

English Structure For All

Easy Learning

Simple Examples



Done By :

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أولاً:- الجملة الخبرية The statement



Subject الفاعل (١) (قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر الفاعل

	متكلم	مخاطب	غائب
مفرد	I أنا	You أنت / أنتي	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)

فعل مساعد أو ناقص

الفعل المساعد :- وهو يسبق الفعل الاساسي

فعل رئيسي

الفعل الاساسي:- و هو الفعل الذي يعبر عن حدث

مضارع	ماضي	شكل الفعل	امثلة
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 زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

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

وقد تستخدم 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

The future simple

زمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative	Negative	Question
<p>will ('ll) shall</p> <p>المصدر</p>	<p>won't shan't</p> <p>المصدر</p>	<p>Will Shall</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>المصدر</p> <p>Yes, will / shall No, won't / shan't</p>

◀ نستخدم (shall) لفظ مع (I , we) أما (will) فتستخدمها مع جميع الضمائر .

I will come tomorrow .	I won't come tomorrow .	Will you come tomorrow ? Yes, I will . / No, I won't .
I will travel next week .	I won't travel next week .	When will you travel ? I'll travel next week .

شكل آخر للمستقبل

<p>am is are</p> <p>+ going to + المصدر</p>	<p>am not isn't aren't</p> <p>+ going to + المصدر</p>	<p>Am Is Are</p> <p>+ S + going to + المصدر</p>
I'm going to watch TV today .	I'm not going to watch TV today .	Are you going to watch TV ? Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
My friend is going to study .	My friend isn't going to study .	Is your friend going to study ? Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .

◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط :
(اليوم - الاسبوع - الشهر - السنة) القادمة (tomorrow - next (day - week - month - year)
In 2050 - في المستقبل (In the future - يامل / يمني hope / wish - قريبا soon

- ◀ تستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط (will + inf.) للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل
Ex: He will travel next week .
- ◀ تستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن التنبؤ :
Ex: I think Ali will come soon .
- ◀ تستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ :
Ex: I'm hungry. I will have a sandwich .
- ◀ عند وجود دليل تستخدم (be + going to + inf.) بدلا من (will)
Ex: There are dark clouds . It's going to rain .
- ◀ وتستخدم (be + going to + inf.) أو (will + inf.) للتعبير عن النية :
Ex: I'm going to study English today .
I will study English today .
- ◀ لا تستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية مباشرة وإنما تستخدم 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 تستخدم 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 تستخدم 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 .

Time Words

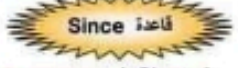
الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

Word	الكلمة	Usage	الاستخدام	Example	أمثلة
Just	توا	« تستخدمهم في الإثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) « يمكن أن تستخدم already في السؤال (للاستغراب عن سرعة انتهاء الحدث) .	« تستخدمهم في الإثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) « يمكن أن تستخدم already في السؤال (للاستغراب عن سرعة انتهاء الحدث) .	He has just / already gone out . Have you already studied your lessons ?	
ever	من قبل	« تستخدم ever في السؤال (بين الفاعل والتصريف الثالث) أو قد تستخدم في صيغة التفضيل . « تستخدم never في الأجوبة المنفية (لثرد على سؤال ever) « لا تستخدم not (n't) قبل (never) .	« تستخدم ever في السؤال (بين الفاعل والتصريف الثالث) أو قد تستخدم في صيغة التفضيل . « تستخدم never في الأجوبة المنفية (لثرد على سؤال ever) « لا تستخدم not (n't) قبل (never) .	-This is the best meal I've ever eaten. -Have you ever been to Paris ? No, I have never been to Paris . Yes, I went there last year .	« إذا استخدمنا كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط فلنأخذ استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط .
yet	حتى الآن	« تستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية .	« تستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية .	Have you finished yet ? No, I haven't finished yet .	



<p>Since 6 : 00 Since Monday Since 2003 Since yesterday Since last (day / week / month / year) Since last decade Since last century Since my birthday Since World war II Since morning Since he came</p>	<p>For an hour (one hour) / two hours For a day (one day) / two days For five years . For a day (one day) . For a (day / week / month / year) For ten years For 100 years For a long time لمدة طويلة For ages لمدة طويلة For a while / a moment للحظة For a minute لدقيقة</p>
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« بعد (For) تستخدم مدة زمنية غير محددة (لا نعرف بدايتها أو نهايتها) :
Ex : I have known him for a long time .
« بعد (Since) تستخدم زمن محدد :
Ex : I have known him since 1995 .



← ماضٍ تام (Since) → ماضٍ بسيط
Ex : I have known him since we were children .
I haven't seen him since he traveled .
(Since) → ماضٍ بسيط . ماضٍ تام
Since he traveled , I haven't seen him .
« إذا كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد فلنأخذ استخدام زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد (Since) .
← ماضٍ تام (Since) → ماضٍ تام
Ex : He has missed a lot of things since he has traveled abroad . (He is still abroad)
« للسؤال عن (Since , For) نستخدم (How long)
Ex : How long have you visited Paris ?
I have visited Paris for several times .
I have visited Paris since 1998 .

Complement (: تكلمة الجملة



تحويل الجملة الى عبارة تنبع الآتي :

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

هناك روابط تستخدم 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 أذا حدثنا الفاعل (after , before , when , while)

- After eating his breakfast , he went out .

أشكال الفعل

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

يأتي بعد	Example
(do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't) للفي وتكوين السؤال في زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط الأفعال الناقصة	- Did you go to school yesterday ? - My brother doesn't play tennis . - I will visit you tomorrow . - You should study your lessons . - You ought to play sports .
{will ('ll) - would ('d) / shall - should can - could / may - might - must - had to / have (has) to - had to - ought to We , You , They , I الاسم الجمع في زمن المضارع 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 (ing) V+ ing

يأتي بعد	Examples
فعل يكون (be / am , is , are / was , were / been) لتعبير 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) الروابط الزمنية أنا حدثنا الفاعل : (After , Before , when , while , As soon as...) بعض الأفعال الأساسية :	- I'm fond of reading stories . - My sister is interested in cooking . - After watching TV , I went to bed . - While walking alone , I saw a snake . - Did you enjoy watching the film ? - My brother fears going out at night . - Healthy lifestyle involves playing sports .
(go - enjoy - avoid - keep - complete - finish - stop - quit - give up - mind - suggest - imagine - fear - miss - practise - deny - involve - risk - fancy) فعل أساسي + مفعول (Verb + object)	- 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 .

I can't stand	مع بعض التعبيرات : لا أستطيع تحمل	- I can't stand waiting for him.
I can't help	لا أستطيع أن أمتنع عن	- I can't help laughing.
It's no use / good	لا فائدة من	- It's no use smoking cigarettes.
It's worth	تستحق	- It's worth watching.
How about / What about ?	ماذا عن	- How about playing soccer ?
Would you mind / Do you mind ?	هل تمانع	- Would you mind opening the door ?

(3) فعل منتهى ب (S) (V+ S) (goes / plays)

يأتي بعد	Examples
(He , She , It , الاسم المفرد , الاسم الغير محدود , في زمن المضارع البسيط)	- My brother always gets up early . - Water boils at 100 degree .
بعد اسم الفعل (الفعل المنتهى ب ing)	- Playing sports makes you healthy .

(4) فعل في التصريف الثاني (went / played)

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

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

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

ملاحظات عامة

be , being , am , is , are , was , were , been	→	للمجهول (V3) played / للمعلوم (V + ing) playing
do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't	→	(مصدر الفعل) (play / go)
will , would وبقي الأفعال الناقصة	→	(مصدر الفعل) (play / go)
have , has , had	→	(V3) (played / gone)

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)														
<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>a horse</td></tr> <tr><td>Plural</td><td>horses</td></tr> </table>	Singular	a horse	Plural	horses	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>Match</td><td>Bus</td><td>Dish</td><td>Box</td></tr> <tr><td>Plural</td><td>Matches</td><td>Buses</td><td>Dishes</td><td>Boxes</td></tr> </table>	Singular	Match	Bus	Dish	Box	Plural	Matches	Buses	Dishes	Boxes
Singular	a horse														
Plural	horses														
Singular	Match	Bus	Dish	Box											
Plural	Matches	Buses	Dishes	Boxes											

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك تترك ال (y) ثم تضيف لها (s) .	الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال (y) ثم تضيف (ies) .								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>Plural</td></tr> <tr><td>boy</td><td>boys</td></tr> </table>	Singular	Plural	boy	boys	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>Plural</td></tr> <tr><td>city</td><td>cities</td></tr> </table>	Singular	Plural	city	cities
Singular	Plural								
boy	boys								
Singular	Plural								
city	cities								

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف متحرك تضيف (s) فقط .	الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، تضيف (es) .												
<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>Plural</td></tr> <tr><td>radio</td><td>radios</td></tr> <tr><td>zoo</td><td>zoos</td></tr> </table>	Singular	Plural	radio	radios	zoo	zoos	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>Plural</td></tr> <tr><td>potato</td><td>potatoes</td></tr> <tr><td>tomato</td><td>tomatoes</td></tr> </table>	Singular	Plural	potato	potatoes	tomato	tomatoes
Singular	Plural												
radio	radios												
zoo	zoos												
Singular	Plural												
potato	potatoes												
tomato	tomatoes												

الأسماء المركبة تجمع حسب الاسم الأخير	الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) أو (fe) نقلب ال (f) أو (fe) الي (v) ثم تضيف (es) .														
<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>Classroom</td><td>policeman</td></tr> <tr><td>Plural</td><td>classrooms</td><td>policemen</td></tr> </table>	Singular	Classroom	policeman	Plural	classrooms	policemen	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Singular</td><td>Shelf</td><td>Knife</td><td>thief</td></tr> <tr><td>Plural</td><td>Shelves</td><td>Knives</td><td>thieves</td></tr> </table> <p>شواذ : cliff → cliffs</p>	Singular	Shelf	Knife	thief	Plural	Shelves	Knives	thieves
Singular	Classroom	policeman													
Plural	classrooms	policemen													
Singular	Shelf	Knife	thief												
Plural	Shelves	Knives	thieves												

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

◀ هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة :

Singular		Plural	
man	رجل	men	رجال
woman	امراة	women	نساء
child	طفل	children	اطفال
person	شخص	people (persons)	اشخاص / ناس
foot	قدم	feet	اقدم
tooth	سنة	teeth	اسنان
goose	وزة	geese	اوز
Ox	ثور	Oxen	ثيران
mouse	فأر	mice	فئران
louse	قملة	lice	قمل

Uncountable Nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة

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

flour	دقيق	food	طعام	oil	زيت	rain	مطر
salt	ملح	fish	سمك	blood	دم	steel	حديد
butter	زبد	chicken	لحم الدجاج	music	موسيقى	grass	عشب
sugar	سكر	water	ماء	hair	شعر	wood	خشب
rice	رز	tea	شاي	knowledge	معرفة	sand	رمل
bread	خبز	coffee	قهوة	information	معلومات	gold	ذهب
cheese	جين	juice	عصير	furniture	مفروشات	glass	زجاج
meat	لحم	milk	حليب	snow - ice	ثلج	paper	ورق

◀ جميع الأسماء الغير المعدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد .

Ex : Water **is** important for our growth.

Milk **has** proteins.

◀ و لكن لو وضعت كلمات تدل على الكمية قبل الاسم الغير معدود فإنه تعامل معاملة الجمع .

Ex: Two cups of tea **are** not enough for me.

Five liters of oil **do** not operate this machine.

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With Great Success



Helping Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة

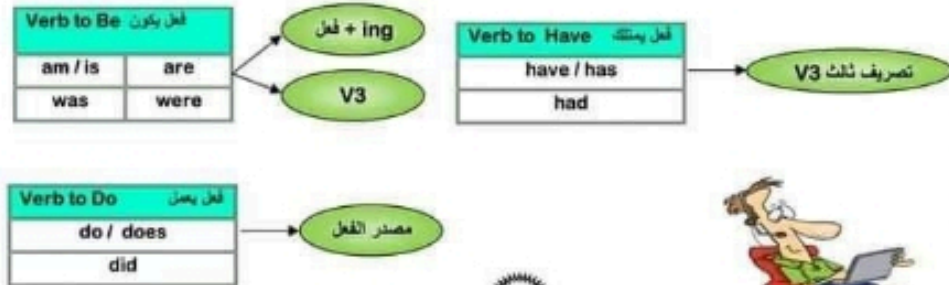
	Verb to Be	فعل يكون	Verb to Have	فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do	فعل يعمل
مضارع	am / is	are	have / has		do / does	
ماضي	was	were	had		did	

الفاعل	Verb to Be	فعل يكون	Verb to Have	فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do	فعل يعمل
I	am ('m) / was		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
He	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
She	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
It	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
الاسم المفرد والغیرمحدود	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
We	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
You	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
They	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
الاسم الجمع	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	

نفي الأفعال المساعدة

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

النفي الكامل	have not	has not	had not	do not	does not	do not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	've not	's not	'd not			
اختصار not	haven't	hasn't	hadn't	don't	doesn't	don't



الضمائر Pronouns

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"> - All 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 اسم الشيء الممتلك . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I play football with my friends .
Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تعبّر عن الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها اسم 	<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)

MR. Sherif

MR. Sherif

MR. Sherif

MR. Sherif

الجملة المنفية Negative Sentence

Ex : I haven't eaten fish. - عند النفي تستخدم (فعل أساسي + not + فعل مساعد)

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو نافضة (تضع not بعد الفعل المساعد أو النافض 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 نافضة تستخدم (do / does / did) حسب زمن الحدث ثم تضع (not) وتكتب الفعل في المصدر . تستخدم (do) بعد (الاسم الجمع : I , We , You , They) و (does) بعد (الاسم المفرد : He , She , It) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما (did) تستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

1) I drive my car every day.	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 كالأفعال الأساسية تستخدم (do / does / did) حسب زمن الحدث ثم تضع (not) وتكتب 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 تستخدم 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.

تضع not بعد (had better / would rather) وتكتب 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 تستخدم 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.

- تستخدم (Neither) عند التحدث عن اثنين أما (none / no one / no body) تستخدم عند التحدث عن مجموعة .
- بعد (neither) تستخدم 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) .
- تستخدم (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 / all) في الجمل المنفية .

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.	won't+ المصدر (play) 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) (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 الأثبات والتفي والسؤال) ماعدا زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط .
◀ في زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط (تستخدم مصدر الفعل في التفي 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 ?

The present simple زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال	
<p>المصدر</p> <p>live → lives go → goes Watch → watches try → tries study → studies play → plays</p>	<p>المصدر + S</p>	<p>المصدر</p> <p>don't doesn't</p> <p>don't } play live go doesn't }</p>	<p>Do Does</p> <p>Do } play live go Does }</p> <p>Yes, (do / does) No, (don't / doesn't)</p>	<p>Do Does</p> <p>Do } play live go Does }</p> <p>Yes, (do / does) No, (don't / doesn't)</p>	<p>المصدر</p> <p>live → lives go → goes Watch → watches try → tries study → studies play → plays</p>	
<p>I } We } You } They } اسم جمع</p> <p>He } She } It } اسم مفرد</p>	<p>المصدر</p>	<p>don't + inf.</p> <p>doesn't + inf</p>	<p>Do } we } you } + inf. they } اسم جمع</p> <p>Does } he } she } + inf. it } اسم مفرد</p>	<p>I usually go to school. Ali plays football. They ride bikes . My sister reads stories .</p>	<p>I don't go to school . Ali doesn't play football. They don't ride bikes . 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 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>						

The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	التفي	Question	الموأل
<p>منتظم</p> <p>شاذ</p> <p>watch → watched live → lived study → studied play → played go → went see → saw</p>		<p>المصدر</p> <p>didn't</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>Did</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>inf</p> <p>Yes , (did) No , (didn't)</p>	
بعض الأفعال الشاذة					
<p>am / is → was have / has → had drink → drank sing → sang become → became write → wrote get → got speak → spoke fly → flew draw → drew sleep → slept</p>		<p>are → were sell → sold swim → swam run → ran drive → drove take → took forget → forgot choose → chose grow → grew smell → smelt eat → ate</p>		<p>do / does → did tell → told ring → rang come → came ride → rode give → gave fall → fell break → broke blow → blew feel → felt make → made</p>	
<p>I went to school yesterday.</p> <p>Ali played football .</p> <p>They rode bikes last week.</p> <p>My father traveled last year.</p>		<p>I didn't go to school.</p> <p>Ali didn't play football .</p> <p>They didn't ride bikes .</p> <p>My father didn't travel last year.</p>		<p>Did you go to school ? Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .</p> <p>Did Ali play football ? Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .</p> <p>What did they ride ? They rode bikes .</p> <p>When did your father travel ? He traveled last year.</p>	
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط : (اليوم- الأسبوع- الشهر- السنة) الماضية (day - week - month - year) last ذات مرة Once - في الماضي In the past - منذ (يومين - أسبوعين) ago (two days - two weeks) In 1990 - يحكى ان Once upon a time - ذات يوم One day</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>					

The past continuous زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative الأثبات	Negative النفي	Question السوال
<p>was were</p> <p>فعل + ing</p>	<p>wasn't weren't</p> <p>فعل + ing</p>	<p>Was Were</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>Yes , ... was / were No, wasn't / weren't</p>
<p>I → was</p> <p>He She It } was اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They } were اسم جمع</p>	<p>I → wasn't</p> <p>He She It } wasn't اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They } weren't اسم جمع</p>	<p>Was → I</p> <p>Was { He She It } اسم مفرد</p> <p>Were { We You They } اسم جمع</p> <p>فعل +ing</p>
<p>I was eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .</p> <p>Ali was playing football .</p> <p>They were singing .</p>	<p>I wasn't eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .</p> <p>Ali wasn't playing football .</p> <p>They weren't singing .</p>	<p>Were you eating fish ? Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .</p> <p>Was Ali playing football ? Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .</p> <p>Were they singing ? Yes , they were . / No, they weren't .</p>
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي المستمر :</p> <p>at 6:00 yesterday - الساعة السادسة أمس - all day yesterday - طوال اليوم أمس - While / As - بينما</p> <p>يُعبّر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي :</p> <p>My father was sleeping at 12:00 last night . It was raining all night yesterday . While I was walking , I met my friend . When I saw Ali , he was playing football .</p>		
<p>عندما - When - بينما - While / As</p> <p>ماضي مستمر ← While / As ← ماضي بسيط</p> <p>My father came while I was studying . / While I was studying , my father came .</p> <p>ماضي بسيط ← When ← ماضي مستمر</p> <p>I was riding my bike when I fell down . / When I fell down , I was riding my bike . I fell down when I was riding my bike .</p> <p>ملاحظات :</p> <p>بعد (While / As) تستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر اما بعد (When) يمكن ان تستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط</p> <p>الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حدث كان مستمر مدة طويلة اما الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ .</p> <p>إذا كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فتستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .</p> <p>Ex : While I was studying , my sisters were playing .</p>		

زمن المضارع التام The present perfect

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	المسأل
<p>have has</p> <p>have → ('ve) has → ('s)</p> <p>have / has played have / has lived have / has gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>haven't hasn't</p> <p>التصريف الثالث</p> <p>haven't / hasn't played haven't / hasn't lived haven't / hasn't gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>Have Has</p> <p>Have } played Has } lived } gone</p> <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't / hasn't)</p>	<p>الفاعل P.P</p>
<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>have</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>has</p>	<p>have</p>	<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>haven't + P.P</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>hasn't + P.P</p>	<p>haven't + P.P</p> <p>hasn't + P.P</p>	<p>Have</p> <p>we you they اسم جمع</p> <p>Has</p> <p>he she it اسم مفرد</p>	<p>Have</p> <p>he she it اسم مفرد</p>
<p>I have already studied .</p> <p>My father has just gone out .</p>	<p>I haven't studied yet .</p> <p>My father hasn't gone out yet .</p>	<p>Have you already studied ? Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .</p> <p>Has your father gone out ? Yes , he has . / No, he hasn't .</p>			
<p>Have gone / Have been</p> <p>Have gone → (went but didn't return) ذهب ولم يعد</p> <p>Ex : My father has gone to Paris . (He is still in Paris)</p> <p>Have been → (went and returned) ذهب وعاد</p> <p>Ex : My father has been to Paris . (He isn't in Paris now)</p>					
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام :</p> <p>حتى الآن - yet - أبدا - never - من قبل - ever - منذ - since - لمدة - for - بالفعل - already - حالا - just مرات عديدة - several / many times - منذ فترة بسيطة - lately / recently - حتى الآن - so far / up till now</p> <p>يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لإثبات اثره موجودة حتى الآن .</p> <p>Ex : I have lived in Cairo for six years . I have not visited him since 1995 . She has written three letters just now . He has made a great progress in the project . I have washed my car . (It looks lovely now) He is very hungry . He hasn't eaten anything since morning .</p>					

The past perfect

زمن الماضي التام

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	المسأل
<p>had</p> <p>التصريف الثالث</p> <p>had → ('d)</p> <p>had played</p> <p>had lived</p> <p>had gone</p>		<p>hadn't</p> <p>التصريف الثالث</p> <p>hadn't played</p> <p>hadn't lived</p> <p>hadn't gone</p>		<p>Had</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>P. P</p> <p>Had + الفاعل + played</p> <p>lived</p> <p>gone</p> <p>Yes, ... (had) / No, .. (hadn't)</p>	
I had done my homework .		I hadn't done my homework .		Had you done your homework ?	Yes , I had . / No, I hadn't .
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام:</p> <p>بعد as soon as - بمجرد - till / until - حتى - No sooner - بمجرد أن - hardly / scarcely بصعوبة</p> <p>قبل before / by the time - عندما - when -</p> <p>نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :</p> <p>Ex : He was hungry because he hadn't eaten his breakfast .</p> <p>He hadn't eaten his breakfast so he was hungry .</p> <p>I found the key which I had lost .</p> <p>I had hardly / scarcely done my homework when I went to the club .</p> <p>Hardly / Scarcely had I done my homework when I went to the club .</p> <p>I had no sooner done my homework than I went to the club .</p> <p>No sooner had I done my homework than I went to the club .</p> <p>نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن أحداث سابقة في الكلام الغير مباشر وقيل القول يكون ماضي (said/ told) :</p> <p>Ex : He told me that he had done his homework .</p>					
<p>روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P) :</p> <p>After - As soon as - Till / Until - No sooner - Hardly/ Scarcely</p> <p>After my father had got money , he bought a new car .</p> <p>My father bought a new car after he had got money .</p> <p>ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط ← After ← ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط ←</p> <p>قبل (Till / Until) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفي (المصدر + didn't) وبعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P) .</p> <p>My father didn't buy a new car till / until he had got money .</p> <p>روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :</p> <p>Before / By the time</p> <p>Ex : Before my father bought a new car , he had got money .</p> <p>My father had got money before he bought a new car .</p> <p>ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط ← Before ← ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط ←</p> <p>بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط أو الماضي التام :</p> <p>When I had finished my homework , I went to the club .</p> <p>When I went to the club , I had finished my homework .</p> <p>وأيضا يمكن استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة :</p> <p>Ex : I waited till the train came . / After I studied , I went out .</p>					

Active & Passive

المبنى للمعلوم و المبنى للمجهول

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

1. المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً. (يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة)
2. نضع فعل يكون (Verb to be) في نفس زمن الجملة متنسباً للمفعول به.
3. نضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.
4. نضع الفاعل مسبقاً ب (by) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً
5. أي زيادة في الجملة يوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.

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

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

am, is, are	Present Simple	المضارع البسيط
was, were	Past Simple	الماضي البسيط
shall be, will be	Future Simple	المستقبل البسيط
am being, is being, are being	Present Continuous	المضارع المستمر
was being, were being	Past Continuous	الماضي المستمر
has been, have been	Present Perfect	المضارع التام
had been	Past Perfect	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.

3) عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم — صفة المقارنة بين اثنين وقبلها (The er / more) The .
 Ex: The more you study , the more marks you will get .
 The more you do sports , the happier you will be .
 4) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع صفة المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين .
 Ex: It is the highest mountain I *have ever seen* .
 It is the best meal I *have ever eaten* .
 6) عند استخدام الظروف المنتهية بـ (ly) في المقارنة فإننا نعتبرها مثل الصفات الطويلة (أي نستخدم معها *more / most*)
 Ex : Ali runs more quickly than Ahmed .
 ◀ لاحظ أن قبل الظرف نستخدم فعل أساسي (runs) أما قبل الصفة نستخدم فعل يكون (am / is / are) أو فعل من أفعال الحواس (feel / look / seem) .
 Ex : Ali is quicker than Ahmed .
 Ali *seems* quicker than Ahmed .

Adverbs

الظروف

تكون الظرف بإضافة (ly) للصفة

ظروف شاذة

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

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

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

الظرف Adverb	الصفة Adjective
◀ الظرف يصف : (1) الفعل الأساسي . He is very happy today . (2) الجملة الكاملة . Really , it is a nice city . ◀ الظرف يأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي (quickly) أو قبل الصفة (very) أو بداية الجملة (Really) ◀ لا نستخدم الظرف بعد : (فعل يكون Be أو فعل الحواس ... Look / seem أو فعل يصبح become / get) .	◀ الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله : Ex : He is a rich man . ◀ الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد : (1) فعل يكون (be / am / is / are / was / were) Ex : My friend was happy yesterday . (2) أفعال الحواس : (seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel) Ex : The food tastes delicious . (3) فعل يصبح (become / get) : Ex : My friend got ill yesterday . (4) فعل يعمل (make) : Ex : The film made me happy . (5) فعل يجد (find) : Ex : I found the film interesting .

ترتيب الصفات Order Of Adjectives

Opinion رأي	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape شكل	Color لون	Nationality (origin) أصل	Material مادة	Purpose الغرض
silly	tiny	ancient	square	blue	French	wooden	sleeping
beautiful	small	new	round	pink	American	metal	roasting
horrible	huge	young	oval	reddish	eastern	cotton	
difficult	little	old	flat	grey	Greek	paper	

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات :

(very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather, a bit and a little) .

محددات الأسماء (ما يأتي قبل الأسماء) Noun Quantifiers

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

استخدام (some / any)

المؤكد (some)	النفى (any)	المسأل (حسب نوع المسأل)
I have some books .	I don't have any books.	Do you have any books ?
		◀ نستخدم (any) في المسأل العام .
I'd like some juice .	I wouldn't like any juice .	Would you like some juice ?
I want some milk .	I don't want any milk .	Can I have some milk ?
		◀ نستخدم (some) في مسأل الطلب أو العرض .

استخدام (many / much / a lot of)

المؤكد (a lot of)	النفى (many / much)	المسأل (many / much)
I have a lot of books .	I don't have many books.	Do you have many books ?
I'd like a lot of juice .	I wouldn't like much juice .	Would you like much juice ?
too many / too much		◀ يمكن أن نستخدم (many / much) في الإثبات بعد كلمة (too)

Demonstrative adjectives صفات الإشارة

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 / الآرون Another / Other

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

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

محددات الأسماء (ما يأتي قبل الأسماء) Noun Quantifiers

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

استخدام (some / any)

المؤكد (some)	النفى (any)	المسأل (حسب نوع المسأل)
I have some books .	I don't have any books.	Do you have any books ?
		◀ نستخدم (any) في المسأل العام .
I'd like some juice .	I wouldn't like any juice .	Would you like some juice ?
I want some milk .	I don't want any milk .	Can I have some milk ?
		◀ نستخدم (some) في مسأل الطلب أو العرض .

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المؤكد (a lot of)	النفى (many / much)	المسأل (many / much)
I have a lot of books .	I don't have many books.	Do you have many books ?
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حالات عدم استخدام (The)

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


MR . Sherif



Conjunctions

	جملة كاملة	عبارة	أمثلة Examples
Reason سبب	Because / As / Since / For لأن	Because of / Due to / As a result of بسبب / نتيجة ل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He didn't come because he was ill . • He didn't come because of his illness / being ill. • I didn't go out due to the cold weather.
Contrast تناقض	Although Though Even though بإرغام من	Despite / In spite of بإرغام من	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although he is poor, he is happy. • He is happy though he is poor . • Despite being poor , he is happy . • In spite of his poverty , he is happy.
	Nevertheless However مع ذلك But ولكن		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is poor. Nevertheless, he is happy. • He is poor. However, he is happy. • He is poor but he is happy .
Result نتيجة	So → (جملتان متصلتان) Thus / Therefore / As a result / consequently → (جملتان منفصلتان)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was ill so he didn't go to school . • He didn't study . As a result , he failed the exam .
	So ظرف عادية / ظرف Such a / an صفة عادية + اسم مفرد that اسم مفرد + صفة عادية enough to مصدر الفعل + صفة عادية enough for فعل + فعل + ing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exam was so difficult that I couldn't answer it . • It was such a difficult exam that I couldn't answer it .
	جملة كاملة	مصدر الفعل	أمثلة Examples
Purpose الغرض	in order that So that لكي	To / in order to So as to لكي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I study hard so that I can get high marks • I study hard so as to get high marks . • I study hard in order not to fail the exam .
	For من أجل	In order not to So as not to لكي لا عبارة فعل + ing	
manner الطريقة	as, as if, as though كما لو كان	Examples	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He speaks as if he were a king. • It looks as if it would rain. <p>لاحظ استخدام (were) بدلاً من (was) لأنها غير حقيقية و مجرد خيال . لاحظ استخدام (would) بدلاً من (will) لأنها غير حقيقية و مجرد خيال .</p>	

إذا / لو (الجمل الشرطية) (If (Conditional sentences)

الحالة	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط
Zero Conditional	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.
	للتعبير عن شيء حقيقي (حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة) Ex : If I eat fish , I get ill . If we heat water , it boils .	
First Conditional	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	will ('ll) / won't can / can't shall / shan't may / may not must / mustn't } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
	للتعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل . Ex : If it rains , I won't go out . If I have money , I will buy a new car .	
	 <p>شواذ</p> <p>١) نستخدم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط (والفعل يكون محذوف) . Ex : If you meet Ahmed , tell him about the party . ٢) يمكن أن نغير عن النصيحة في جملة جواب الشرط باستخدام أفعال ناقصة في المضارع مثل : (should , have to / has to , ought to , must) Ex : If you are ill , you should go to the doctor .</p>	
Second Conditional	ماضي بسيط ed / شد didn't + inf.	would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
	للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شيء مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع . Ex : If I were a bird , I would fly . If I had money , I would buy a new car .	
Third Conditional	ماضي تام had + p.p hadn't + p.p	would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } have + p.p
	للتعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي . Ex : If I had studied hard , I would have succeeded . If I had had money , I would have bought a car .	

Unless إذا لم

مثل حالات If ولكنها تشير للنفي (لا تضع بعدها not)

Ex : Unless you study , you won't pass the exam . (If you don't study , you won't pass the exam) .

التعبير عن الندم أو التمني المستحيل Exressing Regret / far wish

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

Prepositions of Time

in	a period of time in 2003 / in July / in the winter - summer - spring-fall (autumn) / in the morning - afternoon - evening / in the middle of the day / in three hours / in a few weeks	يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية (سنة / شهر / موسم ...) الأيام والتواريخ
on	For days and dates: on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on weekend	يستخدم للتحدث عن نقطة زمنية (ساعات / وجبات يومية ...) أو مع بعض التعبيرات :
at	A point in time: at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch - dinner at the moment / at the same time / at night / at noon / at the weekends	

Prepositions of place

in	in a room / in Dubai / in Egypt / in a taxi	تستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن مغلقة أو أماكن مغلقة :
on	on the wall / on the table / on a tree / on a field / on a plain / on a farm	تتحدث عن الأشياء فوق الأشياء الأخرى أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة :
at	at the bus stop / at the doctor's / at school / at the end of the road / at the mall / at the door / at home	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تذهب إليها لشيء أو لتفعل شيء :

Prepositions of place حروف جر للمكان

over فوق behind خلف near / by قريب / بجوار inside داخل at the top في الأعلى	below / under / beneath تحت in front of أمام far away from بعيد عن outside خارج at the bottom في الأسفل	in the middle / centre في الوسط on the corner في الزاوية across from عبر / في الجانب الأخر من
---	---	---

by bus / by car / by taxi بالباص / بالسيارة / بالتاكسي
 on foot سيراً على الأقدام

يستخدم حرف الجر by للتعبير عن وسائل المواصلات :

Prepositional verbs

consists of / approve of / think of	get into يركب get off ينزل
believe in / succeed in / persist in	Turn on يفتح Turn off يغلق
concentrate on / focus on / depend on / rely on / insist on	put on يخلع / يلبس put off يؤجل / يبتلى
laugh at / look at / point at	
talk about / complain about / worry about / ask about / speak about / hear about / think about / wonder about	
wait for / apologize for / pay for / ask for	

Noun + Preposition

a cheque for / a demand for / a need for / a reason for
an advantage of / A disadvantage of / a cause of / a photograph of / picture of / a map of / a plan of / a drawing of
an increase in / a rise in / a decrease in / a fall in
a damage to / an invitation to / a solution to / a key to / an answer to / a reply to / a reaction to / an attitude to
a relationship with / a connection with / a contact with
A relationship between / a connection between / a contact between / a difference between

Adjectives + Preposition

afraid of / frightened of / proud of / aware of / tired of / sick of / sure of / certain of
good at / better at / bad at / annoyed at
famous for / dangerous for / responsible for
fond of interested in
furious with / angry with / familiar with
excited about / worried about / upset about / nervous about / happy about

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن النصيحة Modals of Advice

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

أفعال ناقصة تدل على الاستنتاج أو الاحتمال Modals of Possibility / Probability / deduction

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

عندما تكون متأكدين بنسبة ١٠٠% فإتينا نستخدم فعل يكون (am / is / are / was / were)
نستخدم (can't be) للاستنتاج المنفي في المضارع و (can't have been) للاستنتاج المنفي في الماضي .

Ex : Ali is in the class. He **can't** be absent.
Ali was in the class. He **can't have been** absent.

أفعال ناقصة للتنبؤ Modals Of Prediction

Affirmative	Negative
Will ('ll) I think it will rain. (Am / is / are) going to + inf. It's cloudy. I believe it's going to rain.	won't I think it won't rain. (am / is / are) not going to + inf. It's not cloudy. It's not going to rain.

أفعال ناقصة للطلب : Making requests (Modal + you)

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

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

Formal / Polite	Could I have some tea , please ? / May I have some tea , please ? Shall I have some tea , please ?
Informal	Can I have some tea , please ?

أفعال ناقصة للتعبير عن العادات : Modals to express habits

Present	Will ('ll) When we go to Paris , we 'll often eat in restaurants.
Past	Would ('d) + inf. When we went to Paris , we would often eat in restaurants.

البادئات Prefixes

تستخدم (un / in / im / il / ir / dis / anti / non) بمعنى (not) للتعبير عن عكس الكلمة :

unhappy / unreal / unable / unlucky / unfortunate / unmarried / unimportant / unwise / unsuitable
inaccurate / incomplete / inefficient / inactive / inexact / inappropriate / inconvenient / indirect / insincere / incorrect / inability / informal
improper / impolite / impossible / impatient / imperfect / impure / immaterial / immoral
illegal / illiterate / illogical
irregular / irrelevant / irrespectful / irresponsible
discover / dislike / disinfect / dishonest / disagree / disobey / disobedient / discontinue
anti-smoking / anti-slavery / antibiotic / anti-racism
nonsmoker / nonstop / nonsense / nonresident / nonstop

تستخدم (over) بمعنى زيادة عن اللزوم :

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

تستخدم (under / sub) بمعنى تحت أو أسفل :

subway / submarine / subordinate
underground / under age / underline

الواحق Suffixes

For people	ar (liar) / er (teacher) / eer (engineer) / or (visitor) / ist (scientist) / ent (president) / ant (assistant) / ian (musician)
Abstract nouns	tion (pollution) / ion (expression) / ure (creature) / ance (allowance) / ence (confidence) / ment (development) / ness (weakness) / ship (friendship) / dom (freedom) / hood (childhood) / th (growth) / t (weight) / ty (loyalty) / ity (ability) / y (delivery) / al (arrival)
Verbs	fy (beautify) / en (widen) / ise (advise) / ize (summarize) / ate (activate)
Adjectives	able (comfortable) / ful (careful) / less (careless) / ive (expensive) / ese (Chinese) / an (urban) / ian (Asian) / ant (ignorant) / ent (different) / ish (selfish) / ous (obvious) / y (windy) / ly (lovely) / ar (popular) / al (normal) ing (interesting) / ed (interested) الصفات التي تنتهي ب (ing) للأشياء والصفات التي تنتهي ب (ed) للأشخاص
Adverbs	ly (slowly - simply - happily - dramatically) / wards (forwards - backwards - towards)

Parts of speech

Part Of Speech	تعريف	مثال
Noun / n / اسم	اسم شخص / حيوان / نبات / جماد ...	Ahmed, book , education
Pronoun / pn / ضمير	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يدل محله	I, he, she, it, who ,which ,whose
Verb / v / فعل	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما	play, played , is , are , have
Adjective /adj./ صفة	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	quick boy / good student
Adverb / adv. / حال	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة	run quickly / study well / extremely tall
Preposition /prep./ حرف الجر	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى (to - by - for in- with - from- of- about ...	Ahmed goes to school . They traveled by plane.
Conjunction /conj./ رابط عطف	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة وكلمة أو جملة وجملة (or / and) .	Ali and Ahmad are my friends .
Interjection كلمة تعجب	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب (Alas - Wow)	يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت . Alas ! She died .
Article أداة	Definite(the) indefinite (a, an) تستخدم a قبل الاسم التكررة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن. تستخدم an قبل الاسم التكررة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك. تستخدم the للتعريف.	This is a book. This is an apple. The earth goes round the sun .



ضمائر الوصل Relative Pronouns

تستخدم 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	للعائل (فاعل أو مفعول)	The boy ,(who) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Whom	للعائل (مفعول فقط)	The boy , (whom) I met , was playing.
Which	لغير العائل	I drove the car which my father bought me.
That	للعائل وغير العائل	The boy ,(that) I met , was playing. I drove the car that my father bought me.
Whose	للملكية (مع العائل وغير العائل)	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	للتأنيب مسبوقة ب all	This is all what I have.

ملاحظات هامة

إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فإنتنا نستخدم Whom مع العائل و Which مع غير العائل .

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

This is the school in which I learnt.

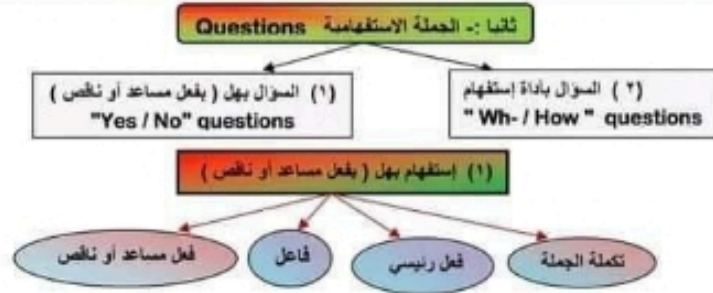
يمكن أن تحذف (who , whom , which , that) عند استخدامهم مكان المفعول .

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 تحذف 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.





◀ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو ناقص : (نسيق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص على الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو) .

الجملة الخيرية	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 .

◀ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد (تستخدم do , does , did) .

- إذا كان الفعل في المصدر (play) ← تستخدم (do) بعد (We , You , They ، الأسم الجمع) .

- إذا كان الفعل منتهى ب s (plays) ← تستخدم (does) بعد (He , She , It ، الأسم المفرد ، الأسم المفرد محدود ، الأسم المفرد) .

- إذا كان الفعل في الماضي (played) ← تستخدم (did) مع الكل .

- I play football .	Do you play football ?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
- He plays football .	Does he play football ?	Yes, he does . / 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 .
◀ إذا استخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كفاعل رئيسية فإتينا نستخدم (do , does , did) :		
- 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 .

(٢) إستفهام باداة استفهام (Wh../ How) questions



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

ملحوظة : 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 ?

How + adj. (صفة) = What + n. (اسم)

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 ?



المسؤال المنزّل Tag Question

- تكون المسؤال المنزّل باستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم ضمير يعود على الفاعل .
- إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة تنفي الفعل المساعد وإذا كانت الجملة منفية نكتب الفعل المساعد في شكل الآتبات.
- إذا لم يكن هناك أفعال مساعدة نستخدم (do , does) للمضارع البسيط و (did) للماضي البسيط .

Sentence	Tag Question
It is very cold ,	isn't it ?
They will come ,	won't they ?
My friends haven't studied ,	have they ?
He can drive a car ,	can't he

I'm not fine today ,	am I ?
I'm a good student ,	aren't I ?
Open the door ,	will you ? (أمر)
Don't come late ,	will you ? (نهى)
نستخدم (will you ?) في الأمر والطلب المهذب والتهني .	

Sentence	Tag Question
My friends play football ,	don't they ?
She watches TV ,	doesn't she ?
He has to study ,	doesn't he ?
Ali broke his leg ,	didn't he ?

Let's play soccer ,	shall we ? (اقتراح)
Let us go out ,	will you ? (طلب أن)
نستخدم (shall we ?) مع Let's و (will you ?) مع Let us	
Every one is here ,	Aren't they ?
نستخدم الضمير (they) إذا كان هناك / every one / everybody في الجملة .	

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبر عن التفي وعند وجودها في الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد مثبت ومنها :

Scarcely - hardly - rarely - never - neither - nor - none - no one - no body - nothing - no where - little - few - quite often

Ex: He never helps the poor , does he ? / She ate little food , did she ?

نستخدم مع ('d better) ← (hadn't) ومع ('d rather) ← (wouldn't)

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

Imperative ثلثا: الجملة الأمرية

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

I ♥ English

أفعال ناقصة Modal Verbs

أفعال ناقصة تدل على القدرة Modals of Ability

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

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الإلزام Modals of Obligation

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

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة Modals of Necessity

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	have to / has to + inf. You are fat. You have to go on a diet. He is fat. He has to go on a diet. have got to / has got to + inf. You have got to go on a diet. need to + inf. You need to study for your exam.	(don't / doesn't) have to + inf. -You are thin. You don't have to go on a diet. - He is thin. He doesn't have to go on a diet. haven't got to / hasn't got to + inf. You are thin. You haven't got to go on a diet. needn't to + inf. / don't need to + inf. -There is no exam. You needn't to study. / You don't need to study.
Past	had to + inf. He was ill. He had to take medicine. had got to + inf. He had got to take medicine. Need have + p.p. We need have booked a table. The restaurant is full.	didn't have + inf. He was well. He didn't have to take medicine. hadn't got to + inf. You hadn't got to take medicine. Needn't have + V3 / didn't need to + inf. - We needn't have booked a table. The restaurant is empty. - We didn't need to book a table. The restaurant is empty.

للتعبير عن شيء غير ضروري ولا لعله دائما في الماضي تستخدم :
 needn't to (don't need to + inf.) ولا تستخدم : needn't to
 - My eyesight is good. I don't need to wear glasses.

للتعبير عن شيء غير ضروري ولم لعله في الماضي تستخدم :
 needn't have + V3 (didn't need to + inf.)
 - We had much petrol so we didn't need to stop.

أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي	P.P.	تصريف ثالث
cost	يقتلح	cost	قتلح	cost	قتلح
cut	يقطع / يجرع	cut	قتلح	cut	قتلح
hit	يضرب / يصطدم	hit	قتلح	hit	قتلح
hurt	يؤذي / يمسبب	hurt	قتلح	hurt	قتلح
let	يدع / يترك / يسمح	let	قتلح	let	قتلح
put	يضع	put	قتلح	put	قتلح
shut	يغلق	shut	قتلح	shut	قتلح
lend	يسلف	lent	قتلح	lent	قتلح
send	يرسل	sent	قتلح	sent	قتلح
spend	يقتضي / ينفق	spent	قتلح	spent	قتلح
build	يبني	built	قتلح	built	قتلح
burn	يحرق / يحترق	burnt	قتلح	burnt	قتلح
learn	يتعلم	learnt	قتلح	learnt	قتلح
smell	يشم	smelt	قتلح	smelt	قتلح
lose	يفقد / يخسر	lost	قتلح	lost	قتلح
shoot	يطلق	shot	قتلح	shot	قتلح
get	يصبح / يحصل	got	قتلح	got	قتلح
light	يشعل / يثير	lit	قتلح	lit	قتلح
sit	يجلس	sat	قتلح	sat	قتلح
keep	يحفظ	kept	قتلح	kept	قتلح
sleep	يتنام	slept	قتلح	slept	قتلح
feel	يشعر / يحس	felt	قتلح	felt	قتلح
leave	يترك	left	قتلح	left	قتلح
meet	يقابل	met	قتلح	met	قتلح
dream	يحلم	dreamt	قتلح	dreamt	قتلح
mean	يعني / يقصد	meant	قتلح	meant	قتلح
bring	يحضر	brought	قتلح	brought	قتلح
buy	يشترى	bought	قتلح	bought	قتلح
fight	يحارب / يتشاجر	fought	قتلح	fought	قتلح
think	يفكر / يعتقد	thought	قتلح	thought	قتلح
catch	يمسك / يصطدك	caught	قتلح	caught	قتلح
teach	يدرس / يعلم	taught	قتلح	taught	قتلح
sell	يبيع	sold	قتلح	sold	قتلح
tell	يخبر / يحكي	told	قتلح	told	قتلح
find	يجد	found	قتلح	found	قتلح
have	يمتلك	had	قتلح	had	قتلح
hear	يسمع	heard	قتلح	heard	قتلح
hold	يمسك / يهبط	held	قتلح	held	قتلح
read	يقرأ	read	قتلح	read	قتلح
say	يقول	said	قتلح	said	قتلح
pay	يدفع / يسدق	paid	قتلح	paid	قتلح
make	يجعل / يصنع	made	قتلح	made	قتلح
stand	يقف	stood	قتلح	stood	قتلح
understand	يفهم	understood	قتلح	understood	قتلح
shine	يشرق / يسطع	shone	قتلح	shone	قتلح

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي	P.P.	تصريف ثالث
break	يكسر	broke	قتلح	broken	قتلح
choose	يختار	chose	قتلح	chosen	قتلح
speak	يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	قتلح	spoken	قتلح
steal	يسرق	stole	قتلح	stolen	قتلح
wake	يوقظ	woke	قتلح	woken	قتلح
drive	يسوق	drove	قتلح	driven	قتلح
ride	يركب	rode	قتلح	ridden	قتلح
rise	يرتفع / يشرق	rose	قتلح	risen	قتلح
write	يكتب	wrote	قتلح	written	قتلح
beat	يهزم / يضرب / يضرب	beat	قتلح	beaten	قتلح
bite	يعض	bitten	قتلح	bitten	قتلح
hide	يخفي / يختبئ	hid	قتلح	hidden	قتلح
eat	يتناول	ate	قتلح	eaten	قتلح
fall	يسقط / يقع	fell	قتلح	fallen	قتلح
forget	ينسى	forgot	قتلح	forgotten	قتلح
give	يعطي	gave	قتلح	given	قتلح
see	يرى	saw	قتلح	seen	قتلح
take	ياخذ	took	قتلح	taken	قتلح
blow	يهب / ينفخ	blew	قتلح	blown	قتلح
grow	يكبر / يزرع	grew	قتلح	grown	قتلح
know	يعرف / يعلم	knew	قتلح	known	قتلح
throw	يرمي / يلقح	threw	قتلح	thrown	قتلح
fly	يشير	flew	قتلح	flown	قتلح
draw	يرسم	drew	قتلح	drawn	قتلح
show	يبين / يوضح	showed	قتلح	shown	قتلح
begin	يبدأ	began	قتلح	begun	قتلح
drink	يشرب	drank	قتلح	drunk	قتلح
swim	يسبح	swam	قتلح	swum	قتلح
ring	يرن / يلق	rang	قتلح	rung	قتلح
sing	يقف	sang	قتلح	sung	قتلح
run	يجري	ran	قتلح	run	قتلح
come	يأتي	came	قتلح	come	قتلح
become	يصبح	became	قتلح	become	قتلح
go	يذهب	went	قتلح	gone	قتلح

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

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

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

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

The present continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

Affirmative الاثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>am is are</p> <p>am → ('m) is → ('s) are → ('re)</p> <p>فعل + ing</p>	<p>am not isn't aren't</p> <p>فعل + ing</p>	<p>Am Is Are</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>Yes, ... (am / is / are). No, ... (am not / isn't / aren't).</p>
<p>I → am</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد } is</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع } are</p>	<p>I → am not</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد } isn't</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع } aren't</p>	<p>Am → I</p> <p>Is } He She It اسم مفرد } فعل +ing</p> <p>Are } We You They اسم جمع }</p>
<p>I'm eating fish now.</p> <p>Look! All is playing football.</p> <p>Listen! They're singing.</p> <p>I'm studying now.</p>	<p>I am not eating fish.</p> <p>All isn't playing football.</p> <p>They aren't singing.</p> <p>I'm not studying now.</p>	<p>Are you eating fish? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.</p> <p>Is All playing football? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.</p> <p>Are they singing? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.</p> <p>What are you doing now? I'm studying now.</p>
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع المستمر : today اليوم - Listen! - انظر! Look! - في تلك اللحظة - at the moment - الآن - now في الوقت الحالي - at the present time - هذا (اليوم - الاسبوع) (This (day - week) كن حريصا - Be careful! - احترس - Watch out! - كن هادئا - Be quiet!</p> <p>يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الآن (لحظة الكلام) أو حدث مؤقت :</p> <p>Ex : 1) My father is reading a newspaper at the moment. 2) Look ! My friend is climbing a tree . 3) We are having exams this week .</p> <p>يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث تدريجيا :</p> <p>Ex: Air pollution is increasing very fast.</p> <p>بعض الأفعال لا يمكن أن تستخدمها في الأزمنة المستمرة (لا تضع عليها ing) : like / love يحب - see يرى - hear - يسمع - have يمتلك - think / believe يعتقد - feel يشعر - understand يفهم - prefer يفضل - hope / wish يمتنى - seem / appear يبدو - taste يتذوق - smell يشم own يمتلك - cost يكلف - know يعرف - need يحتاج - want يريد - sound يبدو من صوته هذه الأفعال تسمى أفعال لا إرادية (لا يوجد فيها مجهود) وتستخدمها في زمن المضارع البسيط :</p> <p>Ex: I hear a loud sound now .</p> <p>إذا كان هناك مجهود يمكن أن تستخدم معها مضارع مستمر : Ex: The food tastes delicious. (يتذوق) / The cook is tasting the food now. (يوجد مجهود)</p>		

الصفات Adjectives

صفات قصيرة المقطع	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Old	Older than	The oldest
	Nice	Nicer than	The nicest
	Big	Bigger than	The biggest
	Happy	Happier than	The happiest
	* عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : (١) نضيف er للصفة . (٢) نضع than بعد الصفة . Ex : The elephant is bigger than the lion .		
	* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : (١) نضع the قبل الصفة . (٢) نضيف est للصفة . Ex : The blue whale is the biggest animal .		
صفات طويلة المقطع	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Exciting	More exciting than	The most exciting
	Beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful
	Expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive
	* عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع : (١) نضع (more / less) قبل الصفة . (٢) نضع than بعد الصفة . Ex : Football is more exciting than handball .		
	* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : (١) نضع (the most / the least) قبل الصفة . Ex : Football is the most exciting sport .		

صفات شاذة

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad / ill سي / مريض	Worse than أسوأ من	The worst الأسوأ
Good / well جيد / بخير	Better than أفضل من	The best الأفضل
Many / Much كثير للعند / كثيرة للكمية	More than أكثر من	The most الأكثر
Little قليل للكمية	Less than أقل من	The least الأقل
Far بعيد	farther than (للمسافة) further than (للوقت)	The farthest (للمسافة) The furthest (للوقت)

ملاحظات

- (1) نستخدم الصفة العادية (old / exciting) :
- بين (as..... as) للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفات وعند النفي نستخدم (not as / so as) :
EX: Ali is as tall as Ahmed . / Ali isn't so short as Omar .
- بين (so that / such that / too to) :
Ex: He's so clever that he gets high marks . / He's such a clever boy that he gets high marks .
The tea is too hot to drink .
- قبل enough :
Ex: The tea isn't hot enough to drink .
(٢) يمكن أن تستخدم (much / little) قبل صفة المقارنة بين اثنين (much taller / much more exciting)
Ex : My friend is much older than me .

Definite & Indefinite Articles

(The) تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

◀ (a / an) تستخدم كأدوات نكرة.

a book – a pen – a tree – a car – a man - a girl

◀ نضع a قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

an apple – an egg – an ice cream – an orange (a , e , i , o , u)

◀ نضع an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك

استخدام (a / an)

قبل الأسماء المفردة المحدودة.	a table - an egg
قبل الوظيفة أو مجموعة معينة من الناس أو الجنسية.	He is an engineer. She is an English women.
بمعنى "كل"	He washes his hands four times a day.
شواذ	an hour / a European city
◀ نضع (a / an) فقط حسب التطق .	◀ حروف صامتة (h / E) ◀ إذا تملقا u ← a نضع (an umbrella) ◀ إذا تملقا u ← y نضع (a university)

استخدام (The)

الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه سوى نوع واحد فقط.	The Ka'aba / The sun / The earth / The universe / The world / The sky
أسماء الأنهار و البحار والمحيطات والخلجان والجبال والصحاري والجزر	The Arabian Gulf / The River Nile / The Red Sea / The Pacific Ocean / The Alps / The Sahara desert
مع الاتجاهات	The north / the south / The east / The west
مع ظروف المكان	The top / The bottom / The left / The right / The centre / The middle / The corner
نستخدم أداة التعريف ال مع الاسم الذي ذكر للمرة الثانية	I saw a man. The man was young .
مع الأسماء المعروفة	The president / The manager / The door / The roof / The police / The army / The country
مع الأماكن المشهورة	The airport / The museum / The club
أسماء الآلات الموسيقية.	The piano / The drum / The oud / The guitar
قيل جملة الوصل (التي تحتوي على ضمير وصل مثل Who)	I know the boy who took your bike .
قيل (Of) أو الجملة الوصفية	The name of ... / The winner of... / The capital of
قبل الصفات (عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين)	The tallest / The most exciting
مع أرقام الترتيب	The first / The second / The third / The fourth
مع بعض الكلمات	The radio / The internet / The end / The same

Compound Sentences الجمل المركبة

Connectors الروابط	أمثلة Examples
For لأن	He loves Science for he wants to be a scientist.
And و	She went shopping and she bought vegetables.
Nor ولا	They haven't relaxed nor have they studied.
But ولكن	He studied hard but he failed the exam.
Or أو	You can join a university or you can have a job.
Yet ولكن	He got up late yet he slept early.
So ولذلك	He studied hard so he got high marks.

جمل مثبتة

Paired Connectors	Examples
Both and كلا من دالما يأتي بعدهم فعل لصيغة الجمع (play)	- Both Reem and her sisters play tennis. - Both Ali and Saif play soccer.
Not only but also / as well ليس فقط ولكن أيضا	- Not only Reem but also her sisters play tennis. - Not only has she succeeded but also / as well she has got high marks. - تتكرر ان نسبق الفعل المساعد على الفاعل not only
And also (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) , so (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت)	- Reem plays tennis and also do her sisters. - Reem plays tennis , so do her sisters.
And (فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل) too	- Reem plays tennis and her sisters do too.

جمل منفية

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

جمل للتعبير عن خيارين

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

Or / Otherwise والّا	Hurry up, otherwise / or you will miss the bus.
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None (not one / no one / nothing)

- None of the students want / wants to take exams.
- I wanted some coffee, but there was **none** left.

يمكن ان نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (wants) او لصيغة الجمع (want) بعد **none** ولكن الافضل ان نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (wants)

Ex: **Neither** of my parents lives with me.

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

الكلام المباشر وغير مباشر Direct & Indirect Speech

الجملة الخبرية	-Reem told me (<i>that</i>)she felt tired. -All said to me (<i>that</i>) he had been ill. - Reem said (<i>that</i>) she had studied.	(<i>that</i>) هو الرابط في الجملة الخبرية ويمكن حذفه . (<i>said to / told</i>) تستخدم إذا كان هناك مخاطب (<i>me</i>) (<i>said</i>) استخدمها إذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب
الجملة الاستفهامية	- I wondered if she had won the race. - She asked me whether I would come. - He asked me where I was going.	(<i>if / whether</i>) هما الرابطان في السؤال . نستخدم أداة الاستفهام نفسها كرابط في السؤال بإداة استفهام. (<i>asked / wondered ..</i>) الفعل قول تستخدم في السؤال الغير مباشر
الجملة الأمرية أو جملة النصح	- He told me to study. - He advised me not to eat sweets.	(<i>to / not to + inf.</i>) هما الرابطان في جمل الأمر والنصح. (<i>told / advised ...</i>) هي الفعل القول ولا بد أن يوجد مخاطب بعدهم

- تذكر أن تستخدم الأزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول (*told / said / asked / wondered*) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والاستفهامية.
- في الجمل الأمرية وجمل النصح نستخدم المصدر بعد (*to / not to*).

- لا تغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول مضارع (*says / asks / tells*) :

Ex: He **says** he lives in UAE. (*Says* → *lives*)

لا تغير في الأزمنة إذا كان الكلام يدل على حقائق يومية أو حقائق علمية أو حكم :

Ex: My teacher **said** Time is gold. / It is **said** that eating an apple a day **keeps** the doctor away.

تحويل الأزمنة في الكلام الغير مباشر

كل زمن يتم تحويله إلى الزمن الأقدم منه (مضارع يتحول إلى ماضي والماضي يتحول إلى ماضي تام)

Direct	Indirect
am / is / are	was / were
(am / is / are) playing	(was / were) playing
was / were	had been
(was / were)	had been
have / has	had
(have / has) played	had played
had	had had
had played	had played
don't / doesn't	didn't
(don't / doesn't) play	didn't play

Direct	Indirect
didn't + inf.	hadn't + V3
didn't play	hadn't played
play- plays	played
played	had played
Will / can / may ...	Would / could / might ...
Will play	would play
should + inf.	should have + V3
must + inf.	must have + V3
Ought to + inf.	Ought to have + V3
Should study	Should have studied

تحويل الظروف الزمنية وأسماء الأوقات

Direct	This	These	today	tonight	now	Yesterday / last	Tomorrow / next ago
Indirect	That	Those	That day	That night	then	The day before / The previous day	The day after / The following day	The before