

شرح مبسط
لأزمة اللغة الإنجليزية كاملة
توجيهي 2006

* طريقة سهلة وأمثلة توضيحية

* أسئلة سنوات سابقة وزارية

* أسئلة متنوعة ومتعددة

* طريقك بإذن الله نحو التميز

المعلم: سالم خليفة الدلاييح

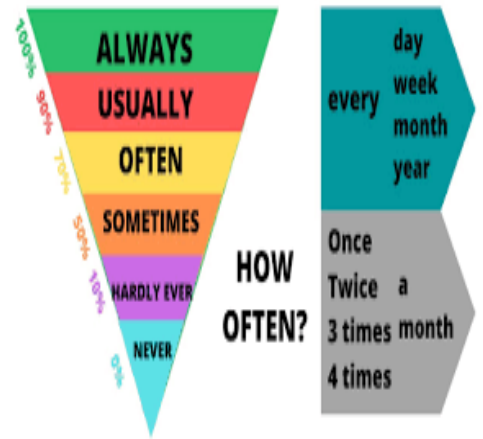
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2023-2024

المضارع البسيط (Present Simple)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| Uses الاستخدام | 1) Routine التكرار | 2) Things that are true أشياء صحيحة | 3) Facts الحقائق | 4) Fixed events in the future أشياء محدد حدوثها في المستقبل | |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1- sometimes أحياناً day 6- every month كل (يوم/شهر/سنة) | 2- always دائماً | 3- usually عادةً 8- seldom نادراً | 4- often غالباً 9- normally عادةً | 5- never أبداً 10- frequently بشكل متكرر |
| Form الصيغة | <p>V1+ $\frac{s}{es}$ + Singular Subject (he, she, it, the boy, Ahmad,) التصريف الأول فاعل مفرد</p> <p>V1 (base) + Plural Subject (we, you, they, I, teachers,) التصريف الأول (فعل مجرد) فاعل جمع</p> <p>He goes to school every day . (go) They go to school every day. (go)</p> | | | | |

ADVERBS & EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY



Examples
أمثلة

1) We always drink coffee.
(drink)

تكرار

2) He lives in Madaba. (live)

حالة

3) The earth goes around the sun. (go)

حقيقة علمية

4) The plane leaves at 11pm.

شيء محدد حدوثه في المستقبل

To Be = I → am

مفرد → is جمع → are

أمثلة على أفعال ال To Be

I → am -

1- I am a good student .

→ للمفرد is he, she, it . Ahmad ,

Huda, tree , school , ----- is

1- He is clever is he clever ?

2- Ahmad is a teacher .

3- the school is big .

→ للجمع are you,

they, we, trees, schools are

1- You are Saudi.

2- Trees are beautiful .

3- They are my brothers

في حالة السؤال

في حالة فعل ال BE نقلب الفاعل مع الفعل

I am → Am I?

he is → Is he?

They are → Are they

• معظم الأفعال في حالة المفرد نضيف لها (s) مثل : eat → eats / start → starts
لكن إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الحروف التالية نضيف له (es) :

1) o
goes

2) s
guesses

3) sh
brushes

4) ch
catches

5) x
fixes

6) z
freezes

• إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف Y وسبقها حرف ساكن نقلب ال Y إلى i ونضيف es :

try → tries / apply → applies

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>• إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف Y وسبقها حرف علة (a,e,i,o,u) نضيف s فقط : enjoy - enjoys / play – plays</p> | |
| <p>Negation النفى</p> | <p>← نعيد الفعل إلى أصله ونحذف ال s أو es ← فعل (doesn't + base) فاعل مفرد (مجرد) → فاعل جمع don't + base (فعل مجرد) he playhe doesn't play</p> |
| <p>Examples أمثلة</p> | <p>1) She <u>doesn't read</u> books every day. (not read) نفي مفرد 2) We usually <u>don't cook</u> rice. (not cook) نفي جمع</p> |
| <p>Questions الأسئلة</p> | <p>Do + S + base? فعل مجرد فاعل جمع Does + S + base? فعل مجرد فاعل مفرد نستطيع استخدام أدوات السؤال WH question أو ما يسمى ال open question قبل الأسئلة أعلاه who → من → للسؤال عن الأشخاص Who is Adam ? he is my brother What → ماذا → تستخدم للسؤال عن أنواع مختلفة من المعلومات What is your job ? Where → أين → تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان Where do you live ?</p> |
| <p>Examples أمثلة</p> | <p>1)...Do..... you <u>visit</u> your grandfather frequently? (visit) فاعل جمع Do Does 2...Does.....he <u>write</u> his homework every day? (write) فاعل مفرد (Do ...Does)</p> |
| <p>Extra Examples أمثلة إضافية</p> | <p>1) Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that <u>begins</u> on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijja according to the Islamic calendar. (begin) امتحان وزاري سابق 2) My family <u>plans</u> a trip to Europe every year. امتحان وزاري سابق (plans , was being planned , would plan, is planned) 3) All Americans <u>speak</u> English. (speak) 4) They <u>are</u> always good students. (be) 5) <u>Do</u> you often <u>drive</u> your car to Irbid? (drive) 6) She <u>doesn't go</u> to the café every day. (not go) 7) He rarely <u>forgets</u> his bag. (forget)</p> |

أسئلة متنوعة على زمن المضارع البسيط في حالة (المثبت)

Q 1: Choose the correct answers :

- 1 I **like/likes** English very much .
- 2 She **eat/eats** fruit every day.
- 3 They often **play/plays** football.
- 4 We **read/reads** books every month.
- 5 Ahmad **get up/gets up** early every day.
- 6 babies usually **crys/cries**. cries
- 7 My father **like/likes** football matches.
- 8 Students **go/goes** to school every day.
- 9 My cat sometimes **playies/plays** with me. plays
- 10 The supermarkets **opens/open** at 9 a.m.
- 11 Mohammad **enjoys/enjoies** the meeting. enjoys
- 12 I rarely **drinks/drink** coffee.
- 13 Mark never **have/has** dinner.

Q2 : Use the verbs between brackets to complete the sentences

14 He's a teacher, he**(work)** at a primary school.

15 Ali...**(brush)** his teeth after every meal.

16 Your father**(listen)** to radio every day .

17 We always **(have)** breakfast.

18 The boys **(go)** to the swimming pool at the weekend.

19 The museum **(close)** at 8 p.m.

20 Hani **(be)** a good man.

21 Hosni **(live)** in Egypt.

22 Girls **(love)** chocolate.

23 I and my friend **(wear)** school uniform.

24 My school **(be)** beautiful.

25 We**(be)** strong.

أسئلة متنوعة على زمن المضارع البسيط في حالة (النفي)

Use the verbs between brackets to complete the sentences :

26 He(not, play) basketball

27 My parents (not, walk) to their jobs

28 They (not, speak) french

29 I(not, eat) spaghetti .

30 I(not, be) Rashed .

31 John(not, wash) his hair every day

32 Ali (not,watch, TV).

33 Muna (not, study) mathematics at university

34 Cats(not, like) water

35 My father and I (not, drink) coffee

36 We (be, go) too late

37 Lions (not, eat) grass

38 Kawther (not, eat) ice cream a day

39 Mr Abdulla (not, buy) a new car

40 I..... (be, not) a student

أسئلة متنوعة على زمن المضارع البسيط في حالة (السؤال)
Do, Does, Be

- 41 ...Is..... Fahed an engineer (**be**) ?
- 42Do...Girls ...love..... (**love**) spiders ?
- 43 ...Are..... Suzan and Laila good teachers (**be**) ?
- 44...**Does**..... My friend (**wear**) a thobe ?
- 45 ...Are.....they farmers (**be**) ?
- 46 ...Am.....I a teacher (**be**) ?
- 47**Do**....Philip and his father use..... (**use**) a computer(**Do ,Does**) ?
- 48 ...Do....you ...read..... (**read**) a story every week ?
- 49Naser (**play**) football ?
- 50 ...Are..... you in USA ? (**be**)

T. Saad

The Present Continuous (progressive)

المضارع المستمر

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------------------|---|----|--------------------|--|----------------------|---|-----|-----------|--|
| Uses الاستخدام | 1) Something is happening now (شيء يحدث الآن (مستمر) 2) Temporary action (حدث مؤقت (مستمر) 3) Plan to do in the future (التخطيط لعمل شيء في المستقبل) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1) Now (الآن) 2) At the moment (في هذه اللحظة) 3) Nowadays (هذه الأيام) 4) listen (استمع) 5) look (انظر) 6) Be careful (حذراً) 7) Today (اليوم) 8) Tonight (الليلة) 9) At the time (في هذا الوقت) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Form الصيغة | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>→</td> <td>Am</td> <td>am → 'm</td> <td>نستطيع الاختصار:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>مفرد he, she, it</td> <td>→</td> <td>Is</td> <td>+ V-ing is → 's</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>جمع we, they, you</td> <td>→</td> <td>Are</td> <td>are → 're</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | I | → | Am | am → 'm | نستطيع الاختصار: | مفرد he, she, it | → | Is | + V-ing is → 's | | جمع we, they, you | → | Are | are → 're | |
| I | → | Am | am → 'm | نستطيع الاختصار: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| مفرد he, she, it | → | Is | + V-ing is → 's | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| جمع we, they, you | → | Are | are → 're | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>• إذا انتهى الفعل ب e نحذفها ونضيف ing come → coming</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Examples أمثلة | <p>1) He <u>is visiting</u> his aunt now. (visit) 2) I <u>am studying</u> at the moment due to the exams. (study) 3) They <u>are flying</u> to Madrid tonight. (fly)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negation النفي | <p>am not = 'm n't is not = isn't are not = aren't</p> <p>+ V-ing</p> <p>ننفي الفعل المساعد بإضافة not له</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Examples أمثلة | <p>1) He <u>isn't working</u> hard now. (not working) 2) They <u>aren't using</u> mobile phone at this time. (not use) 3) I <u>am not coming</u> to your office. (not com)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Questions الأسئلة | <p>• He is eating → Is he eating? ← نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد</p> <p>• They are singing → Where are they singing? ← لسؤال الـ wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

أسئلة متنوعة على زمن المضارع المستمر

1. You _____ with us right now. (*come*)
2. She _____ on the floor. (*not/sing*)
3. Yes, Rami and Ali _____ today's event. (*host*)
4. The Chief Minister _____ at this time. (*speak*)
5. _____ they _____ in the drama nowadays? (*act*)
6. He _____ his new business. (*start*)
7. Look, She _____ them the value of education. (*realize*)
8. _____ you _____ you right now? (*trouble*)
9. Listen, he _____ the workshop. (*open*)
10. _____ they _____ from the top of the mountain? (*jump*)
11. He _____ everyone who come in front of him. (*not/kill*)
12. _____ you _____ us for the trip today? (*join*)
13. The teacher _____ all t//he students from his lecture. (*not ask*)
14. .I _____ a horse at the moment. (*ride*)
15. She _____ her limits today . (*not cross*)

The Present Perfect

المضارع التام

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| Uses الاستخدام | Something started in the past and continues to the present or finished recently شيء حدث في الماضي واستمر حتى الحاضر (انتهى قريباً) (خبرة في الماضي) أو انتهى حديثاً | | | | |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1) Since منذ | 2) for لمدة | 3) already بالفعل | 4) Just للتو | 9) So far لحد الآن |
| Form الصيغة | مفرد جمع | he, she, it we, they, you, I | + has + have | + V3 | إذا كان الفعل منتظماً نضيف للفعل ed |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) He <u>has lived</u> here since 2005. (live) 2) The students <u>have been</u> here recently. (be) 3) The scientists <u>have</u> lately <u>discovered</u> this type. (discover) | | | | |
| Negation النفي | Has not Have not | | | + V3 | نضيف not للفعل المساعد |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) She <u>hasn't called</u> me yet. (not call) 2) We <u>haven't met</u> him since a month. (not meet) | | | | |
| Questions الأسئلة | He has written a novel → Has he written a novel? نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد لأسئلة الـ wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد They have helped him. → Where have they helped him. | | | | |

- 1) He _____ in Rome for 10 years .
a) has lived b) have lived c) had lived d) lived
- 2) I _____ for this company since 2010.
a) has worked b) have worked c) had worked d) worked
- 3) They _____ the e-mail yet .
a) hasn't sent b) haven't sent c) hadn't sent d) sent

The Present Perfect Continuous

المضارع التام المستمر

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Uses الاستخدام | 1) Something began in the past and continues to the present . خَدَتْ بدأ في الماضي واستمر في الحاضر (لم ينته بعد) 2) To talk about how long something has been happening للتحدث عن مدة حدوث الفعل (باستخدام for أو since) |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1) since منذ 2) for لمدة |
| Form الصيغة | مفرد he, she, it, Ahmad ... Has + been + V+ ing جمع we, you, they, I, Students, ... Have |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) Nadia <u>has been doing</u> her homework for two hours. (be, do) ← امتحان وزاري 2) I <u>have been learning</u> Arabic since this morning. (be, learn) 3) The poet <u>has been writing</u> his poem since three days. (be, write) |
| Negation النفي | مفرد Has not + been + V-ing جمع Have |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) She <u>hasn't been writing</u> for me since October. (be, not write) 2) They <u>haven't been eating</u> for two days. (be, not eat) |
| Questions الأسئلة | نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد She has been driving her car → Has she been driving her car? لأسئلة ال wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم نقرب الفاعل والفعل المساعد We have been waiting since 11 pm → Where have we been waiting since 11 pm |

1) I _____ about buying a new laptop for two years .

a) had thought b) has been thinking c) think d) have been thinking

2) He _____ some strange noise since three hours .

a) heard b) had heard c) have been hearing d) has been hearing

The Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Uses الاستخدام | Something started and finished in the past. شيء بدأ وانتهى في الماضي. | | |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1) Yesterday البارحة | 2) Ago مضى | 3) Last + (month/year/day/...) (اليوم، السنة، الشهر،....) الماضي |
| Form الصيغة | S الفاعل | + V2 التصريف الثاني من الفعل | V1+ed نضع (regular verb) |
| Examples أمثلة | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبقاً بحرف ساكن نحول ال y إلى i ثم نضيف ed . إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبقاً بحرف علة (a,e,o,u,i) نضيف ed فقط. فعل to be يكون للمفرد was وللجمع were <p>study → studied enjoy → enjoyed / play → played I, he, she, it → was we, you, they → were</p> | | |
| Examples أمثلة | <p>1) I <u>met</u> my friend in 2015. (meet) 2) Ahmad <u>studied</u> hard for the exam yesterday. (study) 3) They <u>were</u> at the fair three days ago. (be)</p> | | |
| Negation النفي | Didn't + base فعل مجرد | | wasn't, weren't ← to be نفي ال |
| Examples أمثلة | <p>1) He didn't play football yesterday. (not play) 2) I didn't clean my room last week. (not clean) 3) She wasn't there two days ago. (not be)</p> | | |
| Questions السؤال | <p>Did + S + base? فعل مجرد فاعل نشق</p> <p>1) He <u>made</u> a new material. → Did he <u>make</u> a new material?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> مع فعل ال be نقلب ال was/were مع الفاعل. لأسئلة ال wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم did ثم نكمل. <p>2) They <u>were</u> angry. → <u>Were</u> they angry?</p> <p>3) She moved to a new flat. → Where did she move? To a new flat.</p> | | |

أسئلة متنوعة على الماضي البسيط في حالة الجمل المثبتة

1. She _____ to the market near the sea. (go)
2. He _____ to the party. (walk)
3. My uncle _____ all of the toothpaste last night. (use)
4. I _____ this picture yesterday. (draw)
5. The kid _____ to England in 2004. (Fly)
6. The researchers _____ the hidden tomb in 1990.
(discover)
7. We _____ cola at 10 p.m. (drink)
8. They drove their dad's car around the town
and _____ it. (crash)
9. My favourite actor _____ last year. (die)
10. Adam _____ his phone yesterday. (break)
11. The class _____ the town museum last
week. (visit)
12. I _____ Mary about the situation last night. (tell)
13. Last week, someone _____ rocks at our
window. (throw)
14. The bird _____ in my yard last year. (land)
15. Tyler _____ the Eiffel Tower when he was
9. (visit)
16. You _____ something really bad. (do)
17. The town _____ the victory of their team.
(celebrate)
18. They _____ over the bag. (run)
19. He _____ a new machine last October. (invent)
20. The red team _____ the finish line first. (cross)

أسئلة متنوعة على الماضي البسيط في حالة النفي

1. You just need to know that I _____ it. (not do)
2. Mary _____ the letter yesterday .(not write)
3. They _____ what they started 3 hours ago. (not finish)
4. We _____ our teachers were there (not know)
5. The police _____ anything important in this area.
(not find)
6. Someone _____ their task today.(not do)
7. I _____ this cake yesterday. (not make)
8. John _____ his dad yesterday. (not meet)
9. Paula _____ the old truck.(not drive)
10. They _____ the thief's face.(not see)
11. He _____ at the house (not be)
12. They _____ here(not be)

أسئلة متنوعة على الماضي البسيط في حالة السؤال

1. Where did you my purse? (put)
2. Why you the chicken yesterday (burn?)
3. When you the car?(buy)
4. What..... they last night? (do)
5. How he..... to make it in time? (manage)
6. they through the fence? (enter)
7. Maryyou about the birthday? (tell)
8. we the door?(close)
9. When Tommy to his friend's house?
(walk)
10. Where the patient? (go)
11. _____ Ahmad there last week ? (be)
12. _____ they in the restaurant yesterday ? (be)

The Past continuous (progressive)

الماضي المستمر

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Uses الاستخدام | Something was happening before or after another action (in the past). حَدَّثَ كان يحدث في الماضي (بشكل مستمر) أو متزامناً مع حدث آخر. |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1) When عندما 2) While بينما 3) as بينما |
| Form الصيغة | مفرد Was جمع Were + V-ing • يأتي الماضي المستمر (was/were + v-ing) مع الماضي البسيط V2 باستخدام الروابط (while, when, as) • يحدث الماضي المستمر أولاً ثم الماضي البسيط |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) I <u>was driving</u> when the engine stopped. (drive) ← امتحان وزاري 2) While my father <u>was reading</u> his friend came. (read) ← امتحان وزاري 3) They <u>were waiting</u> us when we got off the bus. (wait) |
| Negation النفي | Was not + V-ing Were |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) I <u>wasn't finishing</u> my exam when the bell rang. (not finish) 2) They <u>weren't sleeping</u> when their father came. (not sleep) |
| Questions الأسئلة | • نقلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد (was/were) ثم نكمل He was studying hard. → Was he studying hard? • لأسئلة ال wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد They were watching T.V → When were they watching T.V? |

- 1) She _____ on an email when the fire alarm rang.
a) worked b) have worked c) was working d) is working
- 2) My parents _____ while I was shopping
a) was arriving b) has arrived c) arrived d) was arriving

The Past Perfect

الماضي التام

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Uses الاستخدام | An action happened before another action in the past. فعل حَدَثَ قبل آخر في الماضي. |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1) before قبل 2) after بعد 3) by + (the time / the end of 201 /) في وقت |
| Form الصيغة | Had + V3 • هنالك زمنين في الجملة أحدهما ماضي تام (had+V3) والآخر ماضي بسيط (V2). • الماضي التام يحدث أولاً ثم الماضي البسيط |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) Before I <u>came</u> , he <u>had closed</u> the door. (close) V2 2) After the quests <u>had left</u> , we <u>went</u> to bed. (leave) V2 3) My parents <u>had eaten</u> by the time I <u>got</u> home. (eat) V2 |
| Negation النفي | Had not + V3 1) He <u>hadn't called</u> them before they <u>left</u> . (not call) V2 |
| Questions الأسئلة | • نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد. She had eaten pizza → Had she eaten pizza? • لأسئلة الـ wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم نقلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد. She had met them at the restaurant → Where had she met them? At the restaurant |

1) I _____ in Italy 10 years before I moved to London.

a) has lived b) have lived c) had lived d) lived

2) After he _____ for several companies, he moved to UK .

a) worked b) worked c) working d) had worked

The Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

(* هذه القاعدة موجودة في الوحدة الثانية وقد وضعتها مع قواعد الأزمنة في الوحدة الأولى لأنها

مرتبطة بها)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Uses الاستخدام | Actions were happening up to a specific moment in the past. أحداث كانت تحدث حتى وقت محدد في الماضي. |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | أدوات الربط المختلفة مثل 1) Before قبل 2) after بعد 3) when عندما 4) because بسبب 5) for لمدة |
| Form الصيغة | Had + been + V-ing • يكون في الجملة زمنين أحدهما ماضي تام مستمر (had been V-ing) والآخر ماضي بسيط (V2). |
| Example مثال | 1) My uncle <u>had been</u> working at the company for five years when he got a promotion. امتحان وزاري. (is , have been , <u>had been</u> , will be) |
| Negation النفى | Had not + been + V-ing |
| Example مثال | 1) By the time the bus had arrived, we <u>hadn't been</u> waiting for an hour. (not wait) |
| Questions الأسئلة | • نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد. She had been reading → Had she been reading? • لأسئلة الـ wh نضيف أداة السؤال ثم نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد. She had been reading → Where had she been reading? |

1) We _____ to open the door for five minutes when Jane found the key .

a) had been trying b) tried c) are trying d) has been trying

2) It _____ hard for several hours before the streets were very wet .

a) have been raining b) were raining c) rain d) had been raining

Future with Will

المستقبل مع will

| | |
|---|--|
| Uses الاستخدام | 1) Predicting the future without evidence. التنبؤ بالمستقبل بدون دليل. 2) spontaneous decisions. قرارات عفوية (مفاجئة). |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 3) we use <u>will</u> with: تستخدم مع الكلمات التالية a- perhaps ربما b- probably محتمل c- maybe ربما d- I think أنا أعتقد e- I hope أنا آمل f- believe أعتقد 4) with if clause type 1 مع if الشرطية النوع الأول |
| <p>- نستخدم will مع الفاعل المفرد والجمع (كل الضمائر): I, he, she, you, it, they, we, Ahmad, the students</p> <p>- نستطيع اختصار will إلى 'll مثل I will → I'll</p> <p>- نفي will هو will not وتختصر won't</p> <p>- تتبع will بفعل مجرد</p> | |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) I think I <u>will be</u> a doctor in 2030. 2) I think humans <u>will travel</u> to mars in 2070. ← امتحان وزاري 3) People probably <u>will live</u> in the space in the future. 4) If you study hard, you <u>will pass</u> the exams. |

Future with going to

المستقبل مع going to

| | |
|---|--|
| Uses الاستخدام | 1) Future Plans (بعيدة المدى) الخطط المستقبلية 2) Predictions based on evidence. تنبؤات مبنية على دليل. |
| I مفرد جمع | → am → is going to → are |
| <p>- نستخدم going to مع الفاعل مفرداً أو جمعاً كالتالي</p> <p>- يتبع going to فعل مجرد.</p> <p>- نختصر going to كالتالي: we're going to, he's going to, I'm going to</p> <p>- نفي going to يكون للفعل المساعد are not going to, isn't going to, 'm not going to</p> | |
| Examples أمثلة | 1) According to Kate's schedule, she <u>is going to meet</u> her partner next Tuesday. ← امتحان وزاري 2) <u>I'm going to see</u> my cousin next year . 3) Look at the sky, <u>it's going to rain</u> soon. |

أسئلة إضافية على زمن المستقبل البسيط مع will و going to

1) Maybe I _____ finish work early today .

- a) will b) is going to c) am going to d) are going to

2) look at that black clouds . It _____ to rain.

- a) am going b) is going c) will d) are going

3) I think he _____ come to the party .

- a) will b) am going to c) is going to d) are going to

4) Next year ,she _____ visit UK .

- a) am going to b) is going to c) will d) are going to

5) I think Ahmad _____ be a doctor .

- a) am going b) is going c) will d) are going

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Future Continuous

المستقبل المستمر

(* هذه القاعدة موجودة في الوحدة الثالثة وقد وضعتها مع قواعد الأزمنة في الوحدة الأولى لأنها مرتبطة بها)

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Uses الاستخدام | Continuous actions in the past. → أفعال مستمرة في الماضي |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | 1) <u>This time</u> + tomorrow next week 2) <u>Time</u> in two hours in three years |
| Form الصيغة | Will + be + V-ing |
| Example مثال | 1) This time next year, they <u>will be preparing</u> for their final exam. (prepare) |
| Negation النفي | Will not (won't) + be + V-ing |
| Example مثال | 1) We <u>won't be going</u> to Egypt in two hours time. (not go) |
| Questions الأسئلة | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد.• للأسئلة الـ wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد. We will be doing → Will we be doing? We will be doing → What will we be doing? |

- 1) in two years I _____ from the university
a) graduating b) will graduated c) will be graduating d) graduated
- 2) This time next week _____ to Egypt
a) will travel b) will be travelling c) travel d) will have travelled

Future Perfect المستقبل التام

(* هذه القاعدة موجودة في الوحدة الثالثة وقد وضعتها مع قواعد الأزمنة في الوحدة الأولى لأنها مرتبطة بها)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Uses الاستخدام | Actions will be completed by a particular time in the future. أحداث سوف تنتهي في وقت محدد في المستقبل |
| Key words الكلمات الدالة | <u>By</u> + this weekend the time 2030 |
| Form الصيغة | Will + have + V3 (P.P) |
| Example مثال | 1) By 2025 the new museum <u>will have opened</u> . (open) |
| Negation النفي | Will not (won't) + have + V3 (P.P) |
| Example مثال | 1) By the time we get to the station, the train <u>won't have gone</u> . (not go) |
| Questions الأسئلة | • نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد. They will have eaten → Will they have eaten? • لأسئلة ال wh نضع أداة السؤال ثم نقلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد. They will have eaten → Where will they have eaten? |

1) By 2028 I _____ my new home .

a) will build b) will be building c) will have built d) will have building

2) By this weekend Ahmad _____ his work .

a) will complete b) will had completed c) complete d) will have completed

أهم الأفعال الشاذة (غير المنتظمة) وتصريفها

| Base Form | Past Simple | Past Participle | Base Form | Past Simple | Past Participle |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| be | was/were | been | lie | lay | lain |
| become | became | become | lose | lost | lost |
| begin | began | begun | make | made | made |
| bend | bent | bent | mean | meant | meant |
| bite | bit | bitten | meet | met | met |
| blow | blew | blown | pay | paid | paid |
| break | broke | broken | prove | proved | proven/proved |
| bring | brought | brought | put | put | put |
| build | built | built | read | read | read |
| burn | burnt | burnt | ride | rode | ridden |
| buy | bought | bought | ring | rang | rung |
| catch | caught | caught | rise | rose | risen |
| choose | chose | chosen | run | ran | run |
| come | came | come | say | said | said |
| cost | cost | cost | see | saw | seen |
| cut | cut | cut | seek | sought | sought |
| deal | dealt | dealt | sell | sold | sold |
| do | did | done | send | sent | sent |
| draw | drew | drawn | sew | sewed | sewn/sewed |
| dream | dreamt | dreamt | shake | shook | shaken |
| drink | drank | drunk | shine | shone | shone |
| drive | drove | driven | show | showed | shown |
| eat | ate | eaten | shut | shut | shut |
| fall | fell | fallen | sing | sang | sung |
| feed | fed | fed | sit | sat | sat |
| feel | felt | felt | sleep | slept | slept |
| find | found | found | smell | smelt | smelt |
| fly | flew | flown | speak | spoke | spoken |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | spell | spelt | spelt |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | spend | spent | spent |
| get | got | got | spill | spilt | spilt |
| give | gave | given | stand | stood | stood |
| go | went | gone | steal | stole | stolen |
| grow | grew | grown | stick | stuck | stuck |
| have | had | had | swim | swam | swum |
| hear | heard | heard | take | took | taken |
| hide | hid | hidden | teach | taught | taught |
| hit | hit | hit | tear | tore | torn |
| hold | held | held | tell | told | told |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | think | thought | thought |
| keep | kept | kept | throw | threw | thrown |
| know | knew | known | understand | understood | understood |
| lay | laid | laid | wake up | woke up | woken up |
| lead | led | led | wear | wore | worn |
| learn | learnt | learnt | weave | wove/weaved | woven/weaved |
| leave | left | left | win | won | won |