

We use verbs in the **present perfect simple** and **present perfect continuous** to link actions or events which started in the past with the present as we use them with **for** or **since** to refer to periods of time.

## Present perfect simple: الحاضر التام البسيط

Form: subject + has / have + past participle



**B-Use:** the main reason for using passive verbs is to focus attention on the object rather than the subject of a sentence. **e.g A dam was built on the river.** 

ملاحظة: لكى نحول جملة من مبنى للمعلوم الى مبنى للمجهول نتبع الخطوات التالية:

ا لتحدد زمن الجعلة ٢- تحدد المفعول به في الجملة ٣- تحدد اذا كان المفعول به مفردا أم جمعا ٤- تقوم ينقل المفعول به من جملة المبني للمعلوم الى بداية المبني للمجهول و نضع بعده ما يناسبه من فعل مساعد و بما يناسب زمن الجملة و نضع بعد الفعل المساعد التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسي في كل الأزمنة.

أمثلة عن صباغة المبنى للمجهول من معظم الأزمنة:

1-present simple: Active: e.g He paints a picture.>>> Passive: A picture is painted.

2-past simple: <u>Active:</u> e.g He painted a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture was painted.

3-present continuous: <u>Active:</u> e.g He is painting a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture is being painted.

4-past continuous: <u>Active:</u> e.g He was painting a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture was being painted.

5-present perfect: <u>Active:</u> e.g He has painted a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture has been painted.

6-past perfect: <u>Active:</u> e.g He had painted a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture had been painted.

7-present perfect continuous: <u>Active:</u> e.g He has been painting a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture has been being painted.

8-past perfect continuous: <u>Active:</u> e.g He had been painting a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture had been being painted.

9-future simple: <u>Active:</u> e.g He will paint a picture.>>> <u>Passive:</u> A picture will be painted.

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# 1- Dynamic verbs:

-الأفعال التي تشير إلى أعمال فيها نشاطات تسمى أفعال متحركة و تستخدم في الزمن الحاضر البسيط و الحاضر المستمر : Verbs which refer to actions are called dynamic verbs. We can use them in simple and continuous tenses:

e.g I usually walk for two hours every day.

e.g I am writing English now.

# قواعد الحادي عثير كافة الوحدات



اعداد المدرس ماهر محسن شعلص <u>Unit 1</u> <u>Talking about abilities and achievements</u>

## I- Talking about past events:

# الماضي البسيط:Past simple

Form: subject + the base form + complement Affirmative: e.g She worked in a company. Negative: e.g She didn't work in a company. Interrogative: Did she work in a company? Short answers: yes, she did / no, she didn't.

•For regular verbs, we use **the base form + ed** with all the pronouns: e.g I <u>walked</u> to school.

Irregular verbs do not follow this rule:
e.g She wrote an essay.

نحن نستخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط :We use the past simple for

completed past actions: الماضي الماضي واكتملت في الماضي
 e.g I watched a documentary this morning.

repeated past actions: التعبير عن أحداث تكررت في العاضي
 e.g She called me every day last week.

## الدلالات الزمنية:Time signs

( last = night, week, month, year, century. yesterday, ago, date e.g 2010 )

# Past continuous: الماضي المستمر

## Past continuous: الماضى المستمر

Form: subject + was/were + verb + ing Affirmative: e.g He was repairing his car. Negative: e.g He wasn't repairing his car. Interrogative: Was he repairing his car?

#### 2 - State verbs:

الأفعال التي تشير الى أعمال ليس فيها نشاطات جسدية تسمى أفعال الحالة الثابتة و تستخدم في الزمن الحاضر البسيط و لا تستخدم في الحاضر المستمر:

Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called state verbs. We do not usually use these verbs in continuous tenses:

e.g I <u>believe</u> that fast food is bad for health. (not I am believing...). e.g Do you <u>know</u> the answer to this question? (not Are you know ing...?)

This is a list of common state verbs (Thinking and Feeling verbs): هذه قائمة لمعظم أفعال الحالة الثابتة

{ know, understand, believe, think, like, love }



نقل كلام الناس

Reporting people's words:

نحن عندما ننقل كلام الناس، فنحن نستخدم فعل نقل و فقوم بتغيير ات على كلام الناس الفعلى.

When we report what people say, we use a reporting verb and make changes to the speaker's actual words.

هذه التغيير ات يحكن أن تشمل تغيير ات على:

These changes could include:

زمن الفعل الذي نريد نقله

1-the tense of the verb. e.g 'My parents are at home'.>> He said his parents were at home.

ضمانو و صفات الملكية

2-pronouns and possessive adjectives. e.g 'I've lost <u>my</u> purse'.>> She said she'd lost <u>her</u> purse.

الدلالات الزمانية و المكانية

3-time and place references. e.g 'We'll come <u>here tomorrow</u>'.>> They said they'd come <u>there the following day</u>.

نغل الأسللة

Affirmative: e.g She has lived here for 5 years. Negative: e.g She hasn't lived here for 5 years. Interrogative: Has she lived here for 5 years? Short answers: yes, she has / no, she hasn't.

#### الاستخدام:Usage

نحن نستخدم الحاضر التام البسيط لنتكلم عن: We use present perfect simple to talk about:

ا - شيئا ما حدث في وقت غير محدد من الماضي I-something happened in the past at indefinite time. e.g I've been to Egypt.

عن تجربة أو انجاز حيث لها نتيجة محددة في الحاضر. 2-a past experience or achievement with a definite result in the present. e.g I've repaired my car, so I can drive it now.

## الدلالات الزمنية :Time signs

(just,already,yet,ever,never,for,since,how long, up to now, so far, recently )

# الحاضر التام المستمر:present perfect continuous

Form: subject + has / have + been + verb + ing. Affirmative: e.g He has been teaching for 10 years. Negative: e.g He hasn't been teaching for 10 years. Interrogative: Has he been teaching for 10 years? Short answers: yes, he has / no, he hasn't.

#### الاستخدام: Usage

نحن نستخدم الحاضر التام المستمر لنتكلم عن: We use present perfect continuous to talk about:

١- لنتكلم عن استمر أرية نشاط لمدة من الوقت

1-to talk about an activity which continues over a length of time. e.g I have been reading a book about the history of flying.

٢- لتأكيد طول المدة اللي يستغرقها النشاط

2-to stress the length of time an activity has taken.

e.g He has been teaching there for 10 years.

٣- لنتكلم عن نشاط ريما لم يكتمل

3-to talk about an activity which may not be completed. e.g Ahmad has been painting a picture all morning. (He probably hasn't finished painting yet. من الرسم بعد) (من المحتمل أنه لم ينتهي من الرسم بعد)

٤ - للتكلم عن نشاط تكرر طول فترة من الزمن

4-to talk about an activity which is repeated over a period of time.

e.g We've been revising English this week.

الدلالات الزمنية :Time signs

( for, since, how long, all, the whole )

اعداد المدرس ماهر محسن شملص Unit 9 الأسنلة التوكيدية المختصرة Ouestion tags

داذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نقوم بنفى السؤال التوكيدي المختصر.

• If the statement is affirmative, the question tag is negative: e.g He is a student, isn't he?

اذا كانت الجملة منفية نقوم بإثبات السؤال التوكيدي المختصر

• If the statement is negative, the question tag is affirmative: e.g She isn't a nurse, is she?

-اذا كان الفعل في الجملة في الزمن الحاضر البسيط أو في الماضي البسيط فأنذا نستخدم.

If the verb in the statement is in the present simple or the past simple, we use: { do / don't / does / doesn't or did / didn't }

e.g He teaches French, doesn't he? e.g She arrived early, didn't she? ۲- لتقديم معلومات اضافية عن حدث تم في الماضي 3-provide background information about a past event. e.g Brazil had won the world football cup 5 times.

## الدلالات الزمنية :Time signs

(already.just,never)



يعبر هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية عن شيء نتخيل حدوثه و عن شرط مستحيل الحدوث e.g If I had known that you were ill, I'd have visited you. ملاحظة: ان الجملة الشرطية عادة تبدأ بجملة الشرط و تنتهى بفاصلة و تأتى بعدها جملة جواب الشرط. Note: The if clause can start or end a conditional sentence. When the if clause starts a sentence, we use a comma after the if clause.



whose refers to possession: e.g My friend, whose name is Amer, is older than me.

where refers to places: e.g In Syria, where she was born, live her grandparents.

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Short answers: yes, he was / no, he wasn't.

#### الاستخدام:Usage

نحن نستخدم الزمن الماضي المستمر :We use the past continuous for

activities which started before the main action: التعبير عن أفعال قطعت الحدث الرئيسي الذي كان مستمرا
 e.g I met a friend of mine while I was going home.

past actions or events in progress: ہے۔ للتعبير عن شيء كان يحدث خلال فترة في الماضي
 e.g. They were playing football all yesterday afternoon.

#### الدلالات الزمنية :Time signs

(while, when, during)

#### المقدرات و العدام المقدرات :Abilities and inabilities

• We use can / can't / could / couldn't + the base form of the verb to talk about abilities in the present and past: تستخدم هذه الأفعال مع الصيغة الأساسية للفعل للحديث عن المقدرات أو العدامها في الحاضر و

e.g When I was too young I could run very fast.

e.g Ahmad can't speak Spanish.

We use be able to + the base form of the verb to make other tenses and to talk about other times:
 نستخدم هذا التعبير مع الفعل بالصيغة الأساسية للتعبير عن المقدرة أو انعدامها في أزمنة أخرى
 e.g He hasn't been able to walk since he broke his leg.( present perfect )
 e.g I hope I'll be able to travel to many countries one day.( will future )

## المقدرات و الانجازات : Abilities and achievements

نستخدم هذا الفعل للحديث عن المقدرات العامة في الماضى

• We use could to talk about general abilities in the past: e.g I could sing when I was five years old.

و لكن نستخدم هذين التعبيرين للحديث عن مقدرة في حالة خاصة في الماضي و غالبا عندما ننجز شيئا ما كان من الصعب انجازه

• B UT we use <u>managed to</u> or <u>be able to</u> when we talk about a particular occasion in the past. We often use these verbs when we achieve something that was difficult to do: e.g I lost my keys, but after many tries I <u>managed to open</u> the door.

# **Reporting Questions:**

هنالك تو عين من الأسئلة There are two kinds of reported questions:

النوع الأول هو الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام A-Wh-questions:

Direct speech: e.g '<u>When</u> did you come?' Reported speech: He asked me <u>when</u> I had come.

لاحظ أن ترتيب الفعل و الفاعل هو ليس نفسه في الأسللة بعد نقلها أي نعيدها الى الترتيب الصحيح الفاعل أولا و الفعل ثانيا و لا نضع اشارة الاستفهام في نهاية السوال المنقول.

Notice that the order of the subject and verb is not the same in reported questions.

النوع الثقي هو الذي يبدأ جوابه ب نعم أو لا B-Yes / No questions:

في هذا النوع من الأسئلة نحن نضيف فيما اذا أو اذا في السوال المنقول In yes/no questions, we add whether or if in reported speech.

Direct speech: e.g 'Are you Syrian?' Reported speech: He asked me <u>whether/if\_I</u> were Syrian.

عند نقل الكلام المباشر نقوم بتغيير ما يلي: In reported speech we change these things:

I >> he/she/it me >> him/her We >> they us >> me/us You >> I/we you >> me/us Today >> that day tomorrow >> the next/following day Next week/month/year >> the following week/month/year This (for time) >> that this/that (adjectives) >> the Here >> there

The End

e.g Our car broke down, but in the end we were able to restart it.

# Adjectives:

هذالك نوعين من الصفات: قوية و عادية: •One type of adjective can only imply a varying amount of something: a little bit difficult / quite difficult / very difficult.: و.g He is very clever student.

absolutely: المسفات القرية نستخدم قبلها هذا التعبير: absolutely: المسفات القرية نستخدم قبلها هذا التعبير: \*-Another type of adjective can only imply an absolute. It cannot describe varying amounts, only what is either completely there or not at all. e.g The trip was <u>absolutely amazing.</u> NOT e.g The trip was very amazing.



Form: subject + had + past participle Affirmative: e.g They had left before we arrived. Negative: e.g They hadn't left before we arrived. Interrogative: Had they left before you arrived? Short answers: yes, they had / no, they hadn't.

#### الاستخدام:Usage

نحن نستخدم الماضي التام لكي:

We use past perfect to:

١- لتوضيح أي فعل في الماضي حدث قبل الأخر
 1-clarify which of two past actions happened first.

e.g When we arrived they had already left.

٢- للتكلم عن وضع أو حالة أو شعور أو حدث في الماضي.

2-to talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past. e.g Ahmad was upset because he had never failed before.