



قواعد الوحدة الأولى

The present Simple (المضارع البسيط) 😊

• يعبر عن عادة أو حقيقة

يتكون من	I We They + ( V1 ) مصدر You  I eat fish.	He She It + ( V1 + s )  He eats fish.
عند النفي	عند النفي نستخدم ( don't+ V1 ) I <u>don't</u> eat fish.	عند النفي نستخدم ( doesn't+ V1 ) He <u>doesn't</u> eat fish.
عند السؤال	What do (you-they-we) + V1? What do you want?	What does (he-she-it) + V1? What does he want?
الكلمات الدالة عليه	always دائما - sometimes أحيانا - usually عادة - never أبدا He <u>usually</u> plays football on Friday.	

😊 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: -

1-I usually..... television with my brother.

- a) watch      b) watched      c) watching      d) watches  
       - - - - -

2- Sara always ..... her hair in the morning.

- a) comb      b) combs      c) combing      d) combed

3- Nasser and Salem ..... their teeth daily.

- a) brushing      b) brushes      c) brush      d) brushed

4- My mother always .....delicious food.

- a) cook      b) cooked      c) cooking      d) cooks  
- - - - -

5- A falcon usually ..... other birds.

- a) hunts      b) hunt      c) hunted      d) hunting

## The past simple الماضى البسيط

● يعبر عن حدث بالماضي وانتهى .

يتكون من	إذا كان منتظم يحول الفعل لصيغة الماضي بإضافة ( V1 + d / ed / ied ) play → played He <b>played</b> football. أما إذا كان غير منتظم يحول للتصريف الثاني ( V2 ) go → went He <b>went</b> to school.
عند النفي	didn't + ( مصدر V1 ) He <b>went</b> to school. → He <b>didn't go</b> to school.
عند السؤال	Wh ( (V1) + فاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام )? <b>Where did Ali go?</b> ← <u>Ali went</u> to school.
الكلمات الدالة	تاريخ قديم - in the past - yesterday - last He <b>went to 360 yesterday.</b>

معنى الفعل	present ( مصدر V1 )	past ( ماضي V2 )
يكون للمفرد	is	was
يكون للجمع	are	were
يذهب	go	went
يري	see	saw
يقابل	meet	met
يشترى	buy	bought
يأكل	eat	ate
يزور	visit	visited
ينسج	weave	wove
يرتدي	wear	wore
يمتلك	have	had

☺ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: -

1- We ..... uncle Ahmed's farm last week.

- a) visit                      b) visited                      c) visiting                      d) visits

-----

2- People didn't .....electricity in the past.

- a) have                      b) has                      c) having                      d) had

-----

3-Children .....Al -Hajlah in the past.

- a) play                      b) plays                      c) played                      d) playing

4-I .....Nasser in the park last week..

- a) meet                      b) met                      c) meets                      d) meeting

5-Sally ..... sushi in the restaurant last Monday.

- a) eat                      b) eats                      c) eating                      d) ate

### The Present Perfect المضارع التام 😊

يعبر المضارع التام عن شيء حدث بالماضي وما زال أثره مستمرا بالحاضر.

يتكون من	Have Has + ( تصريف ثالث V3 )	تأتي مع have (I-We-They-You)
		تأتي مع has (He-She-It)
عند النفي	Haven't Hasn't + ( تصريف ثالث V3 )	I <u>haven't seen</u> Failaka Island. He <u>hasn't been</u> to London.
الكلمات الدالة	just	I have <b>just</b> arrived.

معنى الفعل	Present (مصدر) V1	P.P (تصريف ثالث) V3
يكون	be	been
يجد	find	found
يذهب	go	gone
يري	see	seen
ينام	sleep	slept
يأكل	eat	eaten
يكتب	write	written
يأخذ	take	taken
يملك	have	had
يلعب	play	played
يزور	visit	visited
يتعلم	learn	learned



## قواعد الوحدة الثانية

### something - anything الفرق بين

something شيء ما	anything أي شيء
تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة I bought <b>something</b> for mum.	تستخدم مع النفي والسؤال I don't buy <b>anything</b> to wear. Do you need <b>anything</b> , Ali?

 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: -

15- Aisha wants to buy ..... for her sister in her birthday.

- a) anything      b) nothing      c) some      d) something

2- We don't have ..... to eat.

- a) anything      b) something      c) nothing      d) everything

3- Is there ..... in the box?

- a) something      b) anything      c) nothing      d) everything

4- I'm hungry. I need ..... to eat.

- a) something      b) anything      c) nothing      d) everything

### الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

adjective الصفة	adverb الظرف
الصفة كلمة تصف الإسم Ali is <b>happy</b> .	كلمة تصف الفعل ويأتي بإضافة ( ly ) الي الصفة لتحويلها الي ظرف He plays <b>happily</b> in the park.
Ex. quiet هاديء - careful wonderful رائع - simple بسيط excited متحمس amazing مذهش special مميز	Ex. quietly بهدوء - carefully بحذر wonderfully بطريقة رائعة - simply ببساطة excitingly بطريقة - amazingly رائعة - specially بطريقة مميزة

 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: -

1- Spacemen walked ..... on the moon.

- a) slow      b) slowly      c) slowest      d) slower

2- She speaks ..... three languages.

- a) amazing      b) amazed      c) amaze      d) amazingly

## and - but

and      و	but      لكن
تستخدم لربط بين جملتين متشابهتين Salem eats fish <b>and</b> rice.	تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين ويكون معها نفي Sara bought a scarf <b>but</b> she <b>didn't</b> buy a skirt.

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: -**

- 1- Amal likes playing tennis ..... basketball.  
a) or                      b) and                      c) but                      d) so
- 2- Fahd eats vegetables .....he doesn't like fish.  
a) or                      b) and                      c) but                      d) so

## The Future Simple "going to"      زمن المستقبل البسيط

يعبر المستقبل باستخدام (going to) عن خطط مستقبلية من الكلمات الدالة عليه

يتكون من	am is are + going to + ( V1 ) مصدر  I <b>am going to</b> eat fish.	am → (I) is → (he-she-it) are → (we-they-you) He <b>is going to</b> eat. We <b>are going to</b> go out. I'm <b>going to</b> run.
عند النفي	am is are + not (n't) + going to + ( V1) I <b>am not going to</b> play tennis.	He <b>isn't going to</b> travel. They <b>aren't going to</b> read. I'm <b>not going to</b> eat.
الكلمات الدالة عليه	(tomorrow - next - in the future) He is going to travel <b>tomorrow</b> .	

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: -**

- 1- I'm going to ..... volleyball tomorrow.  
a) play                      b) plays                      c) played                      d) playing
- 2- Nada is going to ..... to Oman next week.  
a) travels                      b) travel                      c) travelled                      d) travelling
- 3- We are going to ..... Salem tomorrow.  
a) met                      b) meets                      c) meeting                      d) meet

