final test because she **had been attending** class.
- Betty **failed** the final test because she **had not been attending** class.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن الماضي التام المستمر فإننا:

- 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة.
- 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل) و لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

Examples:

- You had **only** been waiting there for a few minutes when she arrived.
- Had you **only** been waiting there for a few minutes when she arrived?

- You **had been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- **Had you been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?

Ex1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- You (wait) there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- 2- They (talk) for over an hour before Tony arrived.
- 3- She (work) at that company for three years when it went out of business.
- 4- How long you (wait) to get on the bus?

Ex2: Make Negative:

- 1- Mike wanted to sit down because he had been standing all day at work.
.....
- 2- James had been teaching at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia.
.....
- 3- Jason was tired because he had been jogging.
.....
- 4- Sam gained weight because he had been overeating.
.....

Ex3: Make questions:

- 5- Mike had been standing all day at work so he wanted to sit down.
.....?
- 6- James had been teaching at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia.
.....?

لا تنس أن تطلب (The Master) للمستوى الثالث والمستوى الرابع وملحق الأسئلة الوزارية مع الإجابات النموذجية.