

Present simple

المضارع البسيط



• The form:

لصيغة الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط، إذا

كانت الجملة تبدأ بفاعل مثل: (I , you ,

we , they) تأتي بعدها بالفعل في المصدر.

+

Subject الفاعل	V (base form) الفعل (المصدر)
-------------------	---------------------------------

I , you , we , they go , do , study

* Cars run on petrol.



إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بفاعل مثل: (it , she , he) نكتب الفعل في المصدر مضافاً إليه S.

+

Subject الفاعل	V (base form)+ s الفعل (المصدر)+ S
-------------------	---------------------------------------

He , she , it drinks , plays

* My uncle works in a big hospital.



Present Progressive

المضارع المستمر



• The form:

لصيغة الجملة في المضارع المستمر، نبدأ

بالفاعل ثم (am , is , are) ثم الفعل + ing

I +	am	'm
He/She/It +	is	's
You/We/They +	are	're



* He is (He's) driving his car.



ع

Present Progressive
المضارع المستمر

Present simple
المضارع البسيط

للتعبير عن الترتيبات
المستقبلية

للحديث عن الحقائق
الثابتة



* They are travelling to mecca **next week**.

* The sun rises from **the east**.

نون
اكاديمي

ع

Present Progressive
المضارع المستمر

Present simple
المضارع البسيط

للتعبير عن المواقف
المؤقتة.

للتعبير عن المواقف
الدائمة.



* He **takes** the bus **every day** but **today** he is **walking**.

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ع

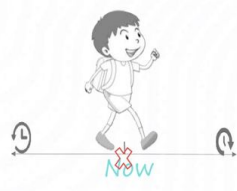
الفرق بين المضارع البسيط والمستمر:

Present Progressive
المضارع المستمر

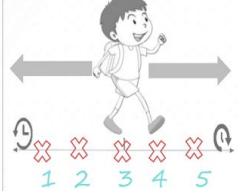
Present simple
المضارع البسيط

للتعبير عن الأشياء التي
تحدث الان.

يستخدم للتعبير عن
العادات أو الأشياء التي
تتكرر بشكل منتظم.



* I am going to school **now**.



* I go to school **five times** a week.

نون
اكاديمي

ع

Form

Present Simple

Uses

+ I, they, you, we + v
She, he, it + v (s)

*They **run** every morning.

- S + don't/doesn't+ v
*She **doesn't** go to school by the bus.

? Do/Does+ s + v ?

* Do you **play** sports?
-Yes, I **do**.
-No, I **don't**.

Time expressions



1-facts

*Water **boils** at 100 centigrade.

2-future actions related to timetables

*The plane **arrives** at 7 p.m.

3-Permanent situations

*I **work** as a doctor.

4-Repeated actions



*I **go** to Makkah every year.

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Form

Present Progressive

Uses

+ S + am/is/are + v {ing}

*He **is driving** a car now.



- S + am/is/are + not+ v {ing}

*They **aren't sleeping** at the moment.



? Am/Is/Are+ s + v{ing} ?

* **Is he doing** his homework?

Yes, he is.



No, he isn't.

Time expressions



1- For actions happening now



Now

*Ahmed **is reading** a story now.

2-Temporary situations

*It **is raining** at the moment.



3-For changing or developing situations

*He **is getting** older.



4-For future arrangements

*I **am travelling** by the train tomorrow.



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Stative verbs

الأفعال الخبرية

لا يمكن استخدام الأفعال الخبرية في زمن المضارع المستمر. الأفعال الخبرية تنقسم إلى

Verbs of the senses:



أفعال الحواس:

see	يرى	feel	يشعر
hear	يسمع	smell	يشم
taste	يكون ذا طعم معين		

* I **feel** hot today. ✓

I **am feeling** hot today. ✗

نون
أكاديمي

Verbs of emotions:

أفعال المشاعر:

love	يحب	like	يحب
hate	يكره	dislike	يكره
want	يريد	need	يحتاج
prefer	يفضل	mind	يمنع



* I **want** more food. ✓

I **am wanting** more food. ✗

نون
أكاديمي

Verbs of perception and opinion:



أفعال تدل على المعرفة والرأي:

know	يعرف	agree	يوافق
think	يعتقد	believe	يعتقد
understand	يفهم	imagine	يتخيل



* Listen, they **agree**. ✓

*Listen, they **are agreeing**. ✗

نون
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Other verbs:



أفعال أخرى تدل على حالة دائمة:

be	يكون	have	يمتلك
own	يمتلك	belong	يخص
possess	يمتلك	cost	يتكلف



- * They **have** a car. ✓
- They **are having** a car. ✗



• Note:



الأفعال:

see, hear, smell, taste & feel

نستخدم قبلها الفعل المساعد **can** إذا كنا نريد الإشارة إلى أن الفعل يحدث الآن.



- * I **can smell** something strange.



بعض الأفعال الخبرية يمكن أن تستخدم في زمن المضارع المستمر عندما يتغير معنى تلك الأفعال لتعبر عن أفعال حركية وليست أفعال خبرية. مثل:

have (drink, eat) = (يشرب, يأكل)



- * At the moment, he is **having** lunch.



think = يفكر



- * He is **thinking** of buying a new car.



Stative Verbs

1-Verbs of senses

* I **feel** hot today.

hear
feel
see
smell
taste

The following verbs are not normally used in progressive tenses.

know
think
agree
believe
remember
imagine

3-Verbs of perception and opinion

* I **think** he is a good man.



2-Verbs of emotions

* I **want** water.

love
hate
dislike
want
need
prefer

own
possess
belong
have

4-Verbs of ownership

* I **have** a camera.



know
think
agree
believe
remember
imagine

* I **agree** with you.

Certain stative verbs can be used in progressive tenses when they express actions but with a difference in meaning.

* I'm **thinking** of buying a car. think=consider



Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

• The form:

لتكوين الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط، نبدأ بالفاعل ثم التصريف الثاني للفعل الذي إما أن

يكون منتظم (الفعل + ed)

أو غير منتظم (لا يتبع قاعدة معينة)

talk → talked

swim → swam



* He played yesterday.

نون

E

• Note:



إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ e فأنا نضيف

للفعل d فقط للفعل

love → loved

هناك أفعال لا تتبع قاعدة إضافة ed. وتسمى

الأفعال غير المنتظمة.

go → went

swim → swam

* We went to Spain.

نون

• The question:



Yes/ No question

لتكوين السؤال بهل في الماضي البسيط:

نكتب Did في أول السؤال ثم الفاعل ثم

نضع الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

Did + S + V (base form)?



نون

• The negative:



لنفي الجملة، نستخدم

did not (didn't)

ونضع الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

S. + did not + V (base form)



* He did not (didn't) complete the race.

نون

• Time expressions:



word	meaning
Yesterday	أمس
ago	منذ
last (week, month, year....)	(الأسبوع، الشهر، السنة....) الماضية
in (2000)	في عام (2000)

Past last week Now future

* It rained last week.

نون

• The uses:



1- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل

بدأ وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي.

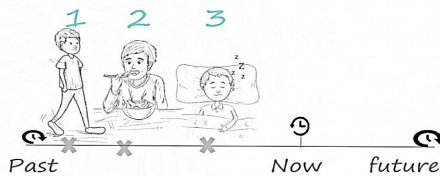


* Ali watched TV yesterday.

نون

2- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عدد

من الأفعال حصل إحداها بعد الآخر في الماضي

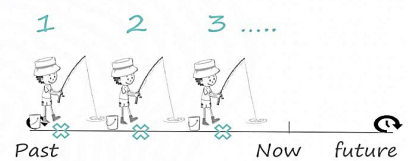


* Yesterday, I came home, ate my lunch and slept.

نون

3- يُستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة

كانت تحدث في الماضي أو حدث تكرر أكثر من مرة في الماضي.



* When he was in Jeddah, he went fishing every day.

نون




Past Simple



+ Regular

play played

*We played volleyball yesterday. 

- S + didn't + v

*He didn't fix his car. 

? Did + s + v?

*Did he go to the sea last week?

Yes, he did. 

No, he didn't. 



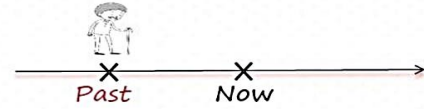
Irregular

go went

Time expressions



1- A completed action in the past.




*Mona visited her grandfather two days ago.

2-To describe completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.

*She brought milk and drank it. 

3-To describe past habits and repeated actions in the past.

*When he was 20, he usually played tennis. 



Questions and Question Words

Subject Questions

We use who, which and what to ask about the subject of the verb.

Who/ which / what + verb in the affirmative form?

*Who broke the car?

The elephant broke it. 

Object Questions

We use who, which and what to ask about the object of the verb.

Who/ which / what + verb in the question form?

*Who is he helping?

He is helping his son. 

Verbs with two objects

Certain verbs (give, offer, send, show, buy) take two objects

When asking about the indirect object, we must put to or for at the end of the question.

*Who did Ali give a camera to? 

Ali gave a camera to his friend Ahmed.





Indirect Questions

There is *no inversion of the subject and verb* in indirect questions.

Direct Questions

*Where is London?

*Where does he work?

*What is your name?

Indirect Questions

Do you know where London is?

Could you tell me where he works?

I'd like to know what your name is.



Form

Used to + v

* I used to go diving when I was young.

- S + didn't use to + v

* I didn't use to drink milk.

? Did + s + v ?

* Did you use to read a lot of books?

Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

Used to

Uses

1- Past states that no longer exist

* He used to be fat in the past.

2- Past habits.

* She used to drive to work, but now she doesn't.

3- Repeated actions in the past

* I used to play football every day but I don't any more.



Form

S + be Used to + v + ing

* They are used to playing with each other.

- S + am not/isn't/aren't used to + v + ing

* They aren't used to playing with each other.

? Am/Is/Are + s + used to + v + ing?

* Is he used to sleeping early?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

Be used to + v + ing

Uses

1- To express that something is normal

* She is used to cooking.

2- We use "get used to" to say that something is in the process of becoming normal.

* The boy got used to studying hard.

