

Mr. Adel Ibrahim

## الأفعال

فعل "Verb to BE يكون"

يستخدم كفعل رئيسي ومساعد:

Subject فاعل	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle أسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث للفعل)
I	am	was	been
He, She, It	is	was	been
We, They, You	are	were	been

تكوين السؤال مع فعل "يكون" "Verb to BE" Making Questions with the verb to BE

"Yes" or "No" questions أسئلة إجابتها بـ نعم و لا			Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
			إثبات Affirmative	نفي Negative
Be	+Subject فاعل	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + Be	No + Subject + Be + not
Are	you	a teacher?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Were	the boys	at school?	Yes, they were.	No, they were not.

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### فعل " يعمل " Verb to DO

Subject فاعل	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle أسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث للفعل)
I, you, we, they	do	did	done
He, She, It	does	did	done

### فعل " يملك " Verb to HAVE

Subject فاعل	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle أسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث للفعل)
I, you, we, they	have	had	had
He, She, It	has	had	had

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الجملة المنفية مع فعل "يملك" كفعل رئيسي

Subject فاعل	+ do/does/did	+ not	+ have	+ Complement تكملة
I	do	not	have	a car.
He	does	not	have	a new watch.
They	did	not	have	breakfast this morning.

تكوين السؤال مع فعل "يملك" كفعل رئيسي

"Yes" or "No" questions أسئلة إجابتها بـ نعم و لا				Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
				Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Do/Does/Did	+Subject فاعل	+have	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + do/does/did	No + Subject + do/does/did +not
Do	you	have	a car?	Yes, I do.	No, I do not.
Does	he	have	a new watch?	Yes, he does.	No, he does not
Did	they	have	Breakfast this morning?	Yes, they did.	No, they did not.

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Pronouns الضمائر

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

تكوين الأسئلة

Where?	أين	للسؤال عن المكان
When?	متى	للسؤال عن الزمان
Why?	لماذا	للسؤال عن السبب
What?	ما / ماذا	للسؤال عن شيء
Which?	أي	للاختيار بين شيئين

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Who?	من	للسؤال عن فاعل عاقل
Whom?	من	للسؤال عن مفعول به عاقل

Whose?	لمن	للسؤال عن الملكية
How?	كيف	للسؤال عن الحالة
How many?	كم عدد	للسؤال عن العدد
How much?	كم كمية	للسؤال عن الكمية
How long?	كم طول	للسؤال عن الطول
How old?	كم عمر	للسؤال عن العمر
How far?	كم بعد	للسؤال عن المسافة

### تكوين النفي

#### في النفي (Negative)

Long Forms (written)	Short Forms (spoken)
I am not	I'm not
He is not	He's not
She is not	She's not

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<b>It is not</b>	<b>It's not</b>
<b>You are not</b>	<b>You're not</b>
<b>We are not</b>	<b>We're not</b>
<b>They are not</b>	<b>They're not</b>

في الإثبات (Affirmative)

<b>Long Forms (written)</b>	<b>Short Forms (spoken)</b>
<b>I am</b>	<b>I'm</b>
<b>He is</b>	<b>He's</b>
<b>She is</b>	<b>She's</b>
<b>It is</b>	<b>It's</b>
<b>You are</b>	<b>You're</b>
<b>We are</b>	<b>We're</b>
<b>They are</b>	<b>They're</b>

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**Modals الأفعال المساعدة**

Modals الأفعال المساعدة	Expresses: تعبّر عن:	Example مثال
shall	Promise وعد	You shall take a reward.
	Determination تصميم	He does not want to obey me: but he shall.
	Threat تهديد	You shall be punished if you come late.
should	Duty الواجب	You should obey your teachers.
	Advice or opinion النصيحة أو الرأي	You should stop smoking.
will	The simple future tense. صيغة المستقبل البسيط	He will visit us tomorrow.
	Determination or promise التصميم أو الوعد	I will travel when I like. We will do as you wish.

Modals الأفعال المساعدة	Expresses: تعبّر عن:	Example مثال
might	Possibility الإمكانية	I hoped that I might succeed. I thought that the weather might change
can, am/is/are able to	Ability المقدرة	He can do it carefully. He is able to solve the problem.
shall be able, will be able	Ability in the future المقدرة على المستقبل	I shall be able to help you.

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<b>could</b>	<b>Past, present or future possibility</b> الإمكانية في الماضي / المضارع / المستقبل	<b>Fahad could drive his car a year ago.</b> <b>Ali is not in class today. He could be sick.</b> <b>Do not leave now. It could rain now.</b>
<b>must</b>	<b>Necessity</b> الضرورة	<b>You must listen to your teachers.</b>
<b>had to</b>	<b>The past form of <i>must</i>: past necessity</b> الضرورة في الماضي	<b>Faisal could not come to our dinner party. He had to stay home to study.</b>

<b>Affirmative</b> إثبات	<b>Negative</b> نفي	<b>Question</b> إثبات	<b>Short Answers</b> إجابات مختصرة	
			<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>They should eat now.</b>	<b>They should not eat now.</b>	<b>Should they eat now?</b>	<b>Yes, they should.</b>	<b>No, they should not.</b>
<b>He will leave.</b>	<b>He will not leave.</b>	<b>Will he leave?</b>	<b>Yes, he will.</b>	<b>No, he will not.</b>
<b>He would succeed.</b>	<b>He would not succeed.</b>	<b>Would he leave?</b>	<b>Yes, he would.</b>	<b>No, he would not.</b>
<b>I might succeed.</b>	<b>I might not succeed.</b>	<b>Might I succeed?</b>		
<b>I may sleep.</b>	<b>I may not sleep.</b>	<b>May I sleep?</b>		



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Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي	Question إثبات	Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
			Affirmative	Negative
I can do it.	I cannot do it.	Can I do it?	Yes, you can.	No, you can not.
He could talk.	He could not talk.	Could he talk?	Yes, he could.	No, he could not.
We could have a test tomorrow.	We could not have a test tomorrow.	Could we have a test tomorrow?	Yes, you could.	No, he could not.
You must go now.	You must not go now.	Must you go now?	Yes, I must.	No, I must not.
You ought to help them.	You ought not to help them.	Ought you to help them?	Yes, I ought to.	No, I ought not.

المبني للمعلوم و المبني للمجهول

Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
Ali writes letters.	Letters are written (by Ali).
Huda wrote the lesson.	The lesson was written (by Huda).
Saleh will buy a car.	A car will be bought (by Saleh).
Khaled is helping Ahmed.	Ahmed is being helped (by Ali).
She has eaten the apple.	The apple has been eaten (by her).

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### استخدام حروف الجر

Prepositions حروف الجر	Example مثال
in في	The medicine is in the bottle.
on على	The knife is on the table.
at عند، بالقرب	Someone is at the door.
near بالقرب من	Ahmed is sitting near the window.
between بين	The house is between the school and the masjid.
opposite مقابل	The bank is opposite to the post office.
into داخل، في	The electrician is putting his hand into the TV.
onto على	The water is spilling onto the floor.

Prepositions حروف الجر	Example مثال
off من على	The man is falling off the chair.
out of من فوق	The child is falling out of the window.
across عبر، خلال	The carpenter cut across the wood.
over/above فوق، أعلى	The light is over (above) the table.