							•	
	Simple present الفعــل المـضارع البـسيط							
and g	general facts.			ell about things the				
، العامة -	بالمصارع والكفائق	لنكن مستمر في الرمن	عن الأسياع اللي تكدت ب	نال _, وذلك من اجل الإخبار	ستحدم هدا التوع من الاف	ف المصارع البسيط: ي	• (197	
• We	used simple p			and repeated action في عن المعادات أو الأو		تخدم الفعل المض	• يسن	
	S	V	a	dverb/t				
Exam	ples: Ah	amad leaves for	his job at 9 o'cloc	k every day .				
	- S	v	0					
	Fa	rah drinks a lo	t of tea .					
• We	used simple p	resent tense to	talk about general		5. 11 1 1			
	S	V	مـــه :	عن المقائق السعسا	رع البسيــط للحديث	تحدم التفعيل المصب	• يسا	
Exam	e	he sun rises fro	m the east .					
	S	V						
		e sky is blue .						
• We	used simple p	resent tense to	talk about perman					
			: •	وعن الأوضاع الدائ	ارع البسيه للحديث	تخدم الفعل المض	• يسا	
Engu	s nlagi II	V A linea in Amm	~~~					
Exam	ples: H	e lives in Amm	an.					
	s Th	ey work in the	nost office					
- 17-		-						
• we	• We use simple present tense to talk about plans depending on timetables :							
	 يتم استخدام الفعل المضارع البسيط للحديث, عن لخطط المعتمدة جدول زمني : S 							
Exam	•	e train leaves a	t 7 o'clock.	\sim				
	s	v	التعليم الهاد	禾 متعـة	10			
The classes start at 8 o'clock.								
• We use verb(to do) with simple present tense as helping verb , when the verb is other than verb (to be), verb								
				rrogative sentences		())		
	ي حالتــي النفــي	مال (to be), فح	ل المصرف ليس من أفه	مساعد عندما يكون الفع	ع الفعل المضارع كفعل	خدم أفعال (to do) م ستفـــهام :		
	Pronouns	Affirmative	Negati	النفي ve	Interrogative	الاستفهام		
	الضمائسر	التسأكيد	Long form	Short form	Question	Answer		
	Third singul	He walks	He does not walk	He doesn't walk	Does he walk?	Yes. he does		
	pronouns			<u>(1)</u>	D 1 11 0	No. he doesn't		
		She walks	She does not wal	She doesn't walk	Does she walk?	Yes .she does		
		It walks	It does not walk	It doesn't walk	Does it walk?	No .she doesn't Yes .it does		
		It walks	It does not wan	It doesn't wark	DOES IT WAIK !	No. it doesn't		
	Third plura	They walk	They do not wall	They don't walk	Do they walk?	Yes. they do		
	pronouns	5	5	5	5	No .they don't		
	Second	You walk	You do not walk	You don't walk	Do you walk?	Yes. you do		
	pronouns			T 1 1 1		No .you don't		
	First	I walk	I do not walk	I don't walk	Do I walk ?	Yes .I do No. I do		
	pronouns					110.140		
	1				1			

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We don't walk

Yes. we do

No. we don't

Do we walk?

We do not walk

• •

We walk

when the main verb of simple present tense is one of verb (to be), we use verb (to be) in affirmative and interrogative sentences :

= عندما يكون الفعـل المضرارع البسيط , من أفعال (to be), فإننا نستخدم أفعال (to be) في جمل النفي والتركيد :

الضمائر Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	النفسي	Interrogative	الاستفهــام
	التأكيد	Long form	Short form	Questions	Answers
Third singular pronouns	He is tall	He is not tall	He isn't tall	Is he tall ?	Yes . he is . No. he isn't .
	She is tall	She is not tall	She isn't tall	Is she tall ?	Yes .she is . No .she isn't.
	It is tall	It is not tall	It isn't tall	Is it tall ?	Yes. it is No. it isn't.
Third plural pronouns	They are tall	They are not tall	They aren't tall	Are they tall?	Yes. they are No. they aren't
Second pronouns	You are tall	You are not tall	You aren't tall	Are you tall ?	Yes. you are No. you aren't
First pronouns	I am tall	I am not tall	I'm not tall	Am I tall ?	Yes . I am No. I am not
-	We are tall	We are not tall	We aren't tall	Are we tall ?	Yes. we are No. we aren't

Not all verbs when conjugated for simple present end in (-s) for some may end in (-es) or (-ies):
 لا تنتهي كل الأفعال في المضارع البسيط (s) بعض الكلمات قد تنتهي (es) أو (es) :

• If the verb ends with the following letters in the simple present tense (o, x, sh, ch, ss, zz) and the subject is singular(He, She, It) we add to the end of the verb (es):

 إذا انتهى الفعل المضارع البسيط بأحد حروف التالية (He,She,it), وكان الفاعل مفرد (He,She,it), فإننا نضيف لنهاية الفعل (es):

Examples :

S \mathbf{V} She goes to school at 7 o'clock every day s v He does his homework daily. متعــة التعليم الهادف v s The Blender mixes the mixture . S He fixes the cars at his garage. s v She smashes the ice. s The_washer washes our clothes . ad/t s v She always watches TV. s The school bus reaches my house at 2 o'clock. s He possesses a big shop in Al -Salt. ad/tThe school bus usually passes by my house. ad/F s v The frog sometimes fuzzes the school's glass.

• If the simple present verb ends with (y) and before the (y) consonant letter ,we change (Y) into (ies),when the subject in simple present is singular(He ,She ,It) :
• إذا انتهـى الفعل المضارع البسيط بحرف (Y) وكان قبل حرف (Y) حرف ساكن , فإننا نغير حرف (Y) إلى (ies), عندما يكون الفاعل في الفعل المضارع البسيط مفردا (He ,She ,It) :
s ad/F v
Examples : She sometimes worries about her children .(Worry) + (ies) s ad/F v
The baby usually cries at night . (Cry) +(ies) s v
The cable supplies computer with electricity. (Supply) +(ies $)$
• If the simple present verb ends with (Y) and before the (Y) vowel letter (o, a, u, e, i), we don't change (Y) just add (S) to the end of the verb, when the subject in the simple present is singular (He, She, It):
 إذا انتهـ الفعل المضارع البسيط بحرف (Y) وكان قبل حرف (Y) احد حروف العلة (o,a,u,e,i) فإننا لا نغير حرف (Y) فقط نقوم بإضافة (S) إلى نهاية الفعل المضارع البسيط وعندما يكون الفاعل مفردا (He,She,It) :
s ad/F s Examples : She always enjoys playing football.
s ad/ v He often plays chess with Ahmad.
s v ad/F
My father buys fruit daily
s v Ahmad obeys his parents .
Anniau obeys ins parents.
 Adverb of frequency in simple present tense and their percentage of occurrence as follow : = ظـروف التكرار ونسب حدوثها في الفعل المضارع البسيط (إذا وجدت إحدى هذه الظروف في الجملة , فاته تحدد نوع الفعل في الجملة وهو المضارع البسيط) وهي كما يلي :
 General idea of how often the action takes place: قكرة عامة عن عدد مرات تكرار حدوث الفعل :
 100% always, constantly, continuously, habitually. نسبة حدوث 100% (دائما , بشكل ثابت , بشكل مستمر , بشكل اعتيادى)
 90% usually, normally, mostly, regularly انسبة حدوث 90% (في العادة , بشكل اعتيادى , في الغالب , بشكل اعتيادى)
• 50 % (پ ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب
. • 60% often • نسبة حدوث 60% (في العادة)
• 50% sometimes • نسبة حدوث 50% (أحيانا)
• 40% occasionally, sporadically
 نسبة حدوث 40% (في المناسبات , بشكل متقاطع) 20% rarely, seldom, infrequently
 نسبة حدوث 20% (بشكل نادر, نادرا , بشكل غير متكرر) 0% never
 نسبة حدوث 0% (أبد)

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Exercises	٠

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Exercise Number One :

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1.	She always to the door . (a. Forget b. forgets c. forgetting)
2.	children to eat candies . (a.eat b. eating c. eats)
3.	Flowers in spring. (a. grow b. grows c. growing)
4.	Ahmad his meal sometimes . (a. doesn't eat b. don't eat c. eat)
5.	Lina and Sara their home work everyday. (a. don't forget b. doesn't forget c. forgets)
6.	What Rami read every night ? (a. does b. did c. do)
7.	Suha finish her homework daily ? (a. Do b. Does c. Did)
8.	the boys play football usually in the yard ? (a. Does b. Do c. Did) د. Did) د. Did)
	Exercise Number Two : ite the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using "Simple present" tense : 1. She writes an English homework daily .
~	Interrogative:
*	Answer : Yes, No ,
	Negative:

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<u>Present continuous</u> المضارع المستمر

<u>Present continuous</u>: we use this verb to tell that the action is still happening to the present time. * المضارع المستمر: يستخدم الفعّل المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الإحداث التي مازالت مستمرة الحدوث للوقت الحالي . • We use present continuous to talk about events or actions that happening at the present time : يستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الأحداث أو الواقع التي تدور في الوقت الحالي : ad/time Examples : I'm studying English this semester. S ad/time v She is playing tennis at the moment . • We use present continuous to talk about temporary situations : بستخدم الفعل المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الحالات المسؤقسة • a d/t S **Examples** : Now he is living in Jordan . ad/t S They are listening to the lesson this day . We use present continuous to talk about personal plans or arrangements : يستخدم الفعل المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الخطط التي يضعها الشخص لنفسه ad/t **Examples** : We are going to leave this noon . S ad/t 🗉 He is going to buy a new car this month . • We use present continuous to talk about situations that change or develop around the present : يستخدم الفعل المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أحداث متغيرة أو تتطور مع مدار الوقت : S ad/t **Examples** : The problem of smoking is getting more and more complicated nowadays . ad/time The wireless services are getting more and more spread nowadays . The table below shows present continuous forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative) with pronouns الجدول المدرج يبين حالات " المضارع المستمر " (الإثبات , النفى الاستفهام) :

Pronouns	Affirmative	Negativ	النفىي e	Interrogative	الاستفهــام
المصمائور	التسأكيد	Long form	Short form	Question	Answer
Third singular pronouns	He is walking	He is not walking	He isn't walking	Is he Waking?	Yes. he is No. he isn't
	She is walking	She is not walking	She isn't walking	Is she Waking?	Yes .she is No .she isn't
	It is walking	It is not walking	It isn't walking	Is it Waking ?	Yes .it is No. it isn't
Third plural pronouns	They are walking	They are not walking	They aren't walking	Are they walking ?	Yes. they are No .they aren't
Second pronouns	You are walking	You are not walking	You aren't walking	Are you walking ?	Yes. you are No .you aren't
First pronou	I am walking	I am not walking	I'm not walking	Am I walking ?	Yes .I am No. I am not
	We are walking	We are not walking	We aren't walking	Are we walking	Yes. we are No. we aren't

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الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	Examples
Now	الآن	I am going to leave <u>now</u> .
At present	في الوقت الحاضر	She is painting her house <u>at present</u> .
At the moment	في هذه اللحظة	They are doing an exam <u>at the moment</u> .
This (day, week ,month	في هذا (اليوم , الأسبوع	We are travelling to Jordan <u>this month</u> .
,and year etc)	الشهر العامالخ)	
Nowadays	في هذه الأيام	Nowadays , the problem of population is
		increasing

Exercises :

1. listen ! The womanQuran. (a. are reading b. is reading c. reads)
2. The man now. (a. isn't leaving b. doesn't leave c. aren't leaving)
3. They in the school nowadays ? (a. isn't studying b. aren't studying c. don't / study)
4the students the exam in the class at the moment ? (a. Is / taking b. are / taking c. Do / take)
5sheEnglish this semester ? (a. Does / study b. Is / studying c. Are / studying)
6. What Ahmad at the moment ? (a. is /doing b. are /doing c. I'm / doing)
7. Wheretheyto travel this season ? (a. are /going b. is /going c. do /go) 8.
Excise Number Two
Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense :
2. She is playing tennis with her sister now.
 Interrogative:
* Answer : Yes,
No ,
* Negative:

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Present Perfect المضارع التام • Present Perfect: we use "present perfect " to talk about a completed action at the time of the speaking. المضارع التام: يستخدم " الزمن المضارع التام " للحديث عن حدث اكتمل في وقت التحدث عنها . • We use "present Perfect" to talk about something that happened in indefinite time in the past. يستخدم " المصارع التام" للحديث عن شى حدث فى الماضى على انه لم يتم تحديد وقت حدوثه . Examples : I have seen the film. S She has arrived home . We use "present Perfect" to talk about events that have happened in the past yet the results are obvious. يستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن الأحداث التي جرت في الماضي و مازالت نتاجها واضحة للان . Examples : Salem has broken his arm. S The builders have built a huge complex. We use " present perfect to talk about events that used to happen in the past and still happening in the present. يستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن الأحداث التي جرت في الماضي ad/to التعليم الهلادف I have been a teacher for 5 years. *Examples* : S ad/t They have been a students for 10 years. * We use " present perfect to talk about things or events that have just finished using the adverb " Just " يستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن الأحداث التي انتهت للتو, وذلك باستخدام الظرف (Just) . ad/t The students have just finished studying. Examples : ad /t Lina has just sent a letter to her relatives .

The table below shows ''Present perfect '' forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative) with pronouns:
 يظهر الجدول أدناه حالات الزمن المضارع التام (الإثبات , النف_ي , الاستف_هام) مع مجموعات الضمائر :

Pronouns الضمائر	Affirmative التـــأكيـد	Negative	المنفسي	Interrogative Yes / No (Question	<i>الاستفه</i> ام (s
•		Long form الشكل الطويل	الشكل القصير Short form	السوال Question	الإجابة Answer
Third singular pronouns	He has walked	He has not walked	He hasn't walked	Has he Walked ?	Yes. he has No. he hasn't
	She has walked	She has not walked	She hasn't walked	Has she Walked ?	Yes .she has No .she hasn't
	It has walked	It has not walked	It hasn't walked	Has it Walked ?	Yes .it has No. it hasn't
Third plural pronouns	They have walked	They have not walked	They haven't walked	Have they walked ?	Yes. they have No .they haven't
Second pronouns	You have walked	You have not walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked ?	Yes. you have No .you haven't
First pronouns	I have walked	I have not walked	I haven't walked	Have I walked ?	Yes .I have No. I haven't
-	We have walked	We have not walked	We haven't walked	Have we walked ?	Yes. we have No. haven't

We form "wh-questions " with present perfect tense by putting any "wh-words " at the beginning

Example: Mohammad has played football in the yard. (where)

★ we need to ask about the place the using wh-word (where).

• وهذا نريد صياغة السؤال للاستفسار عن المكان الذي وقع فيه الحدث , باستخدام إحدى (كلمات الاستفهام) , حيث قمنا باختيار كلمة
 (Where) المخصصة للسؤال عن المكان لتصبح صياغة السؤال وفقا للقاعدة كما يلي :

✤ Rule : Where +helping verb +Subject + main verb ?

قاعدة :" أداة الاستفهام + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل +الفعل الرئيسي +

" <u>Where has Mohammad</u> played football ? "

Some popular Keywords for "Present Perfect " as follow :

الدالات الأكثر شيوعا "للزمن المضارع التام " كما يلي :

الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	الاستخدام The use	الأمثلة Examples
Already	بالطبع	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام)	She has <u>already</u> finished her homework
Yet	ليس بعد	تستخدم في حالة (الاستفهام ,النفي)	Have you seen your house <u>yet</u> ?
Ever	أيدا	تستخدم في حالةً (الاستفهام)	Have you ever gone to Japan?
Never	کلا	تستخدم فَيْ حالة (الإثبات ,)- وتفيد معنى النفي	I <u>never</u> spoken Spanish .
Since	منذ	تُستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى ابتداء المدة الزمنية	<i>They have worked in the company</i> <u>since</u> 2010.
For	إلى	تستّخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى المدة الزمنية	He has sold cars <u>for</u> years.
Recently	لاحقا	تُستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام)	She has called her relatives <u>recently</u> .

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• ✤ <u>Exercises :</u> Exercise Number One :

1. The womanjustcooking. (a. has finished b. have finished c. had finished) 2. Sheher best movie recently. (a. haven't seen b. hasn't seen c. hadn't seen) 3. He	2. Sheher best movie recently. (a. haven't seen b. hasn't seen c. hadn't seen) 3. Hea teacher for 5 years. (a. had been b. has been c. had visited 4. Theya zoo. (a. has visited b. have visited c. had visited j. 5. Healreadyin this hotel. (a. have booked b. have visited c. had booked j. 6. Ithis book since 1990. (a. has read b. have read c. had read) 7youthe cake? (a. have /you b. has /you c. had /you j. 8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently. (a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new ran fits Recently . * Interrogative:				
3. Hea teacher for 5 years.(a .had been b. has been c. have been) 4. They	3. He a teacher for 5 years.(a .had been b. has been c. have been 4. They never a zoo.(a. has visited b. have visited c. had visited 5. He in this hotel.(a. have booked b. has booked c. had booked 6. I this book since 1990.(a. has read b. have read c. had read) 7 you the cake? (a. have /you b. has /you c. had /you ? 8. Tariq and Ahmad football recently.(a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tenso 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative:		1. The womanjustcooking. (a. has finished	b. have finished	c. had finished)
4. They never a zoo. (a. has visited b. have visited c. had visited) 5. He already in this hotel. (a. have booked b. has booked c. had booked) 6. I this book since 1990.(a. has read b. have read c. had read) 7 you the cake? (a. have /you b. have read c. had /you) 8. Tariq and Ahmad football recently. (a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two :	4. They never a zoo. (a. has visited b. have visited c. had visited 5. He already in this hotel. (a. have booked b. has booked c. had booked 6. I this book since 1990.(a. has read b. have read c. had read) 7 you the cake? (a. have /you b. have read c. had /you 8. Tariq and Ahmad football recently. (a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car his Recently .		2. Sheher best movie recently.(a. haven't seen	b. hasn't seen	c. hadn't seen)
5. He	5. Hein this hotel.(a. have booked b. has booked c. had booked . 6. Ithis book since 1990.(a. has read b. have read c. had read) 7youthe cake? (a. have /you b. has /you c. had /you) 8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently.(a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative: . No , 2. They have never played tennis in the Mondale. * Interrogative: . . No , .		3. He a teacher for 5 years.(a .had been	b. has been	c. have been)
6. I	6. Ithis book since 1990.(a. has read b. have read c. had read) 7youthe cake? (a. have /you b. has /you c. had /you 8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently .(a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car fits Recently .		4. They never a zoo .(a. has visited	b. have visited	c .had visited)
7youthe cake? (a. have /you b. has /you c. had /you) 8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently .(a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative:	7youthe cake? (a. have /you b. has /you c. had /you) 8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently .(a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative:		5. Healreadyin this hotel .(a. have booked	b. has booked	c. had booked)
8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently .(a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative:	8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently .(a. has played b. have played c. had played Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tensor 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative:		6. Ithis book since 1990.(a. has read	b. have read	c. had read)
Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative: . No , . Negative: . 2. They have never played tennis in the Mondale. * Interrogative: . No , .	Exercise Number Two : Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tensor 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative: . No , . Negative: . . Negative: . . Negative: .		7youthe cake? (a. have /you	b. has /you	c. had /you)
Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative: . No , . Negative: . . 2. They have never played tennis in the Mondale. * Interrogative: . . . No ,	Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tenso 1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative: . No , . Negative: . . 2. They have never played tennis in the Mondale. * Interrogative: . . No ,		8. Tariq and Ahmadfootball recently .(a. has pla	yed b. have played	c. had played
1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative: * Answer : Yes, No , . Negative:	1. He has bought a new car his Recently . * Interrogative: * Answer : Yes, No, . Negative:	<u>Exe</u>	rcise Number Two :		
 2. They have never played tennis in the Mondale. * Interrogative:	 2. They have never played tennis in the Mondale. * Interrogative:	*	Answer : Yes,		
 Interrogative:	 Interrogative:	Neg	gative:		
No ,	No ,	*			
		*	Answer: Yes,		
✤ Negative:	Negative:				
		*	Negative:		
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Present Perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

- Present Perfect Continuous : we use " present perfect continuous " to express a continuity of action that is finished at the time of the speaking. المضارع التام المستمر : يستخدم للحديث عن استمرارية حدث ما قد انتهى بوقت التحدث عنه .
- We use "present perfect continuous" to talk about incompleted or completed action in the past , yet the results are evident in the present .

 يستخدم الفعل " المضار التام المستمر " للحديث عن حدث مكتمل أو غير مكتمل في الزمن الماضي حيث ان نتائجه جلية فى الزمن الحاضر .

 \boldsymbol{V} **Examples** : They have been cleaning the house it looks nice

S

S <u>She</u> <u>has been painting</u> a portrait for her friends it seems pretty.

We use "present perfect continuous" to emphasize on a period of time. يستخدم الفعل " المضار التام المستمر " للتأكيد على الفترة الزمنية للحدث .

Examples :

S V ad/t She has been studying all morning.

S ad/t They have been working all day.

* The table below shows "Present perfect " Forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative) with pronouns : يظهر الجدول أدناه حالات الزمن المضارع التام (الإثبات , النفي , الاستفهام) مع مجموعات الضمائر :

Pronouns الضمائس	Affirmative التـــأكيــد	Negative	-	Interrogative Yes / No (Question	
		الشكل الطويل Long form	الشكل القصير Short form	السوال Question	الإجابة Answer
Third singular	He has been	He has not been	He hasn't been	Has he been	Yes. he has been
pronouns	walked	walked	walked	Walked ?	No. he hasn't been
	She has walked	She has not been	She hasn't been	Has she been	Yes .she has been
		walked	walked	Walked ?	No .she hasn't been
	It has been	It has not been	It hasn't been	Has it been	Yes .it has been
	walked	walked	walked	Walked ?	No. it hasn't been
Third plural	They have been	They have no been	They haven't been	Have they been	Yes. they have been
pronouns	walked	t walked	walked	walked ?	No .they haven't been
Second	You have been	You have not been	You haven't been	Have you been	Yes. you have been
pronouns	walked	walked	walked	walked ?	No .you haven't been
First	I have been	I have not been	I haven't been	Have I been	Yes I have been
	walked	walked	walked	walked ?	No. I haven't been
pronouns			We haven't been	Have we been	Yes, we have been
	We have been	We have not been			
	walked	walked	walked	walked ?	No. haven't been

الاستخدام الأمثلة Key words الدالات Meaning المعنى The use **Examples** تستخدم في حالة (الاستفهام) كم استغرق How long How long have they been watching TV?They have been playing for 2hours تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , For إلى النفى والأستفهام) - تشير إلى المدة الزمنية تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات . منذ Since We have been living in the house النفي ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى since 1992. ابتداء المدة الزمنية تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات . All day طلية اليوم They have been guarding <u>all day</u>. النفى ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى المدة الزمنية تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , طلية فترة الصباح She has been studying all morning. All morning النفى ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى المدة الزمنية تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , طلية فترة الليل All night He has been playing computer's النفى ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى games <u>all night</u> . المدة الزمنية

Exercise one :
The bird ______all the morning .(a. has been singing b. singing c. have been singing)
The baby _______for 2 hours .(a. have been crying b. has crying c. has been crying)
______she _____in the company for 3 years ?(a. Have /worked b. has /worked c. Has /been working)

4. They ______ in the factory since 1990 .(a. has/worked b. haven't been working c. worked)

✤ <u>Exercise Two :</u>

Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense :
1. She has been studying English for 3 hours .

Solution State State

No,_____

✤ Negative : ______

			nple past الماضي البس		
Simple p	ast:weuses	simple past to talk abou	ut actions that happe	ned in specific time	e in the past .
ىن الماضي <u>.</u>	ت محدد في الزه	لأحداث التي وقعت في وقد	لني البسيط للحديث عن ا	ل: يستخدم الفعل الماط	 الماضي البسيط
• we use sim		alk about actions that : في وقت محدد في الماضر			 يستخدم الماضي
Examples	:	S V <u>They</u> <u>sold</u> this ho	ad/time use <u>last year</u> .		
• We use sin	nple past to to	alk about repeated acti التي وقعت في الماضي :		البسيط للحديث عن الا	 يستخدم الماضي
Examples	:	S ad/time v <u>You often</u> <u>played</u>	in the yard when yo	u were young .	
• We use sin	nple past to to	alk about sequence of متسلسل في الماضي :	events in the past . أحداث التي وقعت بشكل ه	البسيط للحديث عن الا	 يستخدم الماضي
Examples	:	ad/time S v <u>Yesterday</u> , <u>I</u> took		v y office and <u>started</u>	<u>d</u> to work .
		لتعليم الهادف) Simple Past '' Forms النفي , الاستفهام)	(affirmative, negative		
Pronouns	Affirmative التساكيد	م Negative الشكل الطويل Long form	النف Short form الشكل القصير	م Interrogative السؤال Question	الاستفهاد الإجابة Answer
Third singular	- He walked	He did not walk	He didn't walk	Did he Walk ?	Yes. he did
pronouns					No. he didn't
	She walked	She did not walk	She didn't walk	Did she Walk?	Yes .she did No .she didn't
	It walked	It did not walk	It didn't walk	Did it Walk?	Yes.it did No.it didn't
Third plural pronouns	They walked	They did not walk	They didn't walk	Did they walk ?	Yes. they did No .they didn't
Second pronouns	You walked	You did not walk	You didn't walk	Did you walk?	Yes. you did No .you didn't

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Yes .I did

No. I didn't

Yes. we did

No. we didn't

O

I didn't walk

We didn't walk

I walked

We walked

First

pronouns

I did not walk

We did not walk

• •

Did I walk ?

Did we walk ?

Some popular Keywords for "Simple Past" as follow :

الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " الماضى البسيط " كما يلى :

الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	الاستخدام The use	الأمثلة Examples
Yesterday	البارحة	تستخدم في حالة (الاستفهام النفي ,والاستفهام)	I saw him <u>yesterday</u> .
Last (night, day , week ,month ,year etc	<u>الفائنة</u> (الليلة الماضية , الأسبوع الماضي , الشهر الماضي الخ)	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى المدة الزمنية	We met <u>last year</u> . She Read a book <u>last night</u>
Time + ago (2 days ago, 3 hours agoetc)	منذ (منذ يومين, منذ 3 ساعاتالخ)	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى ابتداء المدة الزمنية	They finished the work two days <u>ago</u> He arrived from Japan 5 hours <u>ago</u> .
In + Time (in 1990, in Juneetc)	في (في عام 1990 , في شهر حزيرانالخ)	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى المدة الزمنية	He married him <u>in</u> 2000. They bought a car in August.

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Exercises :

Exercise number one :

1. I anything last week. (a.don't do	b. doesn't do	c. didn't do)
2. We our parents everything.(a. tell	b. telling	c. told)
3. My uncle English last semester . (a. learn	b. learnt	c. learning)
4Ahmadchess with his brother 2 hours ago ? (a. Do //	Play b. Did/ played	c. Did /play)
5. WhatSomaiain summer vacation ? (a. did/ do	b. do/do	c. did /done)
6. Theya lot of sandwiches last journey .(a. ate	b. eating	c. eaten)
7. Itheavy in my town yesterday. (a. rains	b. raining	c. rained)
8. The volcano to throw lava last week .(a. start	b. started	c. starting

Exercise number Tow : •

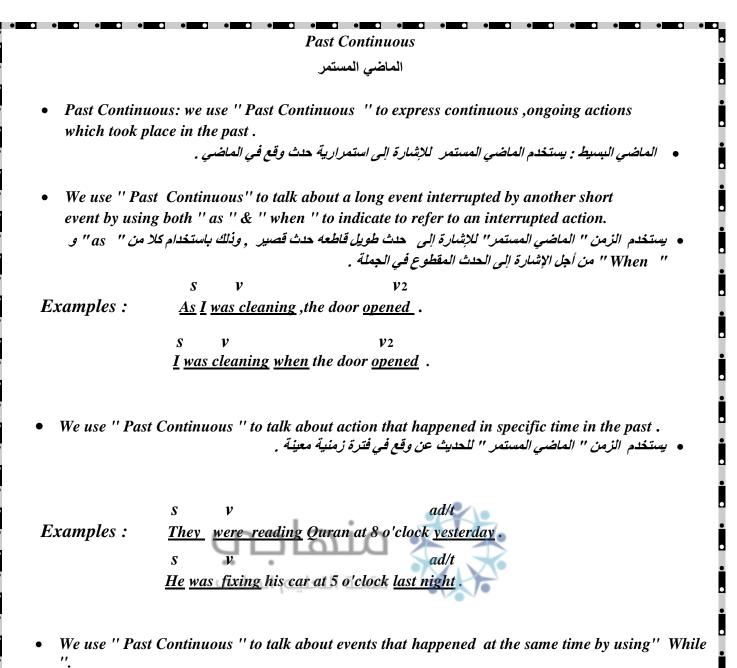
Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using "Simple Past" tense :

1. Nidal saw his relatives in the park yesterday . (Where)

* Answer :_____

* Negative:_____

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• يستخدم الزمن " الماضي المستمر " للحديث عن الأحداث التي تحدث بزمن واحد , وذلك باستخدام " While "

S V v2 Examples : <u>While you</u> <u>were doing</u> their homework , they <u>were painting</u> the house .

> *s v v2* <u>While she was studying</u> English , her mother <u>was cooking</u> the food .

The table below shows " Past Continuous " Forms (affirmative, negative & interrogative) with pronouns :
* يظهر الجدول أدناه حالات " الماضى المستمر " (الإثبات , النفى , الاستفهام) مع مجموعات الضمائر

Pronouns	Affirmative	سي Negative	<u>iii</u>)	ام Interrogative	الاستفهــــا
الضمائسر	التسأكيسد	الشكل الطويل Long form	الشكل القصير Short form	السوال Question	Answer الإجابة
Third singular	He was	He was not walking	He wasn't walking	Was he Walking?	Yes. he was
pronouns	Walking				No. he wasn't
	She was	She was not walking	She wasn't walking	Was she Walking?	Yes .she was
	Walking			<u> </u>	No .she wasn't
	It was	It was not walking	It wasn't walking	Was it Walking?	Yes.it was
	Walking	<u> </u>			No. it wasn't
Third plural	They were	They were not walking	They weren't walking	Were they walking ?	Yes. they were
pronouns	walking				No .they weren't
Second	You were	You were not walking	You weren't walking	Were you walking ?	Yes. you were
pronouns	walking				No .you weren't
First	I was	I were not walking	I wasn't walking	Was I walking ?	Yes .I was
pronouns	Walking	Ĕ	Ŭ	ũ	No. I wasn't
	We were walking	We were not walking	We weren't walking	Were we walking ?	Yes. we were No. we weren't

Some popular Keywords for "Past Continuous" as follow :

الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " الماضي المستمر " كما يلي :

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الدالات Key words	معنی Meaning	<i>The use</i>	الإستخدام	Examples	الأمثلة
Yesterday	البارحة	عالمة (الإثبات لذفي)	تستخدم في . الاستفهام , ا	I was swimming	<u>yesterday</u> .
In + Time (in 1990, in Juneetc)	ي (في عام 1990 , في هر حزيرانالخ)	فهام) - تشير إلى 🕺	تستخدم في . النفي ,والاسا المدة الزمنية	He was studying <u>in</u> They were buying a	
Exercises :	، الهادف	متعــة التعليـه	-	×°	
Exercise Number On	<u>e :</u>		- V -		
1. SheArab	ic language at 3 o'cl	ock yesterday.(a. v	vere studyi	ng b. was studying	g c. studying)
2. As he with	his friend ,the door	opened.(a. was si	udying	b. were studying	c. studied)
3. Itheavy	yesterday morning .	(a. weren't raining	b	. wasn't raining	c. was rained)
4. The children were	eating when their m	other(a. w	vas coming	b. were coming	c. came)
Exercise Number Tw	<u>20 :</u>				
✤ Write the following	ng sentence in (Neg	ative ,Interrogativ	e) forms i	using '' Simple Pas	t " tense :
1. The boy was s	sleeping when the b	ell rang.			
Interrogative:					
	9		_		
			_		
•					
		T .Marwan			



T .Marwan

1 .171*a* wan

Some popular Keywords for "Past Perfect " as follow :

الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " الماضى التام " كما يلى :

b. had returned

الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	الإستخدام The use	الأمثلة Examples		
By +certain time	بحلول_	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	By the first war, they had built the		
By the time		الاستفهام, النفي)	tower.		
			<u>By the time</u> she <u>came</u> ,they <u>had</u>		
			<u>cooked</u> the dinner.		
After	بعد	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات ,	<u>After</u> we <u>had arrived</u> ,he called .		
		النفي ,والأستفهام) تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	<u>After</u> she had eaten her meal, he started.		
Before	قبل		she <u>had finished</u> her, <u>Before</u> she <u>played</u>		
		الاستفهام, النفي)	homework.		
			<u>Before</u> it <u>snowed</u> , it <u>had rained</u> heavily.		
As soon as	حالما	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	As soon as he had written his paper , I		
		الاستفهام, النفي)	gave it .		
			<u>As soon as</u> they <u>had arrived</u> , she <u>called</u> .		
When	عندما	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	<u>When</u> the plane <u>had taken</u> off, he <u>arrived</u>		
		الاستفهام, النفي)	airport .		
			When they had smoked, she lifted.		
Exercises :					
Exercise Number One	<u>e :</u>				
1. He to the o	classroom by 9 o'cloo	ck .(a. has arrived b. h	ad arrived c. have arrived)		
2. As soon as she had	d finished her essay ;	, the editor(a. had	arrived b. arrived c. has arrived)		

4. After they _____ the gusts arrived .(a. had cooked b. has cooked c. have cooked)

<u>Exercise Number Two :</u>

* Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using "Past Perfect" tense :

1. The passengers had travelled before the storm .

3. It rained heavy when she _____.(a. has returned

- Interrogative: ______
- * Negative:_____

2. After She had participated in the competition ,she won a prize .

'' what ''

c. have returned)

✤ Interrogative:______

* Negative:_____

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Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

Past Perfect Continuous: we use ''Past Perfect Continuous '' to emphasize on a period of time for action that continued in the past before another one .
الماضي التام المستمر : يستخدم الزمن '' الماضي التام المستمر '' للتأكيد على المدة الزمنية لحدث ما استمر لفترة معينة في الماضي أو قبل حدث أخر.

We use "past perfect continuous " to talk about an event that continued in the past for a while or before another one.
 يستخدم الزمن " الماضي التام المستمر) للحديث عن حدث ما استمر لفترة في الزمن الماضي أو قبل حدث أخر.

ad/tsVExamples :By this month, he had been working in Amman for 10 years _ .SVad/tv2They had been living in that neighbor for 20 years when they decided to immigrate.

• We use "past perfect continuous" to talk about the results of events that happened in the past.

يستخدم الزمن " الماضي التام المستمر " للحديث عن نتائج أحداث وقعت في الماضي .

Examples :

S v ad/t <u>It had been raining hard for several hours and the streets were very wet.</u>

s v ad/t Their country was destroyed for <u>they had been fighting</u> for 10 years.

The table below shows "Past Perfect Continuous "Forms (affirmative, negative & interrogative) with pronouns:
• يظهر الجدول أدناه حالات " الماضى التام المستمر" (الإثبات , النفى , الاستفهام) مع مجموعات الضمائر

Pronouns	Affirmative	-ي Negative	النف	Interrogative	الاستفهـــام
الضمائسر	التسأكيد	الشكل الطويل Long form	الشكل القصير Short form	السؤال Question	Answer الإجابة
Third singular	He been had	He had not been	He hadn't been walking	Had he been	Yes. he had been
pronouns	Walking	Walking		walking ?	No. he hadn't been
	She been had	She had not been	She hadn't been walking	Was he been	Yes .she had been
	Walking	Walking		walking ?	No .she hadn't been
	It been had	It had not been	It hadn't been walking	Was he been	Yes . it had been
	Walking	Walking		walking ?	No. it hadn't been
Third plural	They been had	They had not been	They hadn't been	Were he been	Yes. they had been
pronouns	Walking	Walking	walking	walking ?	No .they hadn't been
Second	You been had	You had not been	You hadn't been	Were he been	Yes. you had been
pronouns	Walking	Walking	walking	walking ?	No .you hadn't been
First	I been had	I had not been	I hadn't been walking	Was he been	Yes .I had been
pronouns	Walking	Walking	e e	walking?	No. I hadn't been
_	We had	We had not been	We hadn't been	Were he been	Yes. we had been
	Walked	Walking	walking	walking ?	No. we hadn't been

مصل المحل على الم المحل ال Some popular Keywords for '' Past Perfect Continuous '' as follow : (الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " الماضي التام المستمر " كما يلي :

الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	الإستخدام The use	الأمثلة Examples
By +certain time	بحلول_	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	By this year, she had been
By the time		الاستفهام , النفي)	living for 60 years
			<u>By 2020,</u> he had been studying for
			2 years.
For	إلى	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات ,	They had been living in that house <u>for</u>
			10 years.
		الفترة الزمنية للحدث .	
Before	قبل	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	They had been talking for an hour before
U		الاستفهام, النفي)	arrived .
			She had been studying for over an hour
			<u>before</u> her friend came .
How long	كم استغرق	تستخدم في حالة (الاستفهام)	How long had you been waiting in the
0			line ?
			How long had they been playing tennis?
When	عندما	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	He had been eating when my mother
		الاستفهام (النفي)	arrived
			The criminals had been running <u>when</u>
			the police came .
Since	منذ	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	They had been living in that house since
		الاستفهام , النفي) , تشير إلى	<i>1990.</i>
		بداية المدة الزمنية .	She had been working as a teacher since
	()		2017.

Exercises :

متعـة التعليم الهادف

Exercise Number One :

1. He______ studying for 3 hours at home .(a. has been b. had been c. have been)

2. ____she _____eating when Ahmad came ? (a. Had / been b. have / been c. has / been)

3. Had it been _____heavily for 2 hours ? (a. raining b. rained c. rain)

4. They _____ been listening when the lesson started.(a. hasn't b. haven't c hadn't .)

Exercise Number Two :

Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using "Past Perfect Continuous" tense :
1. The players had been exercising for 5 hours . "How long "

Interrogative:

* Negative:_____

Simple Future المستقبل البسيط Simple future : we use simple future tense to talk about an action that will happen in the future * د. المستقبل البسيط: نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للحديث عن الإحداث التي سوف تقع في المستقبل. We use simple future with (will) to express a voluntary action as follow : يستخدم المستقبل البسيط صيغة (will) للتعبير عن عمل تطوعى . ad/time S ν Example : They will clean the house tomorrow. we use simple future with (will) to make a promise as follow : يستخدم المستقبل البسيط صيغة (will) لقطع وعد كما يلى : S V I will give you all my savings Example : we use simple future with (will) to make predictions as follow : يستخدم المستقبل البسيط صيغة (will) للتنبؤات ,كما يلى : ad/time s v In 2030 , Jordan will be a great country. ad/time Example : * The table below shows "Simple Future " cases (Affirmative, Negative & Interrogative) الجدول المدرج يبين حالات " المستقبل البسيط " (الإثبات , النفي , الاستفهام) :

Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	النفسي	Interrogative	الاستفهام
الضمائسر	التسأكيد	الشكل الطويل Long form	الشكل القصير Short form	السوال Question	الإجابة Answer
Third singular pronouns	He will walk	He will not walk	He won't walk	Will he Walk?	Yes. he Will No. he won't
	She will walk	She will not walk	She won't walk	Will she Walk?	Yes .she Will No .she won't
	It will walk	It will not walk	It won't walk	Will it Walk?	Yes.it did Will No.it won't
Third plural pronouns	They will walk	They will not walk	They won't walk	Will they walk?	Yes. they Will No .they won't
Second pronouns	You will walk	You will not walk	You won't walk	Will you walk?	Yes. you Will No .you won't
First pronouns	I will walk	I will not walk	I won't walk	Will I walk ?	Yes .I Will No. I won't
	We will walk	We will not walk	We won't walk	Will we walk ?	Yes. we Will No. we won't

Some popular Keywords for "Simple Future " as follow :

الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " المستقبل البسيط " كما يلي :

" When "

الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	الإستخدام The use	Examples	الأمثلة
Tomorrow	غدا	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات الاستفهام , النفي)	She will arrive <u>tomorrow</u> . They will come <u>tomorrow</u> .	
Next + time (Next day, week ,month , yearet c)	<i>التالي</i> (اليوم التالي , الشهر التالي , الشهر التاليالخ)	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام)	<u>Next month</u> ,they will be here. The Match will be <u>next week</u> .	
Later	ب الملك ع) لاحقــــا	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات الاستفهام , النفي)	I will do my homework <u>later.</u> They will eat <u>later</u> .	
Exercises : Exercise Number Of	<u>ne :</u>	ر سور المراجع ا	<u> </u>	
1. She willfor 2	hours in the librar	ry .(a. Studying b. S	Studied c. Study)	

2. _____they _____to Amman tomorrow ? (a. Will / arrive b. Would / arrived c. Will /be)

3. Will it ____heavily next week ? (a. raining b. rained c. rain)

4. The students _____ in school during next summer vocation.(a. Won't b. wouldn't c. mustn't)

<u>Exercise Number Two :</u>

* Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using "Simple Future " tense :

1. A lot People will come to Jerash festival next year .

متعبة التعليم الهادف

Interrogative:

Negative:_____

* Answer : Yes,_____.

No ,_____.

* Negative:_____

Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

Future continuous : we use ''Future Continuous '' to take about actions that will happen in the future.

المستقبل المستمر : يستخدم الزمن " المستقبل المستمر للحديث عن الأحداث التي سوف تحدث في المستقبل .

•We use ''Future Continuous '' to take about future events which are already planned or arranged.

• يستخدم الزمن " المستقبل المستمر " للحديث عن الأحداث المستقبلية التي تم التخطيط لها من قبل .

SVad/tExamples :The childrenwill be singing in the concerttomorrow .

v1

S V ad/t <u>She will be driving</u> her new car <u>next week</u>.

• We use ''Future Continuous '' to take about events will take place in the future as a routine . • يستخدم الزمن '' المستقبل المستمر '' للحديث عن الأحداث التي سوف تقع في المستقبل على أنها جزء من عمل روتيني .

ad/t

Examples : <u>He will not visit his friend next Monday</u>, <u>he will be working out in the gym</u>.

S V ad/t <u>*They will not play the match next Saturday ,they will be exercising*.</u>

We use ''Future Continuous '' to take about events that will be in the progress at a specific time in the future.
 يستخدم الزمن '' المستقبل المستقبل " للحديث عن مجريات أحداث سوف تقع في وقت معين في المستقبل .

Examples : Tomorrow morning he will be performing on the stage.

متعة التعليم الهادفي d/t

S V ad/t <u>They will be playing the match next Saturday evening</u>.

The table below shows '' Future Continuous '' cases (Affirmative, Negative & Interrogative)
 الجدول المدرج يبين حالات '' المستقبل المستمر '' (الإثبات , النفي ,الاستفهام) :

Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	النفــــي	Interrogative	الاستفهــام
الضمائسر	التسأكيد	الشكل الطويل Long form	الشكل القصير Short form	السؤال Question	الإجابة Answer
Third singular	He will be	He will not be	He won't be walking	Will he be	Yes. he will be
pronouns	Walking	walking		Walking ?	No. he won't be
	She will be	She will not be	She won't be walking	Will he be	Yes .she Will be
	Walking	walking		Walking ?	No .she won't be
	It will be	It will not be	It won't be walking	Will he be	Yes.it Will be
	Walking	walking		Walking ?	No. it won't be
Third plural	They will be	They will not be	They won't be walking	Will he be	Yes. they will be
pronouns	Walking	walking		Walking ?	No .they won't be
Second	You will be	You will not be	You won't be walking	Will he be	Yes. you Will be
pronouns	Walking	walking		Walking ?	No .you won't be
First	I will be	I will not be	I won't be walking	Will he be	Yes .I will be
pronouns	Walking	walking	0	Walking ?	No. I won't be
_	We will be	We will not be	We won't be walking	Will he be	Yes. we will be
	Walking	walking		Walking ?	No. we won't be

T.Marwan

Some popular Keywords for "Future Continuous" as follow :

الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " المستقبل المستمر " كما يلي :

الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	الإستخدام The use	الأمثلة Examples
Tomorrow	غدا	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات الاستفهام , النفي)	She will arrive <u>tomorrow</u> . They will come <u>tomorrow</u> .
Next + time (Next day, week ,month , yearet c)	<i>التالى</i> (اليوم التالي , الشهر التالي , الشهر التاليالخ)	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام)	<u>Next month</u> ,they will be here. The Match will be <u>next week</u> .
Later	لأحقي	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات الاستفهام , النفى)	I will do my homework <u>later.</u> They will eat later .
In +Time (in a week , month ,yearetc)	<u>فى غضون</u> (في غضون أسبوع ,شهر , سنةالخ)	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام)	He will be finish his duty <u>in a month</u> . Th e project will finish <u>in a year</u> .

Exercises :

- Exercise Number One :
- 1. They will be ______ for 5hours in the library tomorrow .(a. Studying b. Studied c. Study)
- 2. ______practicing football tomorrow morning ? (a. Will / be b. Would / been c. Will /being)
- 3. Will she be ____horses next week ? (a. riding b. ride c. ridden)
- 4. The Players won't be _____ in match next Mendel .(a. play b. playing c. played)

<u>Exercise Number Two :</u>

***** Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using "Simple Future " tense :

1. The teacher will be explaining a new lesson next class.

✤ Interrogative:____

* Answer : Yes,_____.

No,_____.

✤ Negative:_____

2. The headmaster will be visiting us next month.

Interrogative: _____

2. The neulmuster will be visiting us next mor

Negative:_____

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Future Perfect

المستقبل التام

- Future perfect : we use ''Future Perfect ''to talk about events that will be completed in the future.
 المستقبل التام : يستخدم الزمن '' المستقبل التام '' للحديث عن الأحداث التي سوف يتم انجازها في المستقبل .
- We use ''Future Perfect ''to talk about an event that that will be fulfilled in a specific time in the future or before another time in the future .

We will have finished painting the house before they arrive .

: يستخدم الزمن '' المستقبل التام '' للحديث عن حدث ما سيتم انجازه في وقت معين في المستقبل أو قبل زمن آخر في المستقبل .

ad/t

Examples :

s v

s v ad/t <u>She will be retired</u> <u>by</u> the end of the year .

The table below shows '' Future Perfect '' cases (Affirmative , Negative & Interrogative)
 الجدول المدرج يبين حالات '' المستقبل التام '' (الإثبات , النفى , الاستفهام)

Pronouns	Affirmative	النفي Negative		الاستفهام Interrogative	
الضمائسر	التسأكيد	الشكل الطويل Long form	الشكل القصير Short form	السوال Question	الإجابة Answer
Third singular	He will have	He will not have	He won't have walked	Will he have	Yes. he will have
pronouns	Walked	walked		Walked ?	No. he won't have
_	She will have	She will not have	She won't have walked	Will he have	Yes .she Will have
	Walked	walked		Walked ?	No .she won't have
	It will have	It will not have	It won't have walked	Will he have	Yes. it Will have
	Walked	walked		Walked ?	No. it won't have
Third plural	They will have	They will not have	They won't have walked	Will he have	Yes. they will have
pronouns	Walked	walked		Walked ?	No .they won't have
Second	You will have	You will not have	You won't have walked	Will he have	Yes. you Will have
pronouns	Walked	walked		Walked ?	No .you won't have
First	I will have	I will not have	I won't have walked	Will he have	Yes .I will have
pronouns	Walked	walked		Walked ?	No. I won't have
	We will have	We will not have	We won't have walked	Will he have	Yes. we will have
	Walked	walked		Walked ?	No. we won't have

Some popular Keywords for "Simple Future "as follow :

الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " المستقبل البسيط " كما يلي :

الدالات Key words	المعنى Meaning	الإستخدام The use	الأمثلة Examples
By	بحلول	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	The gift will have delivered <u>by</u> 4 o'clock.
		الإستفهام , النفي)	
By the time	بحلول وقت	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات ,	The teacher will have left by the time
		النفي ,والاستفهام)	<u>of your arriving .</u>
Before	قبل	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات	Ali will have finished the class
-		الاستفهام, النفي)	<u>before</u> 3 o'clock.
By then	في ذلك الوقت	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات ,	Don't call me at 100'clock tomorrow
		النفي والأستفهام)	Because I will have left by then.
Until /till	حتى/ لغابة	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات ,	They won't have left the house <u>till</u>
		النفي ,والأستفهام)	6 o'clock.

Exercises :
• <u>Exercise Number One :</u>
1. She will have by the next semester .(a. finished b. finishing c. finish)
2. They will haveyour book by the noon ? (a. type b. typed c. typing)
3. The student will haveschool by the time you come home . (a. arrived b. arriving c. arrive)
4 the teamplayed the final match before they win ?(a. Will/ have b. Will/has c. will/had)
5. Shehave eaten her lunch until her friends come .(a. can b. won't c. could
<u>Exercise Number Two :</u>
* Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using "Future Perfect" tense :
1. Salem will have been doing his experiment by 10 o'clock .
* Interrogative:
 Answer : Yes,
2. The driver will have completed the race by the evening . "When"
Negative:
3. The nurse will have finished her duties before leave . "What"
* Interrogative:
Negative:
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Future perfect continuous المستقبل التام المستمر

Future perfect continuous : we use "Future Perfect Continuous" to talk about the duration of * an action in the future.

المستقبل التام المستمر : يستخدم الزمن "المستقبل التام المستمر " للحديث عن الفترة الزمنية لُحدث ما في المستقبل .

•We use "Future Perfect Continuous" to talk about an action that will be completed in a certain time in the future.

• : يستخدم الزمن "المستقبل التام المستمر " للحديث عن فعل ما سوف يكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل .

Examples :

S

V

v

ad/t

<u>She will have been working</u> for 5 years by the time she is promoted_.

ad/t S They will have been living in my neighbor for 3 by the time of Christmas.

The table below shows "Future Perfect Continuous" cases (Affirmative, Negative & Interrogative) \div الجدول المدرج يبين حالات " المستقبل التام المستمر " (الإثبات , النفى , الاستفهام)

Pronouns	Affirmative	النفسى Negative		Interrogative	الإستفههام	
الضمائسر	التــــأكيَّد	لشكل الطويل Long form	لشكل القصير Short form	السوال Question	الإجابة Answer	
Third singular pronouns	He will have been walking	He will not have been walking	He won't have been walking	Will he have been Walking ?	Yes. he will have been No. he won't have been	
	She will have been walking	She will not have been walking	She won't have been walking	Will he have been walking ?	Yes .she Will have been No .she won't have been	
	It will have been walking	It will not have been walking	It won't have been walking	Will he have been Walking ?	Yes.it Will have been No. it won't have been	
Third plural pronouns	They will have been walking	They will not have been walking	They won't have been walking	Will he have been Walking ?	Yes. they will have been No .they won't have been	
Second pronouns	You will have been walking	You will not have been walking	You won't have been walking	Will he have been Walking ?	Yes. you Will have been No .you won't have been	
First pronouns	I will have been walking	I will not have been walking	I won't have been walking	Will he have been Walking ?	Yes I will have been No. I won't have been	
	We will have been walking	We will not have been walking	We won't have been walking	Will he have been Walking ?	Yes. we will have been No. we won't have been	

الأمثلة Key words الدالات المعنى Meaning The use الاستخدام Examples تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات The gift will have delivered by 4 o'clock. بحلول By الاستفهام, النفى) تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , بحلول وقت The teacher will have left by the time By the time النفي والاستفهام) of your arriving. تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات قبل Ali will have finished the class Before الاستفهام النفى) before 3 o'clock.

<u>Exercises :</u>

Exercise Number One :

Exercise Number Two :

1. Before they arrive, I will have been ______ for 2 hours .(a. finished b. finishing c. finish)

2. By the end of the month, my father will have been ____for 9 years ? (a. travel b. travelled c. travelling)

3. I will have been _____ here for three hours by six o'clock (a. waiting b. wait c. waited)

4. By 2020, I _____ have been _____ in Al-salt for 9 years?(a. Will/living b. Will/live c. would/live)

5. Next year I will have been _____ here for four years (a. work ______ b. working c. worked)

Write the following sentence in (Negative , Interrogative) forms using "Future Perfect continuous " tense :

1. Mohammad will have been studying in the university for 3 years by end of this month.

Answer : Yes, .

No ,_____.

✤ Negative:_____

2. The population will have been increasing the double by the end of this year . "When"

* Interrogative:_____

Negative:_____

Conditions الجمل الشرطية When we want to talk about "conditional sentences" we should be aware of its types, which we will discuss in this part in details. عندما نريد الحديث عن " الجمل الشرطية " لابد من ان التنبه لأنواعها و التي سوف نقوم بمناقشتها في هذا الجزء بالتفصيل . First Conditional sentence or " If condition "type one : $\dot{\cdot}$ الجملة الشرطية الحالة - الأولى: We use "the first type of conditional sentence " to talk about something is possible to happen. تستخدم الجمل الشرطية " النوع الأول " للحديث عن شى من الممكن تحقيقه . × Structure of conditional sentence type "one " as follow : 🗵 تركيب الجملة الشرطية النوع " الأول " كما يلى : " الشرط" "جواب الشرط/نتيجة الشرط" The result of the condition condition × *If* +'' *simple present* will + infinitive. 🗵 أداة الشرط "If " + الزمن المضارع البسيط , احد الأفعال المساعدة " Will ". condition the result of the condition If he plays well in the game, he will be in the national team. **Examples** : متعبة التعليم الهادف <u>If</u> she finishes her assignment on time , she <u>may</u> gain a high marks. If they act a professionally, they can join the university team. × If we put " The condition with if " in the place of " The <u>result</u> of the condition " we remove the comma in the middle. 🗵 اِذَا تم وضع '' الشرط '' الذي يحتوي على أداة الشرط '' If '' في موقع جواب الشرط '' فانه يجب إزالة الفاصلة التي توجد في المنتصف .

Examples : He will be in the national team <u>if he plays well in the match</u>.

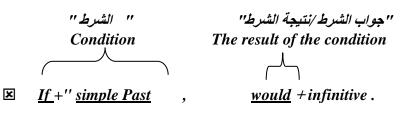
She may gain a high marks *if she finishes her assignment on time*.

They can join the university acting team <u>if</u> they act professionally.

Second Conditional sentence or "If condition "type Two :

الجملة الشرطية الحالة - الثانية:

- We use ''the first type of conditional sentence '' to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the present or future or giving an advices .
 تستخدم الجمل الشرطية '' النوع الثاني '' للحديث عن المواقف الخالية أو غير حقيقة و إعطاء النصائح في كلا من الزمن المضارع أو المستقبل.
 - It as follow : Two '' as follow : تركيب الجملة الشرطية النوع '' الثاني '' كما يلي :
 X



🗵 أداة الشرط " If " + الذمن الماضي البسيط , احد الأفعال المساعدة " Will " + الفعل المجرد " Infinitive ".

conditionthe result of the conditionExamples :If Aladdin didn't find the lamp, he would stay poor forever.If he were clever, he might answer the question.If I were you, I would ask him to clean the house

If we put '' The condition with if '' in the place of '' The <u>result</u> of the condition '' we remove the comma in the middle . الفتصف '' الشرط '' الذي يحتوي على أداة الشرط '' If '' في موقع جواب الشرط '' فانه يجب إزالة الفاصلة التي توجد في المنتصف .

Examples : Aladdin <u>would</u> stay poor forever <u>If</u> he <u>didn't find</u> the lamp.

He <u>might</u> answer the question <u>If</u> he <u>were</u> clever .

I would ask him to clean the house If I were you.

Note : We use with the following pronouns ''He ,She, It ,I '',when talk about imaginer situation or giving someone an advice (were) instead of (was) in the second type only as follow : . المحظة : نستخدم مع الضمائر التالية '' He ,She, It ,I'' عند التحدث عن الأوضاع الخيالية او عند توجيه النصائح لشخص ما الفعل المساعد '' were '' بدلا من الفعل المساعد '' was '' كما يلى :

- If I were your brother ,I would try very hard to win the prize
- <u>If he were clever</u>, he <u>might</u> answer the question.

Third Conditional sentence or "If condition sentence "type three :

الجملة الشرطية الحالة- الثالثة:

 We use "the third type of conditional sentence " to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past .

تستخدم الجمل الشرطية " النوع الثالث " للحديث عن المواقف الخالية أو غير الحقيقة في الزمن الماضي .

E The structure of conditional sentence type "Three " as follow :

🗵 تركيب الجملة الشرطية النوع " الثالث " كما يلى:

 Condition
 The result of the condition

 If +'' Past Perfect
 ''

 .
 would/ could /might

المصدر " If " + الزمن الماضي التام , احد الأفعال المساعدة " would/could/might " + صيغة المصدر " / Perfect Infinitive"

" condition " " The result of the condition "

Examples : <u>If</u> it <u>had rained</u>, you would <u>have</u> gotten wet.

If you had worked harder, you could have passed your exam.

If you hadn't lied to me before , I might have believed you.

متعدة التعليم الهادئ If we put '' The condition with if '' in the place of '' The <u>result</u> of the condition '' we remove the comma in the middle . لا إذا تم وضع '' الشرط '' الذي يحتوي على أداة الشرط '' If '' في موقع جواب الشرط '' فانه يجب إزالة الفاصلة التي توجد في

× إذا تم وصلح ** السرط ** الذي يحتوي على اذاه السرط ** 15 * في موقع جواب السرط ** قائه يجب إرائه القاصلة التي توجد ا المنتصف .

Examples : You would <u>have</u> gotten wet <u>If</u> it <u>had rained</u>.

You could have passed your exam If you had worked harder.

I might have believed you If you hadn't lied to me before.

Exercises :

Solution Complete the Conditional Sentences Type One.

1. If you go out with your friends tonight, I will the foo	b. seen	c. saw)		
2.I will earn a lot of money if Ithat job .(a. get	b. got	c. getting)		
3. If she study hard, she maythe exam.(a. passes	b. pass	c. passed)			
4. If theywell in the match , they will gain more points .	b. behaving	<i>c. b</i>	ehaved)		

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type Two.

If he _____ harder, he would reach his goals. (a.try b. tried c. trying)
 If they fitted, I could ______ these shoes.(a. buy b. buying c. bought)
 It wouldn't _____me if he didn't know the answer.(a. surprising b. surprised c. surprise)
 If I won the prize, I would _____a lot of things.(a.buy b. bought c. buying)

E Complete the Conditional Sentences Type Three .

1. If we had listened to the radio, we would have _____the news.(a. hear b. heard c. hearing)

2. You couldn't have fallen over the chair if you had ____on the lights.(a. switches b. switched c. switching).

3. If she hadn't been on holiday, she might have _____to the party.(a. come b. came c. coming)

4. If the team had played the match, they might have <u>the cup</u>.(a.won b.win c. won)