

The present simple tense:

المضارع البسيط

Form: [Subject + V1 + o]
 (or without o)

التكوينية: يتكوّن من الـ V1 مع إضافة حرف [s] للفعل عند وجود فاعل مفرد [Ali, she, he, it, أم محمد]

* she likes fish * I like fish * we like fish.

Negative النفي [don't , doesn't]
 Question السؤال [do , does]

The use: الاستخدام:
 ① عادات ② صفات ③ مع الفعل الجار

1- Repeated action (حدث متكرر (عادة، روتين...))

Know: وهنا يوجد كلمات دالة على التكرار (تكرار)
 always دائماً، every يوم، normally عادة، frequently متكرر،
 often غالباً، usually عادة، sometimes أحياناً، never أبداً،
 every يوم، on يوم، daily، weekly، generally عموماً،
 normally عادة، in the mornings صباحاً، in the evenings ظهراً، in the afternoons ظهراً،
 frequently، [rarely = seldom نادراً]، [each week أسبوعياً]،
 a day، a week

1. It always snows in Russia. (snow)
2. people often get stuck in comfort Zone. (get)
3. I walk to school so often. (walk)
4. Sometimes, my father does the cooking. (do)
5. My son and my daughter drink milk in the mornings. (drink)
6. Generally, I don't like (not like) fast food. My wife also doesn't prefer (not prefer) it so often.
- 7 - your aunt doesn't like (not like) what we often say. (say)

* انشبه مع اذا اتى الفعل ب (she, he, it, X, Y, Z) في المفرد ← يأخذ [s] [she goes...]
 اذا اتى ب (y) في الجمع ← يبق (she, he, it, X, Y, Z) في المفرد ← يأخذ [s] [she plays]
 اذا اتى ب (y) في الجمع ← يبق (she, he, it, X, Y, Z) في المفرد ← يأخذ [s] [she tries]

them so often (improve)

تتغير حول الطبيعة والطعام والقوانين وحركة الكواكب
ومجالات الخلق والغازات

2- مع الحقائق (تعلم على فترات متقطعة) ^{they} ^{أأخذ} ^{أحسن} ^{من} ^{الفل}

1. Bees ^{تنتج} ^{عسل} (give) honey.
2. The Amazon ^{ينحدر} ^{من} ^{جبال} (flow) into the Atlantic.
3. January ^{هو} ^{أول} ^{شهر} (be) the first month of the year.
4. Human adult body ^{يحتوي} ^{على} ²⁰⁶ ^{عظمة} (have) 206 bones.
5. Water ^{يتبخر} ^{بسرعة} (evaporate) more quickly in the sun.
6. Psychology ^{تدرس} ^{الطبيعة} ^{من} ^{الروح} (study) the nature of human soul.
7. Trees ^{أخذ} ^{في} ^{أخذ} (take in) CO₂ and give O₂.
8. Each year ^{يحتوي} ^{على} ¹² ^{شهر} (have) 12 months.
9. Washing hands well ^{يمنع} ^{من} ^{الأمراض} (prevent) diseases.

3- يستخدم المصارع البسيط مع الأفعال الجارحة (stative verbs)

وهي أفعال الشعور والحواس الغير حركية والتي لا تأخذ أوزنه مستمر [am, is, are + ing] وهي: love, like, hate, prefer, know, see, hear, mean, agree, realise, recognise, have, suppose, want, remember, understand, forget, believe, sound, seem, need.

(is, am, are, ing) ذلك هو صيغة تأخذ (ing) بدون اوزنه (is, are, ing) ^{معرفة} ^{بأخذ} ^{الوزن} ^{الذي} ^{يحتوي} ^{على} ^{is, am, are, ing}

1. I (agree - am agreeing) with you.
2. (Do you want - Are you wanting) to have tea?

Correct:

- a - ~~she is~~ knowing the truth. [She knows]
- b - ~~we are~~ preferring tea. [we prefer]
- c. I'm ~~not~~ understanding. [I don't understand]
- d. ~~Are~~ you agreeing? [Do you agree]
- e. ~~she is~~ forgetting. [she doesn't forget]

أنا لا أوافق (not agree) مع ما يقول عادة - Says (say)

Muna ~~doesn't~~ accept (not accept) such invitations usually

Rice ~~doesn't~~ grow (not grow) in Palestine

Vegetarians ~~don't~~ eat (not eat) meat.

Success ~~doesn't~~ come (not come) to you, you go to it

The car is making a strange noise. I don't know the reason

انا سمعت صوتا غريبا (make)

The present continuous tense :

الصاع والستر

I → am
she/it → is + Verb + ing
→ are
(they, we, you, men, women)

بني القتي فقط نضيف not

١. جرت اجعل الآه أو جعل الآه

* we are studying English now. * We are building a house now.

٢. قرينات مستقبلية كاماله (عنده بالترتيب) مثل مواهب ركيه ... اكثر مقابله
we are meeting the manager tonight.

٣. موم جدياً كلمات داله (حفظ) تولد على شئ جعل الآه
K.W: at present, at the moment, look, listen

now, still, quiet, currently, be careful, today, this one....

1. Salwa is making progress at present. (make)
2. Children are playing happily at the moment. (play)
3. Our president is still giving a speech. (give)
4. Look, the cat is lying on the sofa. (lie)
5. The students of my school are cleaning their classes now. (clean)

6. Listen, what are Alice's guests speaking? (speak)

7. The women are cooking at the moment. (cook)

8. Don't pass! The men are trying to lift the steel. (try)

9. Something has happened! Many people are rushing to hospital. (rush)

10. Muna isn't really doing well now. (not do)

11. We all now know the dangers. (know)

12. She understands the problem now. (understand)
careful! The snake is approaching. (approach)

at always after v + s but today am is - v + ing this one are every

سيأتي المضارع المستمر للربيع من حدث محدد فخصص وقت هنا [today, this one...]

- 1- Adam generally walks (walk) to school but today he is going (go) by car.
- 2- I usually enjoy (enjoy) tennis but I am not enjoying the one. (not enjoy)
- 3- We drink coffee but today we are drinking some tea. (drink)
- 4- What a lovely night! The moon is shining (shine)

5- Heba doesn't watch T.V typically But she is ing (watch) this news series

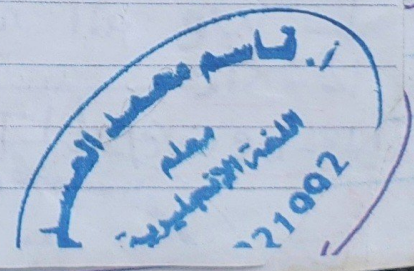
يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع تغير تدريجي يحصل به

- 1- مع أفعال النمو والتغير (grow, improve, increase, rise, fall, become)
- 2- مع أفعال التدهور والتغير (get + adj, decrease, get (better/worse))
- 3- يدل عليها (nowadays, these days, gradually, more and more, progress)
- prices are rising these days . • you are getting tall

- 1- ~~your~~ English is getting better quickly. (get)
- 2- Gaza's population is rising (rise) these days.
- 3- We all want to feel we are making progress. (make)
- 4- Internet hours are rising fast these days. (rise)
- 5- The situation is getting (get) worse.
- 6- prices are rising (rise) more and more.
- 7- ~~our~~ team is getting (get) stronger this reason.

Pollution watch your tone

worth ing
it's worth → ing



the next

"أفعال بيضاوية بسيطة والمتر" Page (8)

Look(s)

Seem = يبدو

20 years, happy
angry, serious, strange, frightened
do, does Look ?
don't, doesn't

am, is, are Looking

see = يرى

in, at, into, for

am, is, are

Looking ?

not

- 1- The boss looks (look) tired and stressed.
 - 2- The tourists are looking (look) at the old remains.
 - 3- She is looking (look) in the mirror.
 - 4- The teacher looks (look) angry.
 - 5- you look (look) at least 25 years.
 - 6- They don't look (not look) like-minded.
 - 7- Why are you looking at me like that? (look)
 - 8- why does he look unhappy? (look)
 - 9- Correct
- The design is looking very beautiful. (Looks)

think(s)

that
do, does think ?

am, is, are thinking

quiet about of
am, is, are thinking ?

- 1- Don't worry! I think you are right. (think)
- 2- students are thinking much about exams. (think)
- 3- please be quiet! I am thinking (think)
- 4- we think that the new strategy is smart. (think)
- 5- people are thinking more about salaries. (think)
- 6- what are you thinking about? (think)
- 7- Do you think blue is suitable for me? (think)

8- I don't think (not think) the exam is strong. (think)

9- Correct:

What are you thinking the reason for his success?
[Do you think]

| | |
|---|--|
| <u>have / has</u> | am, is, are having |
| a car, money test, an appointment, time idea, son, meeting, brother | lunch, dinner, breakfast, fish, tea shower, party |
| do, does have? | am, is, are having? |

- 1- They are having (have) a good dinner there.
- 2- Sama has (have) a big house.
- 3- I am having (have) breakfast, call you later.
- 4- He is having (have) a shower at the moment.
- 5- Do you have (have) enough money?
- 6- Is he having (have) a party tonight?
- 7- She doesn't has (not have) an appointment
- 8- Although our manager has (have) 3 cars, all of them are old.

- Correct!

He ~~is~~ having three cars. [has]

present perfect simple tense

المضارع التام البسيط

form:

I, they, we, you **have**
he, she, it **has** + V3

في النقص نضيف not
في السؤال نستخدم do

* الاستخدام: حدث وقع في الماضي وانشروع للوقت (أثره موجود) ، إعطاء أخبار ومعلومات

* أي كلمة أخرى body أو one فمن مفردة وهذه هي صيغة المفرد
* I have cut my finger. It's bleeding.
* It has snowed heavily. The land is white.

I have lost..... my keys. Can you help me look for them? (Lose)

Key words: recently حديثاً ، lately مؤخراً ، so far حتى الآن

السؤال ever ←
النفي never ←

already "للسؤال والاشارة"
just "للإشارة"
تكتب في الوصل ←
تكتب في الوصل ←

have already V3
has just

since منذ [since 2000, April, Monday, 5:00 ...]
for لمرور [for a day, weeks, 5 years ...]

yet ؛ متى إذا سبقها ؟
yet ? متى السؤال إذا سبقها ؟
لست قلقة بالإنجليزية

still مازال
بشرط أن تكون قبل الفراغ ولا تكون الفعل جامد

- The sun hasn't risen yet, it's dark. (rise)
 - Have you sent all invitations yet? (send)
 - I have read three novels so far. (read)
 - Our teacher has made progress recently. (make)
 - I have been to Cairo for 2 years. (be)
 - The manager has just given useful advice. (give)
 - Have you already recieved your salary? (recieve)
 - Nobody has got any invitations yet. (get)
- leileileile / I have had (have) this car for a year

I have drunk 3 coffees today (drink) ←
لست شربت 3 قهوه اليوم
خوب + عدد + شئ

11. My sister who has been teaching for years hasn't retired yet. (not retire)
بقيت تدرس لسنوات
ليست قد استقرت

12. I have had this car for 3 years. (have)
فعل جامد

13. How many times has he written to his family this month (write)

14. Adnan is an actor. He has appeared in many films. (appear) (verb)

15. I have seen three films this month. (see)

16. Everything is going well. We haven't had any problems so far. (not have)
بالتأكيد
بالتأكيد لم نواجه أي مشاكل حتى الآن
لقد لم نواجه أي مشاكل حتى الآن

17. The flat is clean. They have just cleaned it (just/clean)

Correct!

She is sick. she eats much recently. (has eaten...)
لقد تناولت الكثير من الطعام مؤخراً

The present perfect Continuous: الفعل المتكامل المستمر

Form: التكوين [have / has + been + Verb + ing]

حدث وقع في الماضي ما مستمر حاليًا ويستمر مستقبلًا
 You have been studying English for 12 years.

Key words: [all ^{كل} day, week, night] all ~~cars~~ ^{لجميع السيارات}
 [since, for] over ^{عبر}, Long

يأتي هذا النوع مع الفعل الطويل (المستمر) مثل sleep, talk, wait, Run, play, walk, learn, ...
بالإضافة إلى

have + V3
has + V3

* الأفعال الجارية تتحول إلى الحال

- we have been waiting (wait) for you all day.
- we have been learning French for 5 months (learn)

I have known Adam for a year. (know)

- you are out of breath. have you been running? (run)
- Ali has been teaching (teach) in this school for a long time and he is still there.

✓ Where have you been? I have been looking (look) for you for 5 hours.

| | Present simple | Present continuous |
|--------------|--|---|
| Form/التكوين | التصريف الأول مع إضافة حرف (ي) في حالة الفاعل المفرد | am /is/ are + verb + ing |
| Negative | Don't /doesn't | am not/isn't/aren't |
| Question | Do /does base form ? | am /is/are.....?/.....? |
| Use | عادات / حقائق/الفعال جامدة | حدث يحصل الآن / حدث مخصص محدد / حدث يتغير تدريجياً. |
| Key words: | Always, often, Sometimes, Normally, Usually, Never, Every day... On(Friday,...), In the (mornings, evenings, afternoons), Seldom-rarely. | Now ,look ,listen ,at present ,at the moment ,still ,quiet ,be careful. |
| | مع الفعل الجامد | في التخصص (Today ,this one) |
| | love,like, know,want,forget,understand... | لا يأخذ الفعل الجامد |

| | Present perfect simple | Present perfect continuous |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Form/التكوين | Have/has + v3 | Have/has been + verb + ing |
| Use | حدث وقع وانتهى للتو "يركز على الأثر" وإعطاء أخبار جديدة | حدث وقع واستمر ويستمر مستقبلاً - يركز على استمرار الفعل. |
| Key words: | Just ,yet ,already ,so far ,recently ,lately ,ever ,never ,since . | All (day/week/...) ,over ,long , since , for+فترة |
| يُعرف بفرق في حالة الكلمات المشتركة | since , for+فترة الحدث تم والفعل جامد | since , for+فترة الحدث استمر لفترة طويلة والفعل استمراري طويل |
| since , for | love, like, know, forget, have ,be ,put, see, hear, realise | Wait, work, walk, try, stay, study ,talk ,run, play. |
| | How many ,many times | How long |

| look | am, is, are looking | think | am, is, are thinking | Have/has | am, is, are having |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| ينظر | ينظر إلى | يُعتقد | يفكر بـ | يمتلك/أدى | يأكل ويشرب/تشارك |
| يتبعها صفة/عمر | In ,at ,into ,out | يتبعها جملة/ | Of/about | Money ,time, house, | Shower/party |

1. Choose the correct answer.

- Teenagers usually **(get / are getting/gets)** stuck in their daily habits.
- Students often feel they **(makes / are making/make)** progress during the semester.
- My brother's French **(is getting / get/gets)** better due to regular practice.
- The students **(are gathering / gather/ is gathering)** in the library at this moment.
- Most experts **(are thinking / think/thinks)** they can solve the problem easily.
- Don't interrupt me. I **(am thinking / thinks/think)** about the answer.
- They **(are having / have/has)** two bathrooms in their apartment.
- Wait a minute. She **(is having / has/had)** a phone call now.

- He **(is looking / looks/look)** in the window and he **(is looking / looks/ look)** very handsome.
- I **(am thinking / think)** this car is fast. I **(am really thinking / really think)** about selling mine.
- I'm afraid **(I'm not agreeing / I don't agree/I am not agree)** with your opinion.
- Listen! What **(happens / is happening/happen)** in the street?
- I **(I'm not enjoying / I don't enjoy)** loud music normally, but I **(enjoy / am enjoying)** this concert.
- She **(works / is working)** in the mornings, but today she **(takes / is taking)** her cat to the vet.
- The neighbor **(looks / is looking/look)** quite confused.
- We **(have been participating / have participated/participate)** in two matches so far.
- He is tired because he **(has checked / check/has been checking)** emails all morning.
- I **(read /reads/ am reading)** a very helpful article at the moment.
- I **(has/have / am having)** my dinner, so I'll call you back in twenty minutes.
- I can't understand what the teacher **(means / is meaning/meant)**.
- You should take a break. You **(have driven / have been driving/drive)** for five hours.
- I only started this movie an hour ago and I **(have already watched / have already been watching)** half of it.
- Her hands are dirty because she **(has worked / has been working/watch)** in the garden for two hours.
- (Are you seeing / Have you seen/Do you see)** the latest update on the website today?
- He can't help you now because he **(does / is doing/did)** his laundry.

2.Choose the right full questions:-

- Where / you / go / usually / on Fridays?**
 - Where are you usually going on Fridays?
 - Where do you usually go on Fridays?
 - Where have you usually gone on Fridays?
 - Where you usually go on Fridays?
- How long / she / wait / here / all day?**
 - How long is she waiting here all day?
 - How long does she wait here all day?
 - How long has she been waiting here all day?
 - How long has she waited here all day?
- You / already / finish / your project?**
 - Have you already finished your project?
 - Do you already finish your project?
 - Are you already finishing your project?
 - Have you already been finishing your project?
- What / he / watch / on TV / now?**
 - What does he watch on TV now?
 - What is he watching on TV now?
 - What has he watched on TV now?
 - What is he watch on TV now?
- You / ever / visit / London?**
 - Do you ever visit London?
 - Are you ever visiting London?
 - Have you ever visited London?
 - Have you ever been visiting London?
- Why / they / always / arrive / late?**
 - Why are they always arriving late?
 - Why do they always arrive late?
 - Why have they always arrived late?
 - Why they always arrive late?
- It / rain / outside / now?**
 - Is it raining outside now?
 - Does it rain outside now?
 - Has it rained outside now?
 - Is it rain outside now?
- How long / they / live / in this city / all year?**
 - How long do they live in this city all year?
 - How long are they living in this city all year?
 - How long have they been living in this city all year?
 - How long have they lived in this city all year?
- She / already / eat / her lunch?**
 - Is she already eating her lunch?
 - Has she already eaten her lunch?
 - Does she already eat her lunch?
 - Has she already been eating her lunch?
- You / usually / drink / coffee in the morning?**

The Past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

الشكل: Form:

[subject + verb 2 + comp....]

حاضر didn't
Doesn't

يكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل سواء منتظم او غير منتظم (مثل).

[asked, arrived, called, told, heard, got to, found, left, took, gave....]

الشيء
Negative : [didn't مصدر الفعل]

-I didn't go out last night.

مع فعل Be فقط نضيف Wasn't/weren't ----- not

السؤال
Question : [did مصدر الفعل ?] - Did you finish your project last month?

الاستخدام
Use:

-She graduated from university in 2000.

حدث تم وانتهى تماما في الماضي .
- I visited Cairo last year.

الكلمات
Key words:

Last, ago, in 2000, yesterday, in the past, previous, this morning, One day, was/were.

Exercises

1. He gave the right answer, but the teacher didn't hear him yesterday. (give / not hear)
2. She took a taxi to the station and arrived just in time last night. (take / arrive)
3. Our teacher was absent yesterday, so we didn't take the exam. (not take)
4. I heard.....music coming from my neighbor's apartment last night. (hear)
5. The match wasn't strong, I didn't like.....it yesterday. (not like)
6. I recognized..... her immediately although it was dark. (recognize)
7. About years ago, Ali decided.....to become a restaurant manager. (decide)
8. My alarm clock didn't ring..... (not ring) last night and I was..... (be) late for school.
9. She didn't take (not take) the bus to work this morning, she went..... (go) on foot.
10. Dania Bought..... a new dress last month, but he doesn't really like it. (buy)
11. John went..... to Italy in 2008. (go)
12. The previous night, we ate..... (eat) pizza.
13. The house cost..... (cost) him over \$ 40.000 a year ago.
14. The team won..... (win) the competition in 2020.
15. Did..... the secretary send..... an e-mail last night? (send)
16. Where did..... you go..... after you left here yesterday? (go)

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. What subjects have you studied last year? [What subjects did you study last year?]
2. What did the teacher gave Ahmed? [..... give.....]
3. Which film have you watched last night? [..... Did you watch.....]
4. Did you wrote the invitation? [..... write.....]
5. The teacher patting the boy on his back to encourage him yesterday. [..... Patted.....]

-How many /books /you /buy /yesterday?

(Write a full question)

How many books did you buy?

- قاعدة as soon as

As soon as v2 , v2 .

When v2 , v2 .

يشترط هنا: 1. ان يكون الفعل لحظي قصير او جامد.

2. ان يكون تتابع بين الحدثين دون فاصل زمني.

-As soon as I saw the accident ,I called the ambulance.

-When I touched the hot pan ,I cried.

1. As soon as I saw.....(see) the photo, I recognized(recognize) who it was.

2. As soon as I turned on(turn on) the light, the baby waked up.....(wake up).

3. When I told.....(tell) them about my mistake, they all laughed.(laugh).

4. When the fire started(start), I rushed.....(rush) for help.

The Past continuous tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

Form: الشكل

"I , he she , it" was + verb + ing

"they, we, you, men, women, people" were

النوع

Negative :

[Wasn't/weren't...+v+...ing...] "فقط نضيف not"

السؤال

Question :

[Was/Were.....?] "تبدأ ب was/were"

الاستخدام

Use:

1. حدث استمر في الماضي في نقطة زمنية محددة في الماضي. "يكون كلمة ماضي مع ساعه او that time"

[last, ago, yesterday] + [at that time/at this time/at 7:00/at ten o'clock/at 3:00pm]

- I was sleeping at that time yesterday.
- Adam ~~was~~ was watching an action movie at nine p.m. last night. (watch).
- Yesterday at this time, Jana was writing (write) a letter of complaint for the manager.
- What were you doing (do) at 10 pm yesterday evening?

2. وصف حدثين احدهما كان مستمرا بالماضي وهو فعل طويل (ماضي مستمر) وقطعه حدث ثاني وهو (ماضي بسيط).

الكلمات الدالة

Key words :

While/As/ Just as was/were + verb + ing , v2

v2 While/As/ Just as was/were + verb + ing

Exercises

1. While the teacher was doing (do) some revision, the head teacher knocked (knock) the door.
2. As I was going to school, it started to snow. (go)
3. Ali broke (break) his leg while he was skiing in Russia.
4. While the men were repairing (repair) the road, they heard (hear) a bang last Monday.
6. While my father was driving (drive) home, he didn't answer (not answer) the phone.
7. Did you break (break) your leg while you was skating (skate)?

عند وجود when قبل while عند وجود when قبل while
عند وجود when قبل while عند وجود when قبل while

When _____ **v2** , **was/were + verb+ ing**

was/were + verb+ ing **When** _____ **v2**

من الفعل بعدها قصير لحظي قطعي او جامد.

See(saw), ask(ed), tell(told), find(found), arrive(d), get to(got to), open(opened), **Walk into(walked into)** يدخل (rang), explode انفجر, go(on/off).

When was/were + verb+ ing

-اذا كان الفعل طويل استمراري يتبعها ماضي مستمر

(حاله شاذة)

Walk, wait, play, work, sleep, discuss يناقش, cross (the road) يعبر, lie (in bed) يتمدد.

Exercises

1-We **were waiting** (wait) for the train **when** the bomb **exploded**. (explode)

2-She **was having** (have) a beautiful dream **when** the alarm clock **rang**. (ring)

"Have"/ هنا بمعنى يحلم حسب ما بعدها وليس فعل جامد. كنت تحلم حلم جميل عندما رن المنبه "قطعي"

3-When I **woke** (wake up) from the dream, I **was lying** (lie) in my own bed

لنما استيقظت من الحلم "فجاني" كنت مستلقيا على السرير "فعل استمراري"

4. He **was sleeping**... **when** the telephone **rang**..... (sleep/ring)

5. **When** I **got to** the meeting, half an hour late, everyone **was**...**ing**... for me. (get to / wait)

6. **When** I last **saw**..... (see) him, he **was trying**... (try) to find a job.

7. We **were studying**... (study) for the history exam **when** the lights **went**..... (go) off.

8. He **was**...**ing**... for his bus at the bus stop **when** the robbers **attacked**... him (wait/ attack)

9. I **was crossing** (cross) the street, **when** my teacher **saw**..... (see) me.

10. We **were discussing** the new project **when** suddenly I hit upon a good idea. (discuss)

11. I **found**... (find) it hard to study last night **when** the loud music **was playing** (play)

عند عدم وجود كلمة دالة نحل على نوع الفعل (القصير ماضي بسيط والطويل ماضي مستمر)

12 Her mother called her...

The Past perfect tense

زمن الماضي التام

Form: الشكل

"I, he she, it, they, we, you" [had + V3]

Negative :

[hadn't + v3] "not فقط نضيف"

السؤال

Question :

[Had v3 ... ?] " تبدأ ب Had"

Use الاستخدام

1. حدث أقدم أسبق أول ويدل عليه:

[the day before , the week before , the month before]

- The day before, I had phoned him twice , but he didn't respond. (phone).
- There was some work that I hadn't finished (not finish) the day before.

Enas Al-assady

مع " already , yet , just " إذا كان السياق ماضي حيث يكون معهم:

[V2, was , ed , last , ago , yesterday]

1. They were laughing, probably because Amer had just told a joke. (just / tell).
2. After talking to her, I ran to the bus stop, but the bus had already gone (go).
3. He knew something funny that just happened but he didn't know what it was. (happen)

3. وصف حدثين احدهما وقعا بالماضي احدهما سبق الآخر ويكون الاسبغ (ماضي تام) و الحدث الثاني (ماضي بسيط)

Key words :

بعد [After had + V3 , v2]

[v2 After had + V3]

[v2 that had + V3]

[didn't till/until had + V3]

[realized (that) had + V3]

قبل Before = by the time v2 had + V3

[had + V3 before v2]

[had + V3 by the time v2]

Exercises

1. He said something but I pretended (pretend) that I hadn't heard (not hear).
2. After she had moved out, I found her notes. (move/ find)
3. I had written to him many times before he replied . (write)
4. When I returned home , I realized I had forgotten my keys . (forget)

قاعدة Because في الماضي : (يشترط ان يسبقها سياق ماضي (-ed/was/last/...))

إذا كان الفعل طويل استمراري.

because was/were + verb + ing

الأفعال الطويلة... Walk, wait, play, work, sleep, study.

-He asked me to come back late because he was working. (work)

because had + v3

See(seen), hear(d), forget(forgotten), know(known), have(had), recall(ed).

أدليس أو لا = Remember = تتذكر
1. إذا كان الفعل جامد:

-The dog was barking because it had heard someone outside, but there was nobody there. (hear)

-I couldn't buy a jacket yesterday because I hadn't had enough money. (have)

2. عند وجود حدث أقدم أو اسبق بحيث يكون الحدث الثاني يعتمد على الأول ويميني عليه.

-I felt happy because I had finished my exams. (finish)

تم إنشائها عن طريق الامتحان

-I felt better because I had taken the medicine. (take)

لعمرك نفسي كأي أخذت الدواء

3. إذا تبعها (before/earlier/in advance)

-We were able to enter the concert because we had bought the tickets in advance.

فعل جامد

1. The teacher asked the student to come back later because he was working. (work)

2. He was happy yesterday because he has recalled the joyful days of childhood. (recall)

3. They got wet during their walk because it was raining. (rain)

4. He didn't go out in the boat yesterday because a strong wind was blowing. (blow)

5. I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my keys. (lose)

6. I didn't sleep (not sleep) well last night because someone was listening to music all night. (listen)

7. We were able to get a table in a restaurant because we had booked a place in advance. (book)

8. I spent a long time studying this subject. I passed the exam easily. (because)

I passed the exam easily because I had spent a long time studying this subject.

| | |
|-------|--------|
| hear | listen |
| سامع | سَمِعَ |
| سمِعَ | سَمِعَ |

اجتازت الامتحان بسهولة لأنني قضيت وقتاً طويلاً في دراسة هذا الموضوع (حدث اسبق أقدم أنه قضى وقتاً بالدراسة ثم اجتاز الامتحان).

9. I left the key inside the house. I got home in the evening and realised the problem. (when)

when I got home in the evening I realised I had left the key inside the house.

جملة 1 (ترك المفتاح...) لذلك يصبح ماضي تام لأنه اسبق "had left" الإلزام هو هو المعلوم عاقبتهم

10. The students were making noise. The teacher punished them. (because)

The teacher punished them because they students were making noise.

11. Maram felt very happy. She finished the exam. (because)

because she had finished.

Past tenses

آزمنة الماضي "مقارنة بسيطة"

past simple

V2

didn't

Did

Last, ago, in 2000
yesterday
in the past, previous

النجل كحظي غادة
asked, tell (told)
get to → got to
arrived, stopped
started, find, found

past continuous

was
were + V + ing

not

يقال بالبيناء

Last, ago
yesterday +
at 10 o'clock
at that time

النجل طويل + حمراني مثل
wait, run, play, work
walk, talk, ...
لا تأخذ الأفعال الجارة
hear, love, see, forget,
remember, ...

past perfect

had + V3

not

تبديل

[the day before]
week
month

(just, yet, already) مع
op + كان +
ed, was, ago

After had + V3, V2
V2 after had + V3
V2 that had + V3
didn't till/until had + V3
V2 realized had + V3

Before V2, had + V3
By the time V2, had + V3

V2 lost ago ← because → was + V + ing
had + V3

spend مع فعل واحد (يسقط)
hear, see مع فعل جازم مثل
يتكون من أسما وجوزوا؟
[before, earlier, in advance]

While

As just as was + V + ing, V2

While

V2 as just as was + V + ing

When V2, was + V + ing

was + V + ing when V2

(when was + V + ing)
مع فعل طويل مثل
play, walk, ...

Question tags

السؤال التذييل

يستخدم للتعبير عن حالة الشك أو عدم التأكد

Helping verb فعل مساعد

Pronoun ضمير ؟

- 1- مع وجود فعل (be don't, doesn't, didn't, will, can, have + v2, ...)
- تفعل بالتبديل (مضارع)
- 2- مع وجود فعل مساعد تفعل صيغة الفعل (V2 → didn't), (V1 → don't, doesn't)

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| actor | daughter | this | Men |
| son | actress | that | women |
| King | queen | these | feet |
| prince | princess | news | Mice |
| president | lady | money | criteria |
| Minister | aunt | information | people |
| | | water | those |
| | | | those |

من مجردة ← تحول كل فعل لإثباته والعكس حيث تحذف كلمات التثنية وهي
 nothing - بحدوثه (hardly = rarely = seldom) not, no, never

1. It is quite cold, isn't it ? [تذكر ← استرسل بعد your ← their / our]
2. Rawan wasn't happy, was she ?
3. people were wary, weren't they ?
4. War is never over, is it ?
5. They've finally finished, haven't they ?
6. They're coming, aren't they ?
7. you won't take part, will you ?
8. Adam isn't lazy, is he ?
9. They must go, mustn't they ?
10. We shan't walk, shall we ?
11. I shouldn't give up, should I ?
12. she hadn't agreed, had she ?
13. That was noisy, wasn't it ?
[تحول that to this / it]
14. The news is good, isn't it ?
15. water is vital, isn't it ?
16. It hasn't snowed, has it ?
17. children won't go, will they ?
18. she can hardly see, can she ?
- 19.
- 20.
21. your aunt is creative, isn't she ?
22. Their queen was clever, wasn't she ?
23. The information can help, can't it ?
24. The letter hasn't arrived, has it ?
25. The student was active, wasn't he ?
26. The leader has left, hasn't he ?
27. The criteria will be published, won't they ?
28. Muna's son is a doctor, isn't he ?
[استرسل من قبل of / بجزء]
29. The number of children is rising, isn't it ?
30. Saha's daughter was absent, wasn't she ?

* ا. قاسم و ج. جاسر

تابع السؤال التذييل Page 2

تذكر عن عدم وجود فعل مساعد ضد الفعل ← (V1 → don't, V2 → didn't)

مفرد V1 + s → doesn't
 ((V1 → don't

1. you know me, don't you ?
2. she knows me, doesn't she ?
3. He knew me, didn't he ?
4. Children love cats, don't they ?
5. Women prefer tea, don't they ?
6. Majed made a cake, didn't he ?
7. Our president rarely appears, does he ?
8. you two went to colleges, didn't you ?
9. she lived nearby, didn't she ?
10. Nowadays we know it, don't you ?
11. your mother speaks French, doesn't she ?
12. The students greeted us, didn't they ?
13. Adnan sold his bike, didn't he ?

تذكر عند وجود فعل مساعد كذا الفعل ← does it ← V1 + s → doesn't
 تذكر عند وجود فعل مساعد كذا الفعل ← didn't ← V2 → don't ← V1

- 1- you know me, don't you ?
- 2- she knows me, doesn't she ?
- 3- He knew me, didn't he ?
- 4- Children love cats, don't they ?
- 5- Women prefer tea, don't they ?
- 6- Majed made a cake, didn't he ?
- 7- Our president rarely appears, does he ?
- 8- You two went to college, didn't you ?
- 9- she lived nearby, didn't she ?
- 10- Nowadays, we know it, don't you ?
- 11- your mother speaks French, doesn't she ?
- 12- The students greeted us, didn't they ?
- 13- Adnan sold his bike, didn't he ?

is → 's → has (V3) ← better (V3) ← would (V2) ← other

- 1- she's happy, isn't she ?
- 2- she's never early, is she ?
- 3- He's been to Cairo, hasn't he ?
- 4- she's worried, isn't she ?
- 5- she'd joined the team, hadn't she ?
- 6- she'd love to go, wouldn't she ?
- 7- she'd better try, hadn't she ?
- 8- she'd prefer coffee, wouldn't she ?

read, hurt, cost (publish, hit, spread, let, shut) ← أفعال ماضية
 didn't V2 → yesterday ← V1 ← (often/usually) ← من حالات الجح
 didn't V2 → doesn't ← مع الفعل يكون V1 ← من حالات الجح
 V2 ← yesterday ← V1 ← (often/usually) ← من حالات الجح

- 1- she cut herself, didn't she ?
- 2- Five spreads fast, doesn't it ?
- 3- The car cost \$20,000, didn't it ?
- 4- They usually read aloud, don't they ?
- 5- I hurt my finger yesterday, didn't I ?
- 6- Soha reads fast, doesn't she ?

hadn't has it hasn't have it ← أفعال ماضية
 (didn't ← had) ← (doesn't ← has) ← (don't ← have) ← أفعال حالية

- 1- she has good ideas, doesn't she ?
- 2- she has been to Dubai, hasn't she ?
- 3- He put the chicken in the oven, didn't he ?
- 4- They have a dream, don't they ?
- 5- They have finished, haven't they ?
- 6- He had cake, didn't he ?

[shall we ← Let's] ← أفعال ← (will you) ← أفعال
 1. Let's go out, shall we ?
 2. Look after yourself, will you ?
 3- Don't waste time, will you ?
 4- Open the window, will you ?

(am I ← I am not) ← (aren't I ← I'm) ← أفعال
 1- I'm early today, aren't I ?
 2- I'm not lazy, am I ?

There is a cat inside, isn't there?
 هنا لا حظ بتسا there كما هي دونه في قول

عادة عند وجود جملة يكون الخ على الجزى الآخر
 عادة على ذلك ما بعد (suppose, think, that) ونأخذ من منطوقه
 نفترض

- 1. I think that unity is power, isn't it ?
- 2. I suppose you aren't right, are you ?
- 3. I don't think Adam is lazy, is he ?

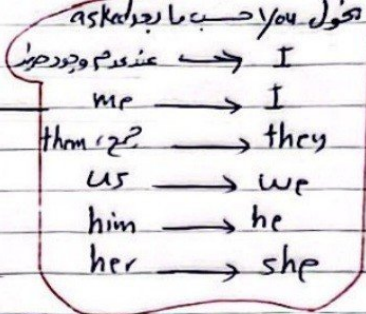


الكلبان التي تتويج ← (-body, -one) ← يعادل مع ← they ← في السؤال والجواب
 علماً أننا مؤنث من الأناث

14. When will you leave the station?

She asked me when I would leave.

She asked us when we = = =



15. Can you do a project?

she asked if I could do a project

she asked him if he could do

she asked students if they could do

16. Were you at the party with Adam?

I asked her if she had been at the

17. Are you single?

she asked me if I was single.

she asked him if he " "

18. What are you studying?

He asked us what we were studying.

19. Why didn't you take the medicine?

I asked the patient why he hadn't taken.



عند وجود اسم آخر اسأل كمنادي فـ asked

20. What do you want, Amy?

He asked Amy what she wanted. [سألني did + did + V + what]

21. Where does Ahmed live?

Someone asked where Ahmed lived.

22. Did he manage to get work on time?

They asked if he had managed to. [had + V + did + did]

23. Who do you want to speak to?

she asked who I wanted to

24. Did someone tell you the answer?

she asked him if someone had told him

25. How much money do you need?

she asked me how much money I needed.

26. Are you going to the market?

she asked me if I was going

27. Why must we leave the hall?

They asked why they had to leave

28. Why didn't the boss call you?

He asked why the boss hadn't called him

29. Do Palestinian students choose practical subjects?

Someone asked if Palestinian students chose

30. Am I following instructions well?

Amal asked herself if she was following

31. What have I done to get a prize?

Samia asked what she had

32. At what time does the lecture start?

Muna asked at what time the lecture started.

يستخدم عندما نطلب من شخص متخصص أو صاحب مهنة أن يقوم بعمل ما لنا لا نستطيع فعله.

Have
+ object + P.P 'v3'
Get

(يجب حفظ جدول المفردات اسفل الصفحة أولاً)

النمط الأول

1. **Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle of a verb in the box.**

repair - service - redecorate

1. You'd better **(the car)**. The engine is starting to make some strange noises.
*You'd better **have/get** the car **serviced**. The engine is starting to make some strange noises.*
2. He needs to **(his watch)** because it's stopped working.
*He needs to **have/get** his watch **repaired** because it's stopped working.*
3. They had to **(the kitchen)** because of water damage.
*They had to **have/get** the kitchen **redecorated** because of water damage.*

طريقة الحل : نضع قبل الفوس have / get وبعده تصريف ثالث من الفعل لمناسب بالجدول

2. **Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle of a verb in the box.**

Sign -cut - edit -check

1. I'm going to **(this application)** before I send it in case there are any mistakes.
2. You should **(your hair)** before you go for the interview.
3. I must **(these letters)** by the manager before he leaves.
4. I must **(the article)** by the editor before he leaves his office.

3. **Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle of a verb in the box.**

sign - paint - take

1. Sarah should **(her apartment)** before the party, so as to look more beautiful.
2. I don't like to **(my photograph)** before being ready.
3. Don't forget to **(the report)** before the manager leaves the office.

4. **Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:**

- 1- He Knew how to get his goods notice.
- 2- She didn't get her teeth check
- 3- The secretary must get the letter sign by the manager
- 4- You need to have your watch repair. It's stopped working.
- 5- She told the coiffeur to have her hair arrange in a new style

قاسم محمد الصلي.
معلم اللغة الإنجليزية - مرحلة التوجيهي
0599021992

| word | use | word | use | word | use |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Repair=fix=mend | watch-machine | Paint يدهن | room/flat | Edit يعدل | article |
| Sign يوقع | Letter/report | Take | photo | arrange يرتب | Hair/apartment |
| redecorate يعيد تزيين | Flat/room /kitchen | Wash | car | service يعمل صيانة | car |
| Cut يقص | hair | check يتفحص | application/figure | Polish يلمع | Car/shoes |

1 - إعداد : أ. قاسم محمد الصلي

النمط الثاني

1. **Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined with a causative structure (have + object + past participle):**

طريقة الحل:
[have/get + object + v3...
[--] نستبدل ما تحته خط بصيغة ...
نكتب كل الكلمات التي ليس تحتها خط.
--نستخدم had إذا كان السياق ماضي بوجود
--نستخدم has إذا كان الفاعل مفرد.
-- نستخدم المفعول والفعل من آخر الجملة [بـ someone/body
مهم جدا : عند وجود فعلين نحل علي الثاني وعند وجود فعل واحد نحل عليه

- 1- We'd better **ask someone to check the letter** before you send it.
*We'd better **have/get** the letter **checked** before you send it.*
- 2- He took his car to the garage and **paid them to repair it**.
*He **took** his car to the garage and **had** it **repaired**.*
- 3 -Don't forget to **take your jacket to the cleaners** before the wedding.
*Don't forget to **have** your jacket **taken** to the cleaners before the wedding.* (هنا فعل واحد فقط نحل عليه)

2. I didn't call you when I was lost.

I wish I had called.

الاشياء التي لم تفعلها
الشيء الذي لم تفعله

3. I wasn't active so I lost the game

I wish I had been active.

كان ينبغي ان يكون نشيطا
كان ينبغي ان يكون نشيطا

4. We lost the game because we were overconfident

We wish we hadn't been

كأننا كنا متفهمين جدا
كان ينبغي ان نكون متفهمين جدا
had better

[Should (not) have + V3]

كان ينبغي ان يكون
كان ينبغي ان يكون

- I'm sorry, I should have contacted you before, but I forgot.

[contact]

- I forgot the meeting, you should have reminded me.

[Remind]

- you should not have stayed so long, you've missed the bus.

[stay]

1. I didn't follow the advice so I lost.

I should have followed

2. He was lazy when he was young.

He should not have been

3. Paying much money for the old car was foolish.

You should not have paid

كان ينبغي ان يكون
كان ينبغي ان يكون

4. Not coming early wasn't good.

[Come Come Come]

You should have come early.

كان ينبغي ان يكون

5. The worker didn't have experience.

He wishes he had had

6. If I worked harder, I'd win the prize.

He wishes he had worked harder.

7. She shouldn't have wasted her time

She wishes she shouldn't

8. The bank was closed, we walked for nothing. I didn't check before.

I regret not checking

I wish I had checked

كان ينبغي ان يكون
كان ينبغي ان يكون
كان ينبغي ان يكون
كان ينبغي ان يكون
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