

الأزمنة ودلالاتها مع الصيغة المستخدمة وشرح مبسط عن كل زمن

**1. Simple present: (الحاضر البسيط)** يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أعمال روتينية أو حقائق عامة

I We You They	<b>V<sub>1</sub></b>	He She It Haya	<b>V<sub>1</sub>+s, es, ies</b>	always (دائما), usually (عادة), often (غالبا), sometimes (أحيانا), never (أبد لا) every day/ week, ... (كل يوم/ أسبوع)
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She <b>is</b> Laila. I <b>clean</b> my room. Masa <b>cleans</b> her room.	She <b>isn't</b> Laila. I <b>don't clean</b> my room. Masa <b>doesn't clean</b> her room.	<b>Is</b> she Laila? <b>Do</b> you <b>clean</b> your room? <b>Does</b> Masa <b>clean</b> her room?
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**2. Present progressive: (الحاضر المستمر)** يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أعمال تحدث الآن أو ضمن فترة زمنية طويلة مؤقتة أو للتعبير عن المستقبل

I	<b>am + (V+ing)</b>	We You They The birds	<b>are + (V+ing)</b>	now (الآن), at the moment (في هذه اللحظة), at present (في الزمن الحاضر) this week/ month, ... (هذا الأسبوع / الشهر) next week /month, ... (الأسبوع / الشهر المقبل) nowadays (هذه الأيام), today (اليوم)
He She It	<b>is + (V+ing)</b>	لاحظ الفعل الأساسي بعد فعل الكون يكون بحالة الاستمرار		

I <b>am cleaning</b> my room. They <b>are cleaning</b> their room.	I <b>am not cleaning</b> my room. They <b>aren't cleaning</b> their room.	<b>Are</b> you <b>cleaning</b> your room? <b>Are</b> they <b>cleaning</b> their room?
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**3. Present perfect: (الحاضر التام)** يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أعمال حدثت بالماضي ولها أثر على الحاضر أو تجارب جرت في حياتك

I We You They	<b>have + V<sub>3</sub></b>	He She It Yousef	<b>has + V<sub>3</sub></b>	يستعملوا للجملة العادية (اثبات) ويكونون بمنتصف الجملة ever = (تستخدم للسؤال وتكون بمنتصف الجملة) yet = (تستخدم اما للسؤال أو للنفي وتكون آخر الجملة) since, for (تستخدمان آخر الجملة وقبل المدة الزمنية) since = (منذ = عندما نحدد متى تم العمل) for = (لمدة = عندما نتكلم عن فترة زمنية)
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Inas <b>has cleaned</b> her room. We <b>have cleaned</b> our room.	Inas <b>hasn't cleaned</b> her room. We <b>haven't cleaned</b> our room.	<b>Has</b> Inas <b>cleaned</b> her room? <b>Have</b> you <b>cleaned</b> your room?
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**4. Simple past: (الماضي البسيط)** يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أفعال حدثت مرة واحدة عند تاريخ محدد في الماضي

I, We, You, They, He, She, It	<b>V<sub>2</sub></b>	yesterday (البارحة), last (week, month, ...etc.), ago (مضى), in 1981 (تاريخ في الماضي), once upon a time (كان ياما كان)
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She <b>was</b> happy. I <b>cleaned</b> my room. Sedra <b>cleaned</b> her room.	She <b>wasn't</b> happy. I <b>didn't clean</b> my room. Sedra <b>didn't</b> clean her room.	<b>Was</b> she happy? <b>Did</b> you <b>clean</b> your room? <b>Did</b> Sedra <b>clean</b> her room?
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**5. Past progressive: (الماضي المستمر)** يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أعمال كانت مستمرة لفترة في الماضي

I He She It	<b>was + (V+ing)</b>	We You They The birds	<b>were + (V+ing)</b>
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<b>When</b> جملة ماضي بسيط <b>While(As)</b> جملة ماضي مستمر لاحظ الفعل الأساسي بعد فعل الكون يكون بحالة الاستمرار He <b>was</b> cleaning his room.	يلتقي الزمن الماضي البسيط مع الزمن الماضي المستمر. يقطع الزمن الماضي البسيط الزمن الماضي المستمر. يكون الفعل قصير المدة بالزمن الماضي البسيط والفعل طويل المدة بالزمن الماضي المستمر. مثال: I was eating lunch <b>when</b> Carees came. <b>While</b> I was eating lunch, Carees came.
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Tala <b>was cleaning</b> my room.	Tala <b>wasn't cleaning</b> her room.	<b>Was</b> Tala <b>cleaning</b> her room?
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**6. Past perfect: (الماضي التام)** يستعمل هذا الزمن للإشارة أنه هنالك فعل حدث في الماضي قبل فعل آخر

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I, We, You, They, He, She, It, Leen } <b>had + V<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>By the time = ( قبل أن ) = ماضي بسيط</b> <b>Before ( قبل ) = ماضي بسيط</b> <b>After ( بعد ) = ماضي تام</b>
فعلين حدثًا في الماضي: الذي حدث أولاً يكون بالماضي التام والذي حدث ثانياً يكون بالماضي البسيط.	I had eaten pizza before they came. They came after I had eaten pizza. By the time they came, I had eaten pizza.
Tasneem <b>had cleaned</b> her room.	Tasneem <b>hadn't cleaned</b> her room.
دائماً بالتصريف الثالث؟ <b>Had</b> Tasneem <b>cleaned</b> her room?	
<b>7. Future: (المستقبل)</b> يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أعمال سوف تتم بالمستقبل (خطط/ نوايا/ توقعات) اما بوجود دليل على التوقع أو بعدم وجوده وفي الحالتين تعني: سوف	
<b>(مع كل الضمانات) +Will + V<sub>0</sub></b> <b>am, is, are + going to + V<sub>0</sub></b>	( الأسيوع/ الشهر القادم ) next week, next month, ...etc. (بحلول عام /قبل أن يحل هذا العام ..... ) by the year 2100 (في المستقبل ) tomorrow ( غدا ), in the future
Ruba <b>will clean</b> her room. I <b>am going to clean</b> my room. She <b>is going to clean</b> her room.	Ruba <b>won't clean</b> her room. I <b>am not going to</b> clean my room. She <b>isn't going to</b> clean her room.
<b>Will</b> Ruba <b>clean</b> her room? <b>Are</b> you <b>going to</b> clean your room? <b>Is</b> she <b>going to</b> clean her room? ملاحظة: أي فعل يأتي بعد هذه الصيغ يكون بالصيغة المجردة	

**Choose the correct answer between brackets:**

1. **Every weekend** I (practicing – was practice - practice - have practiced) my hobby.
2. Jana (enjoyed - is enjoying – enjoy – has enjoy) his holiday in London **nowadays**.
3. Iman **always** (dresses - is dressing – dress – has dress) in a nice way.
4. Aya (go - is going – went - has gone) to start learning French **next week**.
5. We (learned - are learning – learns – were learning) about Ancient Greece **this year**.
6. I (broke – break – breaks – 'm breaking) my leg two years **ago**.
7. I **was waiting** for the bus **when** it (start - starts – started – is starting) to rain.
8. I (watch – watches - was watching - am watching) the match **when** my friend **came**.
9. He (moved - has move – moves – is moving) to Canada when he **was** five.
10. **While** I (am cooking - was cooking – cooks – have cooked) dinner, the phone **rang**.
11. I (saw - have seen – see - sees) an accident **yesterday**.
12. **By the time** they **arrived** at the station, the train (leaves - had left - has left – is leaving).
13. **Before** the match **started**, the team (warm up - warms up - had warmed up – is warming up).
14. They **were** late, because their car (break – breaks - has broken - had broken) on the way.
15. **Next Monday**, Nour (write - has written - will write – is write) a letter to her cousin.

**Choose the correct answer (a, b or c):**

- 1- Haya ----- fruits every day. eat / ate / eats / eating
- 2- Sana ----- playing computer games right now. is / did / are / was
- 3- I ----- lots of interesting places last year. visit / visiting / visited / has visited
- 4- While I was walking, I ----- Hala. saw/ see / sees / seeing
- 5- Naya had ----- her homework before I came home. do / did / does / done
- 6- We ----- a new house yet. bought / haven't bought / didn't bought / have bought
- 7- They often ----- football. play / plays / playing / have play
- 8- Shahid ----- to the stadium at the moment. goes/ went / go / is going
- 9- Have you eaten anything -----? yet / already / for / since
- 10- They have been to Italy for ----- . three years/ 2009 / they were nine/ September