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# Tenses

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## Tenses:

### 1) Present simple

المضارع البسيط :

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن:

- 1- Facts. الحقائق
- 2- Habits. العادات

والكلمات المستخدمة مع هذا الزمن (Adverbs of frequency):

(always, never, often, usually, seldom, sometime, every....)

Rule	Pronoun	Helping verb
S + v	I, you, we, they	Do
S + v +(s, es)	He, she, it	Does

Ex. :

- They always work hard.
- Some workers don't do their best.
- Fatima goes to school every day.
- Sara doesn't go to school every day.

Questions and answers:

- ❖ Do students study well ?  
Yes ,they do. ( or ) No, they don't.
- ❖ Does Yaser teach at the Modern Scientific School?  
Yes, he does. (or) No, he doesn't .
- ❖ Where do you live?
- ❖ What does he do every day?

## 2)Past simple

الماضي البسيط :

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى.

والكلمات المستخدمة مع هذا الزمن كالآتي :

( yesterday , ago , last....., in the past..)

Rule	Helping verb
S + v <sub>2</sub> (ماضي)	Did

Ex. :

- My friend visited me last week.
- He didn't visit me last night.
- The teacher explained this lesson clearly two days ago.
- we didn't make any mistake yesterday.

Questions and answers:

- ❖ Did you watch the movie yesterday?  
Yes ,I did. ( or ) No, I didn't.
- ❖ Did your friends invite you to the party?  
Yes, they did. ( or ) No, they didn't.
- ❖ Where did you study ?
- ❖ Why did he leave her ?

ملاحظة هامة:

الأفعال المساعدة في الزمن البسيط - مضارع، وماضي - لا تظهر إلا في النفي أو الإستفهام وعندئذ يكون الفعل في المصدر ، كما في الأمثلة السابقة.

### 3)Present continuous

المضارع المستمر :

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن الأحداث التي تقع في هذه اللحظة .  
والكلمات المستخدمة ( time expressions ) مع هذا الزمن كالآتي :

( now , moment , today )

In the beginning of the sentence:

(Look! , Watch out! , Listen! ,.....etc.)

Rule	Helping verb
S + [ v. to be ] + v + ing	am , is , are

Ex. :

- I'm reading a book at the moment.
- Maria is cleaning her room now.
- We are not wearing our uniforms today.
- Look! The baby is crawling.

Questions and answers:

- ❖ Are you going home now ?  
Yes, I am. ( or ) No , I'm not.
- ❖ Is your father talking to the administrator now?  
Yes, he is. ( or ) No , he isn't.
- ❖ What are you doing at this moment?
- ❖ Where is Ahmed going now ?

## 4)Past continuous

الماضي المستمر:

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي بصورة مستمرة ، أو استمر لفترة محددة وفي وقت محدد في الماضي .

كما يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين وقعا في الماضي ، أحدهما وقع وانتهى (ماضي بسيط ) ، والآخر وقع في الماضي بصورة مستمرة (ماضي مستمر) أو كلاهما بصورة مستمرة .

ونستخدم أدوات الربط ( when , as , while ) للربط بين الحدثين .

Rule	Helping verb
S + $\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right) + v + \text{ing}$	Was , were

Ex. :

- I was watching TV from 5 to 7 .

[when , as ] :

<u>Past continuous</u>	[when , as ]	Past simple
[when , as ]	Past simple ,	<u>Past continuous</u>

Ex.:

- When I returned home, my brothers were talking about me.
- My brothers were not talking about me when I returned home.

[while ] :

<u>Past continuous</u>	While	<u>Past continuous</u>
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Ex.:

- He was driving the car while we were singing a Yemeni song.

## 5)Present perfect.

أولاً : المضارع التام البسيط Present perfect simple :

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي ، وما زال الحدث أو أثره مستمراً حتى الوقت الحاضر.

Rule	Helping verb
S + $\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right) + \text{p.p}$	have , has

والكلمات أو الظروف ( adverbs ) المستخدمة مع هذا الزمن هي كالاتي :

1. Just تواً 2. Already بالفعل
  - He has already passed the test .
3. yet لحد الآن، (تستخدم غالباً عند النفي أو الاستفهام )
  - The police haven't caught the criminal yet.
4. ever من قبل، وتستخدم غالباً عند السؤال والذي يعني (هل سبق أن)
  - ❖ Have you ever eaten Chinese food ?
5. never مطلقاً (تستخدم عند النفي )
  - She has never left her country.
6. recently حديثاً 7. Lately مؤخراً
  - We have studied good books lately/recently .
  - ❖ Has Sara done her best lately?  
Yes , she has. (or) No , she hasn't.

## ثانياً : المضارع التام المستمر ( Present perfect continuous ) :

ونستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي ، وما زال الحدث مستمراً حتى هذه اللحظة ، وقد يستمر مستقبلاً .

Rule	Helping verb
S + $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right) \text{ been} + v + \text{ing}$	have , has

ويأتي مع هذا الزمن هاتين الكلمتين :

a) since منذ

( limited time وقت محدد ) وتستخدم عند ذكر

b) For لمدة

( period of time فترة زمنية ) وتستخدم عند ذكر

وفي الجدول التالي شرح توضيحي شامل ومختصر لظروف استخدامهما :

condition	since	for
Time	8 O'clock	hours , minutes
Day	Sat. ,Sun. , Mon.,...etc.	2 days, weeks
Month	Jan. ,Feb. ,Oct., .....etc.	Months
Year	1990 , 2007	Years, ages
Words	Occasions like : birthday , Christmas , holiday , .....etc.	centuries , along time

Ex.:

- ❖ She has been studying for 4 years .
- ❖ I have been teaching English since 2007 .

## 6) Past perfect

الماضي التام :

- يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن فعل حدث قبل فعل آخر ، وكلاهما حدثا في الماضي ، ولكن الحدث الذي وقع أولاً يصاغ في الماضي التام ، والحدث الثاني في الماضي البسيط ، وللربط بين الحدثين نستخدم الكلمات التالية :

( after , before , when , until ) .

- كما يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل وقت محدد في الماضي ، ولهذا الغرض تأتي كلمة :  
( by ) .

Rule	Helping verb
S + had + p.p	had

Ex.:

- ❖ When I went to the party, my friend had left.
- ❖ She arrived at the airport after the plane had taken off.
- ❖ We had eaten the breakfast before we went to school.
- ❖ The teacher had returned home by 10 O'clock.

لاحظ الأفعال التي تحتها خط ، صيغت بزمن الماضي التام وفقا لحالة وقاعدة استخدام هذا الزمن ، ولن يتغير معنى الجملة إذا عكسناها بحيث تبدأ بـ ( after , before ) مع مراعاة الموقع الصحيح لكلا الزمنين في الجملة.

ويمكن أن نحذف الفاعل والفعل المساعد بعد ( when , after , before ) ونضيف للفعل ( ing ) وفيما يلي أمثلة لتوضيح ذلك:

Ex. :

- After I had met you , I felt much happy.
- After meeting you , I felt much happy.
- before we opened the television , the movie had begun.
- The movie had begun before opening the television.



## 7) Future

أولاً : المستقبل البسيط :

ونستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أحداث المستقبل ( تنبؤ ، وعد ، طلب ، تهديد ) وما إلى ذلك .

وأهم التعبيرات الزمنية ( Time expressions ) المستخدمة مع هذا الزمن كالآتي :

( tomorrow , next , soon , later , tonight , in the future ....)

وهناك استخدامات متنوعة للمستقبل إما بأفعال الكينونة ( verb to be + going to +v ) عندما يكون وقوع الحدث في المستقبل مؤكداً ، أو بالأفعال الناقصة ( Modals ) وتعتبر الأفعال المساعدة المستخدمة لهذا الزمن وهي كالآتي :

Present	Past
Will	Would
Shall	Should
Can	Could
May	Might
Must / have to	Had to

وفي القاعدة بالجدول أدناه توضيح كافٍ لكيفية صياغة الكلام في هذا الزمن :

Rule	Helping verb
S + modal + v	Modals
S + (am/is/are) + v + ing	Am / is / are

Ex. :

- They will travel to Aden next week.
- We are going to finish the final exam tomorrow.
- I can't call you tonight.
- You should prepare yourself to the party well.
- She must send the letter tomorrow.
- I'm going to do the homework.

## Questions and answers:

- ❖ Can/ Could you help me , please?  
Yes, I can. ( or ) No , I can't .
- ❖ Will they complete the research later?  
Yes , they will. ( or ) No, they won't. (will not )
- ❖ Would you like some coffee ?  
Yes, please . ( or ) No , thanks .
- ❖ Where will you go tomorrow?
- ❖ When shall we meet again ?
- ❖ What are you going to be in the future ?

كما يمكن أن نستخدم صيغة الماضي لبعض الأفعال الناقصة عند تكوين الطلب المهذب كما سبق .

ثانياً : المستقبل المستمر :

ونستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث سيستمر في وقت محدد في المستقبل ، ونتبع القاعدة التالية:

Rule	Helping verb
S + (will be ) + v + ing	Modals

Ex. :

- I'll be lying on the beach at this time tomorrow.
  - She can't meet me at 3 O'clock . she will be working at that time.
  - Don't call me between 9 and 1 . I'll be testing English .
- ❖ Will you be studying tonight at 8:30 ?  
Yes, I will. (or ) No , I won't .

## Questions:

**Correct the wrong verbs between brackets:**

- 1- He ( go ) to school every day.
- 2- They ( dance ) in the street 2 weeks ago.
- 3- The earth ( move ) around the sun.
- 4- Fatima ( go ) to school yesterday.
- 5- Waleed ( not finish ) studying yet.
- 6- Look! The sun ( rise ) over that mountain.
- 7- The boys ( play ) basketball now.
- 8- She ( cook ) the lunch at the moment.
- 9- I ( be ) a Doctor in the future.
- 10- He ( watch ) TV. when I came .
- 11- My friends ( sing ) while I ( drive ) along.
- 12- She ( write ) a letter to her brother tomorrow.
- 13- This channel ( show ) the best movie tonight.
- 14- We ( be wait ) for you at this time tomorrow.
- 15- She ( not finish ) working yet.
- 16- Have you ever ( catch ) a fish?
- 17- Teacher Yaser ( teach ) us these lessons lately.
- 18- I saved him after he ( sink ) in the sea.
- 19- It ( not rain ) for 2 months.
- 20- He ( invite ) me before I ( come ) to his wedding.

*Use (since) or (for) in the blankets below :*

- 1) It hasn't rained ..... 3 months.
- 2) The boys have been playing football ..... 8 o'clock.
- 3) Teacher Yaser has been teaching us..... along time.
- 4) I've not seen him..... five months.
- 5) We've been studying English..... 6 years.
- 6) My father has been working here ..... August.
- 7) We've been writing.....2 hours.
- 8) He's not bought a new car.....1980.

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## Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
be يكون	was, were	been	lend يستعير	lent	lent
beat يهزم	beat	beaten	let يدع	let	let
become يصبح	became	become	lie يستلقي	lay	lain
begin يبدأ	began	begun	light يضيء	lit	lit
bite يعض	bit	bitten	lose يخسر، يفقد	lost	lost
blow يهب، ينفخ	blew	blown	make يجعل، يصنع	made	made
break يكسر	broke	broken	mean يعني، بقصد	meant	meant
bring يجلب	brought	brought	meet يقابل	met	met
build يبني	built	built	pay يدفع	paid	paid
buy يشتري	bought	bought	put يضع	put	put
catch يمسك	caught	caught	read يقرأ	read	read
choose يختار	chose	chosen	ride يمتطي	rode	ridden
come يأتي	came	come	ring يرن	rang	rung
cost يكلف	cost	cost	rise يرتفع	rose	risen
cut يقطع	cut	cut	run يجري	ran	run
dig يحفر	dug	dug	say يقول	said	said
do يعمل	did	done	see يرى	saw	seen
draw يرسم	drew	drawn	sell يبيع	sold	sold
drink يشرب	drank	drunk	send يرسل	sent	sent
drive يقود	drove	driven	shake يهز، يصافح	shook	shaken
eat يأكل	ate	eaten	shut يغلق	shut	shut
fall يسقط	fell	fallen	sing يغني	sang	sung
feed يطعم، يغذي	fed	fed	sink يغرق	sank	sunk
feel يشعر	felt	felt	sit يجلس	sat	sat
fight يقاتل	fought	fought	sleep ينام	slept	slept
find يجد	found	found	speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken
fly يطير	flew	flown	spend يصرّف/يقضي	spent	spent
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten	spread ينتشر	spread	spread
get يحصل	got	gotten / got	stand يقف	stood	stood
give يعطي	gave	given	steal يسرق	stole	stolen
go يذهب	went	gone	sweep يكنس	swept	swept
grow ينمو، يزرع	grew	grown	swim يسبح	swam	swum
have يمتلك	had	had	take يأخذ	took	taken
hear يسمع	heard	heard	teach يُدرّس	taught	taught
hide يخفي	hid	hidden	tell يخبر	told	told
hit يضرب	hit	hit	think يعتقد	thought	thought
hold يمسك	held	held	throw يرمي	threw	thrown
hurt يجرّح	hurt	hurt	understand يفهم	understood	understood
keep يحفظ	kept	kept	wake يستيقظ	woke	woken
kneel يركع	knelt	knelt	wear يرتدي	wore	worn
know يعرف	knew	known	win يفوز	won	won
lead يقود (للأشخاص)	led	led	write يكتب	wrote	written
leave يغادر	left	left			