

Simple present

S + V₁ + R

رلائق: ١٦

always - usually - often - sometimes - generally
دائماً - عادة - غالباً - أحياناً - عموماً
انتظام - مرة - مرتين - كل انسيبه - كل
 frequently - once ← - twice ← - every / each ←
تكرار - مرات - كل انسيبه
 Three times ← - on Mondays
ثلاث - مرات - كل انسيبه - بالآلة - طبيعي
 (seldom - rarely - hardly) normally - for daily
نادراً - نادراً - بالآلة - طبيعي - ٣٤

* يصير عمل الاعمال الاعتيادية / روتينية / تكرارية.

إذا كان الفاعل في جملة الحاضر البسيط مفرود نضيف للفاعل (S)

الجملة التي تكون بين فاصلتين وتبدأ بـ { which } تحمل ما هنر بسيط . واللا إذا كان صفة الفاصلتين دلالة ما هنر بسيط فتحل ما هنر بسيط

لتسائل سؤال في الحاضر البسيط نستخدم do - does

عند وجود does في الجملة نغير الفعل إلى مصدره (X)

تنفي الحاضر البسيط باستخدام don't - doesn't

• salma drinks milk every morning.
 Does samla drink milk every morning?
 yes, she does No, she doesn't

• she has a car. → Does she have a car?

yes, she does No, she doesn't

• yes, my friends usually play football.

Do your friends usually play football?

yes, they do No, they don't

• we play.. (play) football on sundays.

• Tareq always arrives (arrive) at 7:00

• Omar's brother plays (play) tennis twice a week.

★ يعبر عن صفات علمية ثابتة راسخة - عامة

• Thunder and rain are.. (be) parts of the weather.

• water plays (play) an important role in farming.

• sand gazelles live (live) in the desert.

• salma doesn't like (not like) coffee.

الجملة التي لا تحتوي على دليل تكونها هي البسيطة

Simple Past

S + V₂ + R

yesterday - ago - last ← - in/on → عام (7) رلالاته

in the past - in the old days - in the ancient times

* فعله مجرد بوقه

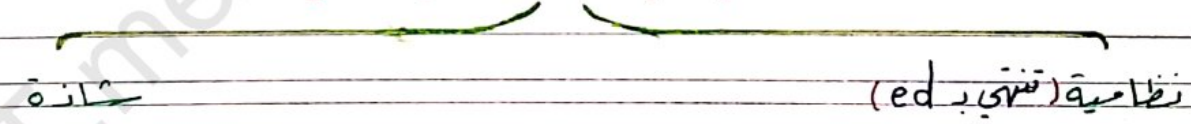
* يعبر عنه حدث حدث وانقضى في الماضي

لتشكيل السؤال في الماضي البسيط نستخدم did مع كل الصفات.

عند وجود did في الجملة نعيد الفعل إلى مصدره.

تنفي الماضي البسيط باستخدام didn't

لدينا نوعين من الأفعال في الماضي



go -> went

play -> played

EX: yes, he wrote a story two week ago.

Did he write a story two week ago.

yes, he did

No, he didn't

Two years ago, sofia arrived (arrived) to london

• she didn't come (not-come) to school last week.

• last night's storm was... (be) very bad.

• They left (leave) the city in 2010.

• They built (build) many factories in our city last year.

T.me/Science_2022bot

Present Continuous

S ^{is} + am + V, ing + R
are

دلالاته (10)

اليوم من الحاضر هذه اللحظة تماماً الآن الآن
 now - right now - at the moment - at present - today
 tonight - this ← [still - look - listen]

EX. To day more people are using (use) computers.

Omar is playing (play) tennis at the moment.

Ali is studying (study) English this year

هناك أفعال لا تقبل الأستمرار : (19)

يعجب يعتقد يملك يعرف يأتي يريد يسمع يرى
 (see * hear * want * be * know * have * think * like
 يحب يرسب يكره يعجب يترك يترك يتوقف
 love * hate * understand * break * fail * success
 stop * be friend * arrive * reach * start)

Think + ing → a bout
 → of

EX: I am thinking a bout my new school now.

I think that Ali want come now.

هو يعتقد أنه يعرف ما يريد أنه
 يأتي ويملك هو يسمع ويرى
 ويجب الوصول للنجاح ويكره
 التوقف عند الرسوب هو يعرف
 أنه الصداقه لا تبدأ بالأسر

have + ing → شرب
 → نسيان
 → طعام

وجود always مع الحاضر
 المستمر تدل على الانزعاج
 والانتقاد لذلك يكون
 معن الفعل تالاب في
 السوفه .

EX: I am having my coffee.

I am having my lunch.

we are having a party now.

I am ~~having~~ a book

أي فعل يتبعه (ing) روه سبب
 يكون اسم .
 ↓
 (is - am - are - was - were)
 • He is playing tennis.
 • playing tennis is
 interesting.

This + فعل لا يقبل الاستمرار = محل ما الحاضر القام
 Tonight/today + فعل لا يقبل الاستمرار = محل ما المستقبل

Past Continuous

S + ^{was}/_{were} + V₁ing + R

اللائحة:

last ← yesterday

للربط بينه ما هي بسيط + ما هي مستمر

S + ^{was}/_{were} + V₁ing + R + S + V₂ + R

When	I	was a	child	student	ما هي بسيط
	she				
			18		

أدوات الربط:

95% when → ما هي بسيط

عكس أن تربط بين ما هي بسيط وما هي بسيط

95% while / as → ما هي مستمر

because → ما هي بسيط / ما هي مستمر

EX: he was studying when the phone rang (ring).

• while he was playing (play) he broke his hand.

• she met (meet) her old teacher while she was studying london.

• He was running because he was (be) late

• As I was walking (walk) down the street, it

began to rain

- She was cleaning the house when we arrived (arrive)
- while she was studying, she heard (hear) the noise
- He paid a fine because he was driving (drive)

present perfect

S + has + V₃ + R
 have

رلائقو: (13)

already . just . yet . ever . never . so far . over ←

Throughout ← this ← in recent years . recently / lately

since → I was a (child . student . 18)

→ last ←

• يعبر عنه عمل حدثي وانتهى وله أثر
 محيي الحاضر ((يعبر عنه نفيية))

→ عام

→ breakfast . lunch . dinner

for → a long time

→ many (years . months . week)

→ six month

EX: In recent years, computer crime has increased (increase)

• Throughout history, people have hunted (hunt) elephants for their tusks

• the policemen have interviewed (interview) two people so far today.

إذا كان الفعل لا يفعل إلا استمرار يصرف
بزمه الحاضر التام ((this))

• she has just eaten (just-eat) her lunch.

• Ali has studied (study) law and history this year.
is studying

• I haven't had (not have) any cold drink since break fast.

• he hasn't seen (not see) his friend this year.

• They have already bought (already buy) a new house.

• Ali has travelled (travel) to london since he was a child.

• sarah has lived (live) in canada since last April.

• We have lived (live) here since 2010.

Past perfect

S + had + V₃ + R

رالاته : 21

already - just - yet - ever - never - over ← Throughout ←

since - for - By the time - until → عام ماضي several time.
→ ملام

Ex: They [have-had] already written their homework.

لا تليه استخدام الماضي التام إلا بوجود ماضي بسيط

By 1953, many people had emigrated (emigrate) to london.

الربط بين ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

S + had + V₃ + R + S + V₂ + R

يربط الزمنيه بحيث يكونه العمل الذي وقع اولاً ماضي تام والذي قبله ماضي بسيط.

أروانه الربط :

ماضي بسيط ← ماضي بسيط
← after → ماضي تام

قبل before → ماضي بسيط

بعد ذلك after that → ماضي بسيط

قبل ذلك before that → ماضي تام

ثم then → ما هي بيـط

لذا So → ما هي بيـط

[when - because]

عند وجود جملتين
أولها ما هي بيـط
وجود أداة ربط
(ما هي بيـط - ما هي تام)

EX: She went to school after she had writtin (write) her homework.

I had read the story then I watched (watch) the film.

he paid a large fine because he had driven (drive) fast.
was driving

She didn't go to school because, she had broken
(break) her leg.

my father retired last year, he had worked (work)
in london for many years.

We visited Ali, he had been (be) ill

she bought (buy) a new house before that she had lived
(live) with her family

my father retired last year, he had worked (work) in
Damascus for many years.

when we arrieved home, he had already gone (already-go) out

Present perfect Continuous

S + ^{has} + been + V_i ing + R
_{have}

دلالة : :

all ← for since

يأتي بعده أو قبله «ما مضى بسيط»

EX: he has studied (study) law for many years.

• she has been cleaning (clean) the house all day.

• He has been studying all day so he is (be) tired.

• she feels (feel) tired because she has been working all day

• he passed his exams, he ^{had been studying} had studied (study) hard for many weeks.

• I have known (know) Omar all my life.

إذا كان الفعل لا يقبل
 إلا استمراره فحل
 بالماضى القام

Past perfect continuous

S + had + been + V₁ ing + R

دلائلہ:

all ← for - since

لائیبلہ استعمال الماضی القام المستمر
نور و ہر دو ما صہنی بسیت

EX: Jasim passed his exams. he had been studying (study)

hard for many month.

انہ and تعطف زمرہ علی زمرہ
ای اس:
ماہی بسیت and ماہی بسیت
ماہرتام and ماہرتام
" #
"

Wh question

؟ + تنمة + فعل + فاعل + فعل وسامع + أداة السؤال

where

• They live in Damascus.

• Where do they live?

• I was born in London.

• Where were you born?

• I bought my shirt from a local market.

• Where did you buy your shirt from?

• We went to Latakia.

• Where did you go?

• Animals migrate south during autumn.

• Where do animals migrate during autumn?

• Birds build nests at the top of trees.

• Where do birds build nests?

When

متى للزمن المحدد

• She got up at 3:00 pm.

• When did she get up?

• We'll travel to Homs tomorrow.

• When will you travel to Homs?

• Yesterday, we visited Ali.

• When did you visit Ali?

What

(ما - ماذا - ما هو) ← للاسم
السؤال عن الفاعل الغير العاقل.

• My favourite subject is English.

• What is your favourite subject?

• I prefer salad for dinner.

• What do you prefer for dinner?

• Sport helps us to be fit.

• What helps you to be fit?

• A bad storm destroyed their town.

• What destroyed their town?

Why

to
 في order to (لأجل) ←
 because ←
 For ←

She didn't go to school because she was ill.

Why didn't she go to school?

I went to the library to bring a story.

Why did you go to the library?

People have hunted elephants for their tusks.

Why have people hunted elephants?

How

كيف ←
 الوسيلة ←
 الطريقة ←

The wether is very hot today

How is the wether today?

my trip was interesting.

How was your trip?

She felt fine after the operation.

How did she feel after the operation?
when

We went to latakia by train.

How did you go to latakia.
where

How long

كم طول ← زمن
← مسافة

• he has worked in london for many years.

• How long has he worked in london?

• She has been playing all day.

• How long has she been playing?

• They have in Syria since 2010.

• How long have they lived in Syria?

• We stayed in Homs for tow days.

• How long did you stay in Homs

• this tunnel is 25 km long.

• How long is this tunnel?

عندما تكون أداة
السؤال: How often
يجيب بـ
twice - once

إذا اوجبت long في الجملة
نستخدم How long إذا لم توجد
How far

How old

كم عمر

• I'm 18 years old.

• How old are you?

How many + اسم

كم عدد

There are twenty five students in my class.

How many students are there in your class?

She has got two brothers.

How many brothers has she got?

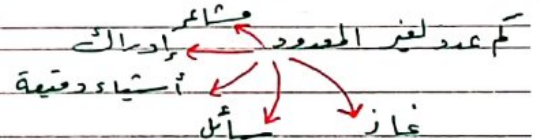
She has three cats

How many cats does she have?

He has drunk two cups of coffee.

How many cups of coffee has he drunk?

How much + اسم



He has drunk alot of coffee.
too much

How much coffee has he drunk

my computer cost 500,000 sp.

How much (money) did your computer cost?

I paid 200,00 sp for my car.

How much did you pay for your car?

How far

كم العجيبه نقطيه

it is 2km to my school;

How far is it to your school?

How often

كم مرة للتكرار

We play football once a week.

How often do you play football?

I go to the library twice a month.

How often do you go to the library?

What + + do

تأخذ
الصفحة الرئيسي
وزمنه

ماذا تفعل / ماذا تعمل

I am studying English.

what are you doing / what are you studying

I am studying.

what are you doing?

I went to the market to buy food last night.

what did you do last night?

• my father is a doctor.

• what is your father? / what is your father's job?

• what does your father do?

• what subject

ما المادة

• I teach English. → what subject do you teach?

• what time

ما الوقت

• it is 3:00 pm

• what time is it? / what is the time?

• what colour

ما اللون

• my shirt is blue.

• what colour is your shirt?

• whose

لمن - الملكية

• This car is mine → whose car is this?

who

للشئال عنده ← الضاعل العاقل
المفعول به ←

• somebody met Ali.

• who met Ali?

Ali met some body.

Who did Ali meet?

My father taught me to drive a car.

What did your father teach you?

Who taught you drive a car?

Thousands of tourists visit Syria to see its ruins.

Why do thousands of tourists visit Syria?

Who visit Syria to see its ruins?

How many tourists visit Syria to see its ruins?

what + + like

صفات نفسية / نفس

It is too hot today.

What is it like today? / How is it today?

She is calm and clever.

What is she like?

what + + look like

الصفات الجسدية

She is fat and short. → what is she look like?

passive and Active voice

الجملة

1

Active voice

passive voice

S₁ + V₁ + (O, R)

→

O + (is - are) + V₃ + RS + V₂ + (O, R)

→

O + (was - were) + V₃ + RS + (is - am - are) + V₁ + ing + (O, R)

→

O + (is - are) + being + V₃ + RS + (was - were) + V₁ + ing + (O, R)

→

O + (was - were) + being + V₃ + RS + (has - have) + V₃ + (O, R)

→

O + (has - have) + been + V₃ + RS + (had + V₃ + (O, R)

→

O + had + been + V₃ + RS + MODEL₍₁₎ + V₁ + (O, R)

→

O + MODEL + be + V₃ + RS + MODEL₍₂₎ + V₁ + (O, R)

→

O + MODEL + have + been + V₃ + RS + MODEL + have + V₃ + (O, R)

→

O + MODEL + have + been + V₃ + RS + فعل كونه + going to + V₁ + (O, R)

→

O + (is, are) + going to + be + V₃ + R

by → إذا جاء بعد صا منه قام
بالفعل -

with → إذا جاء بعد صا الأداة
التي استخدمت للقيام
بالفعل -

Ex: the man was killed
(by - with) a knife

2

تتمة الجملة + فعل 2 + فاعل 2 + that + فعل 1 + فاعل 1

يُساعد الكل رطباً تقيته

1

الجملة القاسية مثل ما هي + that + الفعل 1 بالمتبني للمجهول + It

2

تتمة الجملة + فعل 2 بالمصدر + to + الفعل 1 بالمتبني للمجهول + فاعل 2

السؤال

3

1- Wh + مفعول به + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

الجملة بالمتبني للمجهول بسبب ما هو فعل مساعد + wh +

2- مفعول به + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد

الجملة بالمتبني للمجهول بسبب ما هو فعل مساعد +

إذا كانه عندي مفعول به به :
 الكل رطباً تقيته :
 [1] المفعول به الأول :
 • إذا كانه اسم كبطون مثل ما هو
 • إذا كانه ضمير مجرول أو ضمير فاعل
 • me → I • his → He • her → she
 • us → we • them → they

[2] المفعول به الثاني :
 نبطع نفس الخطوات الأساسية ولاكنه
 يجب إرفاقه (1 به 1 + 0) بعد الفعل و V

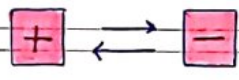
التمات :
 in - to - at - into - for - from - و
 because - with - through - between
 (weder than) + أسماء الوصل
 التحويل :
 • she → her • he → him • we → us
 • they → them

• إذا كانه في بداية الجملة :
 ظرف زمان - ظرف مكان - if
 ← ينزلوا على حاله
 • by ← بعد و V
 ← في نهاية الجملة
 ← يمكنه الاستغناء عنها

causative verb (have - get)

« ماضر »
 S + have has + O + V₃
 had
 « ماضي »
 [1] [4] [2] [3]

1



« مستخدم حالة الخوة طاً
 يكون المفعول به والفاعل للفعل »

- Ex: My father doesn't clean his car himself.
- My father has his car cleaned. →
 أي مهبل على على سيارته فتلقة
- My father cleaned his car himself
- My father didn't have his car cleaned.

NOTES

- V_1 ماضر بسيط → doesn't have / don't have
- don't → have
- doesn't → has
- V_2 ماضي بسيط → didn't have
- didn't → had

◻ ◦ Couldn't → had / had to have

◻ ◦ S + ^{is}_{am} + going to + V₁ + R → S + ^{is}_{am} + not + going to + have + O + V₃
are are

الضمائر الانعكاسية:
تحذف
my self - himself
her self - yourself
our self - themselves

الافعال المركبة:
◦ take O out
◦ put O up
◦ cut O down
◦ do O up

EX: People don't repair their own cars themselves.

people have their own cars repaired

يسير ط أن يكون ضمير الملكية ليس الفاعل

2

S + V + ضمير ملكية + O

فاعل ضمير الملكية + have/has/had + O + V₃

EX: My mother cleans my room.

ليسه

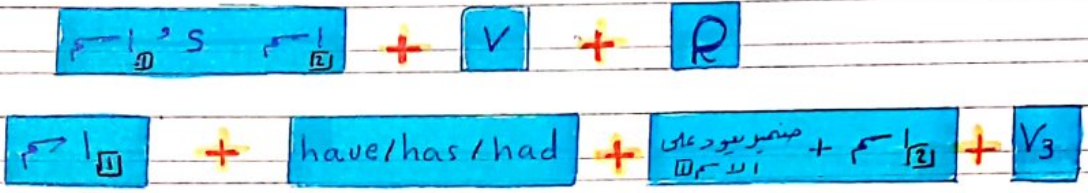
I have my room cleaned.

◻ The carpenter is fixing our own door.

we are having our own door fixed.

مماذ يكون بدل
ضمير الملكية + O
S + O
مماذ
فاعل
مماذ

3



Ex: Huda's bag was pulled off her shoulder.

Huda had her bag pulled off her shoulder

من كان في الجملة
 please منغل باستخدام
want to have
 هب زفه الجملة
 ولذا كانت بالجملة الأصل
 منغل باستخدام

الأسماء الموصولة

who عاقل → الذي فعل كونه
فعله حاسه

wich غير العاقل → الذي فعل رئيسي

when زمن → عندما للزمانه

where مكانه → حيث للمكانه

whose فاعله → من للملكية (شيء مملوك)

who → that فعل فاعله

wich → that يتوب عنده

whom → للمفعول به
ما شئ عوصت عنها به that

EX: Ali who is my friend came last week.
غير معرفة

(مفرده شخصيه عنها)
عصت عنها به that

the new school, wich was built last year.
عبارة معرفة

((لا يمكن الاستغناء عنها))

ed الأفعال
التي تنتهي بـ /d/

s p k ch f sh

T

d

id

s-p-k-f-sh-ch

مع بعض الحروف

T-d

asked

T

played

d

recorded

id

All the verbs end with the sound /d/ except.

a. cl

b. helped

c. arrived

d. played

future

1

will/wont

- think يعتقد
- predict تنبأ
- immediate قارحاً شئ لثغنيا

the phone is rining
I will answer it.
Anything to drink Sir?
I will have some tea

EX: I think it will rain.

I predict that our team will win.

people will live on the moon.

2

is/am/are + going to + V₁

- decided
- intended

مقرر مسبقاً قبل الألام (تحرار يندو)
ليتم في المستقبل (قريباً)

EX: I am going to clean my room this evening.

3

S + is/am/are + V₁ing + R

→ arranged

مرتب مسبقاً في (الماضي) ليتم
لاحقاً في المستقبل (بعيد)

EX: last week Ali won a prize, he buying anew car next week.

4

present simple

→ time table / schedule

(جائزة قطار - رحلة موعده - فحس لقاء - برنامج جدول)

(when - after - before - as soon as - as long as - until)

EX: the train leaves at 3:00 pm.

my exams started on 30 December.

I'll phone you as soon as I arrive.

5

is/am /are about to

→ very near future/soon

Ex: I booked my card, I am about to leave soon.

6

will /wont +be + v,ing

→ للتعبير عن عمل سوف يتم في المستقبل ويزيد مستمراً لفترة طويلة.

for ← - all ← - How long

Ex: How long will you use your father's car?

I will be using my father's car for five weeks.

7

will /wont + have + v3

→ ليعبر عنه شيء وسيتم في مستقبلاً قبل نقطة زمنية محددة

By /before ← at/in ←

Ex: By thy weekend, I will have finished my project.

if clause

0

if + ما هو بربط ← → ما هو بربط

واقعية سيتم في المستقبل والوقت
والوقت بين رح يصرف فيه جدد

1

if + ما هو بربط ← → will + V₁

واقعية سيتم في المستقبل
قبل ما يعرف الوقت و لا يصير

2

if + ما هو بربط ← → would + V₁

ستقبل

3

if + ما هو بربط ← → would + have + V₃

فعل ماضي

EX: • if she leaves early, she'll arrive on time.

a. leave b. leaves c. left d. leaved

** • if I am late, I go by taxi.

a. was b. were c. am d. is

• if he had enough money, he ^{v₂} would ^{+V₁} buy a car.

• if he had had enough money, he'd have bought a car.

** • if he _____ hard, he passes the _____

a. stated b. study c. will study d. studies

I → were
رأيتُ مع if
شك - حكي أكثر

unless = if
نفي

when = if =
مباشرة

* * • if I were you, I'd study hard.

• if I were rich, I would go to London.

• unless her car broke down, she

would arrive on time.

• unless she had been busy, she would have come today.

• when he arrives, he'll phone you.

• he would meet the boss, if he wasn't late.