

Future simple tense:

Form:

1.Subject+will,shall+**Verb base**+ Tomorrow, next week, next month, Next year.....)

He will go to Paris next week.

She will play piano tomorrow.

2.Subject+Be(Am ,Is,Are)+going to+ **verb base**.

I am going to school tomorrow.

He is going to school tomorrow.

They are going to school tomorrow.

Q/ what is the difference between the following sentences:

1.I am going to school.

2.I am going to go to school.

1.الجملة الاولى زمن المضارع المستمر وتعني باني اذهب الى المدرسة كل يوم.

2.الجملة الثانية زمن المستقبل البسيط وتعني اني سوف اذهب الى المدرسة.

الاختصارات:

I will=I'll

You will= you'll

He will = he'll

I am going to = I 'm going to

You are going to = you're going to

She is going to =she's going to

Will / Going to

الفرق بالاستخدام بين

1. Decision now + will

القرار اللحظي اتخاذ القرار من دون تفكير مسبق على سبيل المثال سارة التقت بصديقتها في الطريق.صديقتها ابلغتها ان زميلتهم سهى في المستشفى اتخذت سارة قرار لحظي بزيارتها يوم غد حيث يكون الحوار كالتالي:

Suha is in hospital.

Sara: Oh! Really I will visit her tomorrow.

2. Decision before now + going to

في هذه الحالة يتم اتخاذ القرار بعد تفكير مسبق وتخطيط ووفقا للمثال السابق بعد ان عادت سارة الى المنزل ابلغتها والدتها بان صديقتها سهى في المستشفى لتبلغها بانها تعلم ذلك وانها ستقوم بزيارتها غدا

Sara's mother: Suha is in hospital.

Yes I know I am going to visit her tomorrow.

مثال اخر :

I am going to order some food.

Great I will order some too.

1. Predictions with proof use **will**.

التنبؤ بحدوث شيء معين من دون دليل نستخدم **will**

I think it will rain.

I believe that Iraq will win the game.

2. Prediction with proof us **going to**.

التنبؤ بحدوث شيء معين مع وجود دليل يثبت الكلام نستخدم going to

Look! At the clouds it is going to rain.

I feel terrible I am going to be sick.

Note:

هناك استخدامات ل will للدلالة على الإيفاء بالوعود وتقديم المساعدة:

1. Promises:

Thank you for lending me the money I will pay you back next week.

I will not tell anyone what happened.

2. Offering help:

This back looks heavy.

I will help you with it.

يمكن استخدام will و going to في نفس الجملة كالتالي:

What are you doing after work?

I am going to meet my friend then maybe we will go for walk.

Negation:

S.+will+not

He will travel to Paris tomorrow.

He will not travel to Paris.

Question:

Will he travel to Paris tomorrow?

Yes, he will.

No, he will not.

When will he travel to Paris?

He will travel to Paris tomorrow.

Negation:

He is going to travel tomorrow.

He is not going to travel tomorrow.

Question:

Is he going to travel tomorrow?

Yes, he is.

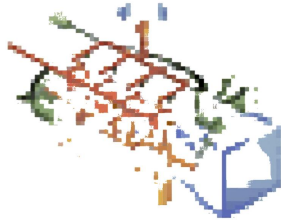
No, he is not.

When is he going to travel?

He is going to travel tomorrow.

INVENTIONS

Engine



Automobile engines get their power from burning fuel such as gasoline, diesel, or alcohol. The combustion, electrical, lubricating, and cooling systems need to work together to make the engine

run smoothly and deliver power efficiently to the vehicle. The basic functions and interactions of these engine systems are shown in this series of slides. Many modern engines have a fuel injection system instead of a carburetor.

Engine, machine for converting energy into motion or mechanical work. The energy is usually supplied in the form of a chemical fuel, such as oil or gasoline, steam, or electricity, and the mechanical work is most commonly delivered in the form of rotary motion of a shaft.

Engines are usually classified according to the form of energy they utilize, such as steam, compressed air, diesel, and gasoline; the type of motion of their principal parts, such as reciprocating and rotary; the place where the exchange from chemical to heat energy takes place, such as internal combustion and external combustion; the method by which the engine is cooled, such as air-cooled or water-cooled; the position of the cylinders of the engine, such as V, in-line, and radial; the number of strokes of the piston for a complete cycle, such as two-stroke and four-stroke; the type of cycle, such as Otto (in ordinary gasoline engines) and diesel; and the use for which the engine is intended, such as automobile and airplane engines.

Engines are often called motors, although the term *motor* is sometimes restricted to engines that transform electrical energy into mechanical energy. Other specialized engines are the windmill, gas turbine, steam turbine, and rocket and jet engines.

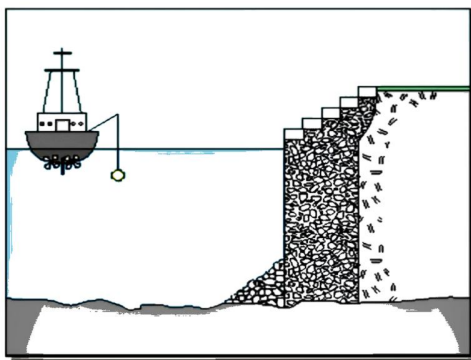
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Answer the following questions:

1. What is the engine?
2. What is the difference between the engine and the motor?
3. What fuels are used in order to supply energy to the engine?
4. What is the chemical energy of fuel transformed into in engines?
5. What criteria are used for the classification of engines?

Sonar

Read the text and then make questions so that the underlined structures provide answers:



Sonar, acronym for *SOund Navigation And Ranging*, a detection system based on the reflection of underwater sound waves¹, just as radar is based on the reflection of radio waves in the air. A typical sonar system emits ultrasonic pulses by using a submerged radiating device²; it listens with a sensitive microphone, or hydrophone, for reflected pulses from potential obstacles or submarines. The term was later applied by the U.S. Navy to all types of underwater sound devices³, including those used for the detection of enemy vessels by the sound of their engines and for the measurement of water depths.

Modern submarines⁴ rely on sonar for detecting the presence of enemy vessels. The most advanced system, called a towed array, uses a long cable to which hydrophones are attached. At sea, the submarine deploys this cable so that it trails far behind. Airplanes are used to deploy a different type of sonar⁵. This system uses a device called a sonobuoy, consisting of a hydrophone mounted in a floating buoy⁶. It is designed so that when a sound, such as that of a submarine engine, is picked up, the detector operates a small radio transmitter that sends out a signal that can be received by patrolling antisubmarine planes.

Spinoffs from the development of sonar technology include acoustic oceanography, the study of ocean properties using a variety of acoustic means⁷, and acoustic tomography, an imaging or remote-sensing technique using computer analysis to study the data collected when acoustic signals are passed through an object. Acoustic tomography⁸ is used in oceanic and medical research and in medical diagnosis.

Contributed by:

Robert T. Beyer, M.S., Ph.D., Hazard Professor Emeritus of Physics, Brown University. Translator of *Mathematical*

Foundations of Quantum Mechanics, by John von Neumann, and other works.

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Servomechanism

Read the text and then make questions so that the underlined structures provide answers:

Servomechanism, in engineering, is a device or combination of devices that automatically controls a mechanism or a source of power or energy. Servomechanisms automatically compare the controlled output of a mechanism to the controlling input¹. The difference between the settings or positions of the output and the input is called the error signal, which regulates the output to a desired value². Servomechanisms may be mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, or optical. The process of sending the error signal back for comparison with the input is called feedback³, and the whole process of the input, output, error signal, and feedback is called a closed loop⁴.

An example of a servomechanism is the automatic control system⁵ by which a thermostat in a house controls the heat output of the heating furnace⁶. Other examples include automatic pilots used on ships, aircraft, and space vehicles⁷, in which the direction of motion of the vehicle is controlled by a compass setting. Unmanned spacecraft are automatically turned to

point their cameras, radio antennas, and solar panels in the desired directions by servomechanisms⁸. The input in that case is the sensing of the direction of the sun and stars, and the output is the control of small jets that turn and orient the spacecraft.

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Parts of speech

- 1. Noun: is a word used as a name of a person or a thing.**
boy / the moon / happiness.

A noun is used as:

استخدامات الاسم

- 1-As a subject: politeness is a good quality.
- 2-As an object: (after verb and preposition): she shows interest in reading.
- 3- After an adjective: she offered the word an important discovery.
- 4-after possessive adj.:
their, our, its, her, his
The prisoners innocence has been approved
- 5-After the following words :
a- an – several – a lot – some – much- no – any
what is the difference between these words?
these – those – several – a lot of – a few – many – one of – some – various – all
After several trials the scientist succeeded

- 2. Pronoun: is a word which stands for a noun.**

He bought it for her.

Subject	Object	Possessive adj.	Possessive pronoun
I	Me	my	mine
You	You	your	yours
He	Him	his	his
She	Her	her	hers
It	It	its	its
We	Us	our	ours
They	Them	their	their
تستعمل قبل الفعل	بعد الفعل او بعد حرف الجر	يذكر بعدها اسم صفات التملك	ضمائر لا يذكر بعدها اسم
I helped them	He gave it to them	Look at their car	This is your book

Reflexive pronouns:

singular —————> **plural**
 myself —————> ourselves
 yourself —————> yourselves
 himself —————> themselves
 herself —————> themselves
 itself —————> themselves

3.Adjective: is the word used to qualify noun or pronoun.

تستعمل لوصف الاسم او الضمير

He is clever.

1- توضع الصفة قبل الاسم الموصوف

She is a polite girl.

2- مجموعة الافعال التالية من الافعال تأتي بعدها صفات لاكمال المعنى

be, am , is , are , , was , were ,has been , have been , had been , become , grow , get ,
 seem , appear , look , taste , smell , sound , keeps , stand , hold , remain , sit,

It is certain that he will pass the exam.

She looks happy today.

He got very angry.

He sat lonely

He stood still

3- في حال وجود صفة او صيغة (ing) او اسم مفعول مع الافعال السابق ذكرها يستخدم ظرف

He is carefully doing the work.

The picture was beautifully drawn.

4- الأفعال التالية يستعمل معها ظرف

look / fall/ grow / turn

يستعمل بعدها ظرف

Baghdad is growing rapidly.

He looked strangely to us.

Modern buildings don't easily fall down.

5- الصفات التي تعود على الأشخاص تصبح اسما في حالة الجمع

The poor , the rich , the sick , the dead, the blind.

The rich should help the poor.

5. Adverb: word used to describe the verb, adj. and another adverb.

Usually formed by adding (ly).

اضافة (ly) الى الصفة

quickly , successfully , dangerously.

- هناك ظروف لا تنتهي ب (ly)

hard , fast , almost , quite , every , soon , aloud , late , too

My sister studied hard

يصف فعلا

They are quite tired

يصف صفة

She speaks English very well

يصف ظرف اخر

She speaks good Spanish

كلمات تالية صفات على الرغم من انها تنتهي ب (ly)

costly – lonely - likely – deadly – orderly – lively – sickly – ghostly

he looks ghostly.

6.verb: is a word which describes an action or state of being usually comes after the subject.

Smoking weakens the body

7. prepositions: a word shows relationship between objects or actions.

on, at ,in , with , from , of

8.Conjunctions: word that connect word, sentences or clauses.

but / and / when / however

9.Interjunction : word or cry expressing sudden or strong feeling.

Oh! How glad I am to see you again

Past continous tense: زمن الماضي المستمر

زمن الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حدث حصل في الماضي واستمر لفترة معينة في الزمن الماضي.

S.+was,were+(V.+ing)+Com.

Mark was working all night.

They were playing football.

Usage:

الاستخدامات

1. Actions continuing in the past: أحداث مستمرة في زمن معين في الماضي

I was studying at 3:00 o'clock yesterday.

It was raining all night.

We were playing video games.

2.Actions continuing in the past interrupted by other actions. أحداث كانت مستمرة في الماضي وقطعها أحداث أخرى.

I was waiting for the bus the accident happened.

قاعدة لربط الجملة اعلاه باستخدام ادوات الربط:

When+(short action) Past simple

While+ (long action) past continuous

When the accident happened, I was waiting for the bus.

I was waiting for the bus when the accident happened.

While I was waiting for the bus, the accident happened.

The accident happened while I was waiting for the bus.

3. Expressing two actions happening in the past at the same time: حدثان يحدثان في الماضي في نفس الوقت متزامنان

While he was reading his son was playing.

He was reading while his son was playing.

4.Actions that happened repeatedly in the past:

أحداث متكررة في الزمن الماضي

My dad was always talking about his childhood.

They were constantly complaining about their neighbors.

5. Polite request: طلب مهذب

I was wondering if you could help me? معناه

Can you help me?

6.Complaining about an action in the past:

التعبير عن عدم الرضا عن حدث حصل في الماضي

He was interrupting me during the meeting.

Negative: النفي

S.+was,were+not+(V.+ing)+Com.

I was sleeping when you called.(negation)

I wasn't sleeping when you called.

They were listening to the news.

They weren't listening to the news.

Question: الاستفهام

Yes,no question:

Was/were + S. + (V.+ ing) ?

She was texting her friend.(question)

Was she texting her friend?

Yes, she was.

No, she wasn't.

Were you working yesterday?

Yes, I was.

No, I wasn't.

Wh question:

Wh + was/were + S. + (V.+ing)?

Where was Mary going ?

She was going to the park.

What he was doing at 10:30 in the morning?

He was working.

Stative verbs:

ملاحظه: افعال التفكير و الادراك والحواس لا تستخدم مع زمن الماضي المستمر لانها تدل على حاله الفعل وليس الفعل نفسه بالمقابل تستخدم معها ماضي البسيط:

She was wanting a coffee. X

She wanted coffee.

Was she agreeing with you? X

Did she agree with you?

الفرق بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر:

Q \ What is the difference between the following sentences:

I played basketball yesterday.

I was playing basketball yesterday at 5:00.

1- لعب كرة السلة حدث و انتهى. زمن الجملة هو الماضي البسيط.

2- كان يلعب كرة السلة قبل الساعة الخامسة و استمر في اللعب بعدها لفترة من الزمن. الزمن الجملة هو الماضي المستمر.

1- When we arrived, she made some coffee.

2- When we arrived she was making some coffee.

1- الجملة الاولى الحدث حدث و انتهى.

2- ما زالت تعد القهوة عندما وصلوا

1- They didn't go out because it _____ (rain).

2- We _____ (play) when mark _____ (hurt) his leg.

3- What _____ you _____ (do) when the murder _____ (happen) ?

4- He was _____ (listen) to the radio while he was _____ (drive).

5- We _____ (sit) at the breakfast table when the door bell _____ (ring).

6- While the children _____ (sleep)

7- Their parents _____ (watch) TV .

Past simple:

Express an action happened in the past. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث حصل و انتهى في الزمن الماضي.

S. + V. (ed) regular/ irregular + Com.

Watch ----- watched

play ----- played

go -----went

do ----- did

- Mona wrote a letter yesterday.

- Ali went to the museum by car.

*يشير الماضي الى وقت وقوع الحدث لذلك غالبا ما يرتبط بتعابير زمنية تشير الى الماضي مثل (often ,sometimes ,always):

-I often brought my lunch to school.

- I sometimes walked home at lunch time.

* يستخدم للتعبير عن نقطة زمنية محددة:

(last week, when I was a child, six weeks ago, yesterday)

Yesterday, I arrived in Mosul.

We saw a good film last week.

She finished her homework at 7:00 o'clock

* يستخدم للتعبير عن نقطة زمنية غير محددة:

(the other day, ages ago, along time ago)

- People lived in caves a long time ago.
- She played the piano when she was a child.

ملاحظة: (ago) تستخدم للتعبير عن نقطة زمنية بعيدة في الماضي و توضع بعد التعبير الزمني.

(a week ago, three years ago , a minute ago)

النفى: Negation:

في حالة النفي نضع (didn't) نضع قبل الفعل ويتم اعادة الفعل الى مصدره

S. + did not + V. (infinitive)

- I watched a film. (negation)

I didn't watch a film.

We played computer games.

We didn't play computer games.

الاستفهام: Question:

في حاله الاستفهام نضع (did) قبل الفاعل ونحذف (ed) من الفعل الماضي و اذا كان (irregular) يعاد الى المصدر:

Did +S.+V.infinitive +Comp?

- She visited the old city. (question)
- Did she visit the old city?
- He listened to music. (question)

- Did he listen to music?
- She told them the truth. (question)
- Did she tell them the truth?

امثلة:

*I found a job two weeks ago. (find)

*Salma passed the driving test yesterday. (pass)

*Ali didn't see his friend three years ago. (not see)

*Did an earthquake hit Jordan in 1966? (hit)

* The ministry education employed hundreds of teachers last year. (employ)

* يكون الفعل من صيغة الماضي بعد بعض العبارات:

-مثل (I wish):

I wish I had a garden like yours.

-بعد (as if) وكأنه:

Mr. Lewis acts as if he owned to house.

-بعد (as though) كأنه مثل:

She walked as though she was a queen.

-بعد (it is time, it is about time):

It is time you wrote homework.

It is about time you told me the truth.

-بعد (if only) أتمنى:

If I only I were rich.

-بعد (would rather) أفضّل:

I'd rather you did it yourself.

- بعض صيغ الاستفهام يستخدم الماضي للسؤال عن الشخص الذي قام بالفعل:

- Who told you that?

- Who wrote the book?

-بعد الجمل الشرطية الماضية يكون جواب الشرط ماضي:

I could help you, if you were not so lazy.

-بعد (since):

I have not seen Ahmed since he went to Baghdad.

بعد (than) من جملة (no sooner):

She had no sooner seen the thief than she cried.

بعد (when) في جملة (hardly):

She had hardly reached the station when she changed her mind.

ملاحظة:

الفعل (be) مع الماضي البسيط يعود الى (were/was) في حاله وجود ما يدل على الماضي في الجملة:

(yesterday , last , ago , ...)

***You/we/they + were**

*** I/she/he/it + was**

-I (be) sick yesterday.

I was sick yesterday.

-they (be) tired last night.

They were tired last night.

-He went to school yesterday. (negative)

He did not go to school yesterday.

-The hall(was) empty. (negative)

The hall was not empty.

-It (not,rain) a lot last night.

It did not rain a lot last night

-He visits his uncle every week . (use: last week)

He visited his uncle last week.

-الماضي البسيط يستخدم بعد as if كأنه wish, اتمنى it is time ,حان الوقت , اذا
تبعها ضمير او اسم او بعد (suppose) تعني لغرض:

He walks as if he were a general.

He wishes he was rich.

Suppose you lost your passport, what would you do?

*(it is time) اذا لم يات بعدها ضمير او اسم نستخدم (to):

It is time to go to the airport.

-Yousif bought a new camera last week. (buy)

-I met your brother at the station yesterday. (meet)

-We had a holiday two days ago. (have)

-It is time we went to the airport. (go)

Present simple:

1. Used to express fact (scientific, general).

Stars **shine** at night.

2. Used to express general habit. The following adverb are usually used with this tense:

(Every morning, frequently every day, every year, once a day, every year, usually, , often, generally, sometimes, rarely, seldom)

I **go** to university every day.

She never plays football.

He is always glad.

Affirmative:

(I,you,we,they)S.+V.(infinitive)+C.

(He,she,it)S.+(V. with s)+C.

I read English.

She reads English.

Negative:

(I,you,we,they)+donot+infinitive

(He,she,it)+does not + infinitive

I do not read English.

She does not read English.

Question:

Do + (I,you,we,they) + infinitive?

Does + (He,she,it) +Infinitive?

Do I read English?

Does she help me?

- **Present simple with verb to be :**

- **Affirmative:**

I + am ----- I am a student.

They, we, they + are----- you are clever.

He, she, it + is -----She is happy.

- **Negative:**

I + am + not ----- I am not a student.

You + are not ----- You are not clever.

He, she, it + is + not -----she is not happy.

- **Question:**

Am + I ?----- Am I a student?

Are + (they, you, we)? -----Are you clever?

Is + (he, she, it) ?----- Is she happy?

Present simple with (be) changed to (am, is, are) with affirmative and question :

- I (be) at home now.----- I am at home now

- Who (be) your English teacher?

Who is your English teacher?

Present simple with (be) changed to (am not ,is not, are not) with negative taking the subject concord into consideration :

-They (be not) at university now.

They are not at university now.

The word (every) is a sign for present simple:

Ali plays football every day.

I write a report every week.

Present continuous:

Am + Is + Are + ing + C.

I + am

He ,she,it + is

We ,you,they+ are

تأتي ظروف الزمان والمكان التالية مع المضارع المستمر وهي :

(now , at the moment , at the present , today)

وتكون الجملة بادئة بفعل تنبيهي مثل :

(Look , keep quiet , listen , be quiet)

- I **am** listening to music **now**
- They **are** swiming in the pool **at the present time**
- **Be quit** , he **is** studying

لنفي نضيف (not) الى الفعل المساعد (am , is , are) لتصبح :

Am not

Is not + V.ing + com.

Are not

- I **am not** listening to music **now**
- They **are not** swiming in the pool **at the present time**
- He **is not** playing a computer game **now**

للاستفهام نضع الفعل المساعد (am , is , are) في بداية الجملة ونضع

علامة الاستفهام (?) في نهاية الجملة :

Am , is , are + subject + Verb + complement

- Nada is reading a book now.(question)
- Is Nadia reading a book now?
- I am(read,reading) a book at the moment.
- At the moment, we(learn) English.

- At the moment, we are learning English.
- Be quite, I (try) to do my homework.
- Be quite , I am trying to do my homework.

شرح اضافة: (ing)

1-يضاف (ing) الى الفعل بدون اي تغيير اذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف صحيح قبله حرف صحيح مثل:

- help -----> helping
- work -----> working

2-اذا كانت نهاية الفعل هي الحرف (e) حرف صامت لا يلفظ تُحذف ونضيف: (ing)

- Make -----> Making
- Came -----> Coming

اما اذا كانت النهاية (e) تلفظ فلا نحذفها:

- Be -----> Being
- Dye -----> Dyeing

3-اذا كانت نهاية الفعل حرف صحيح واحد وكان قبله حرف علة (a , i , e , o , u) تُضاعف الحرف الصحيح الأخير ونضيف (ing)

- Swim -----> Swimming
- Sit -----> Sitting
- Run -----> Running

أما الكلمات التالية لا يضاعف فيها الحرف الصحيح الأخير:

- Fix -----> Fixing

4-في حال انتهى الفعل ب (y) فإنه يبقى كما هو ونضيف: (ing)

- Play -----> Playing
- Cry -----> Crying

5-اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (ie) تحذف ونضيف (y) ثم نضيف: (ing)

- Die -----> Dying
- Lie -----> Lying
- Tie -----> Tying

Q/ Put the words in the brackets into present continuous:

1- The number of people who live in London _____ (rise)

2- The number of people who don't have computer _____
(go down)

- استخدامات المضارع المستمر

1- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث يحصل الان ولم ينته بعد :

- I am studying English now.
- Look ! it is raining hard outside.

2- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث يحصل في المستقبل ويذكر الظرف الذي يدل على المستقبل عادة :

- I am leaving for Mosul next week.
- Tom is getting his salary tomorrow.

3 – والشكل التالي يستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل :

- Going to

- مثل

- I am going to pay him a visit tonight
- Suha is going do some shopping this morning
-

4 – الافعال التالية لا تستخدم بصيغة المستمر (ing) افعال (التفكير ,
العاطفة , الحواس) و اذا اردنا استخدامها في زمن المضارع المستمر
نضعها بصيغة المضارع البسيط:

Like , love , hate, want ,wish,dislike

Hear ,see, feel,smell

Remember, forget,expect

Owen, belong, posses

I feel quite well today.

I hear you now.

He wants to meet you at this moment.

I know what he means.

I understand what he is saying.

Simple Present

الفعل المضارع البسيط

What do we mean by (Present simple)?

*ماذا نعني بالزمن المضارع البسيط؟

هو: الفعل الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن حدث معين لا يحدث في الماضي

بل يحدث الآن في الأوقات الحالية وهذا الحدث يحدث بتكرار أو عادة أو إنه حقيقة ثابتة لا تتغير أو شيء من المتعارف عليه أنه صحيح.

- طريقة صياغة الفعل المضارع البسيط How to form present simple?

هناك طريقتين لصياغة المضارع البسيط Present simple

أولاً: Subject + verb (s)+object

إذا الفاعل ثم الفعل مضافا اليه حرف الـ(s)الملحقة ثم المفعول به
لكن ملاحظه مهمة هنا إنه: لا بد إضافة حرف الـ(s) في الفعل في حالة توفر شرطين ضروريين:

1- الشرط الأول: إذا كان الفاعل في بداية الجملة عبارة عن الضمائر التالية

He , She , It

إذا لو توفرت هذه الثلاث الضمائر في محل الفاعل

كان من الضروري وضع حرف الـ(s)في الفعل الذي يلي الفاعل

Examples :-

أمثلة :-

He sings in his room

هو يغني في غرفته.

She eats the apple

هي تأكل التفاحة

It snows in Alaska

إنها تتلج في ألاسكا

إذا في جميع الأمثلة السابقة لاحظنا وجود حرف الـ(s)ملحوقا بالفعل المضارع والسبب؟؟

هو أن الفاعل هو إما He , She , it

أما الضمائر الأخرى فلا تتبع نفس القاعدة أي

We , they , I , you فإذا تبعها الفعل يوضع كما هو بدون إضافة حرف الـ(s)

2- الشرط الثاني: هو إذا كان الفاعل يعود على اسم مذكر أو مؤنث أو جماد أي غير عاقل. إذا في هذه الحالة نضيف حرف الـ(s) ملحقا بالفعل المضارع

أمثلة :-

Examples :-

Naser sings in his room

يغني ناصر في غرفته
إذا ناصر اسم يعود إلى شيء مذكر

Faten eats the apple

تأكل فاتن التفاحة.
إذا فاتن اسم يعود إلى مؤنث

The Internet stops suddenly

توقف الإنترنت فجأة
إذا الإنترنت اسم غير عاقل أو جماد.

ثانيا: Subject + verb + object

إذا فاعل ثم الفعل من غير إضافة حرف الـ(s) ثم المفعول به
وحتى نطبق هذه القاعدة لا بد من توفر الشرط التالي *

في حالة توفر الضمائر التالية في محل الفاعل وهي
I , you , they , we

أمثلة :-

Examples :-

They watch the T.V every day

هم يشاهدوا جهاز التلفاز يوميا

We watch the T.V every day

نحن نشاهد جهاز التلفاز يوميا.

You watch the T.V every day

أنت تشاهد جهاز التلفاز يوميا.

I watch the T.V every day

أنا أشاهد جهاز التلفاز يوميا.

إذا لا بد من تفادي خطأ وضع حرف الـ(s) فلا نقول:

.They watches the T.V every day

وممكن أن نضع الـ(s) لو كان بدل They وجود

He , She , it

متى نستخدم الفعل المضارع البسيط؟ When to use the present simple?

أولاً/ نستخدمه مع الحدث الذي يحدث عادة كروتين إما كل يوم أو كل أسبوع وهكذا

Actions which happen regularly (every day, every week, etc.).

أمثلة :-

هم يذهبون للمدرسة كل يوم They go to school every day
إذا الذهاب للمدرسة حدث من المعتاد عليه يوميا فهو روتين يومي.

ثانياً /الأشياء التي لا تتغير مثل (الحقائق العلمية ، الأفكار...)

أمثلة :-

تشرق الشمس من الشرق The sun rises from the east
وهذه حقيقة علمية لا تتغير فمن المتعارف عليه أن الشمس تشرق من الشرق

The earth goes round the sun
وهذا أيضا حقيقة علمية لا تتغير وهو أن الأرض تدور حول الشمس.

ثالثاً / يستخدم مع الأشياء التي عموما نعرف أنها صحيحة لا يختلف عليها اثنان

أمثلة :-

Nurses look after patients in hospitals.
تعتني الممرضات بالمرضى في المستشفيات وهذا شيء صحيح لا يختلف عليه اثنان.

Do / Does *

الفعل do يأخذ الضمائر التالية:

I , you , they ,we

أما الفعل does يأخذ الضمائر التالية:

He , she ,it

و لنفي حدث معين نضيف كلمة not إلى Do / Does

Do / Does+ not

أمثلة :-

I do not like rice

أنا لا أحب الأرز

She does not like rice

هي لا تحب الأرز

كيف نصيغ السؤال في المضارع البسيط؟ How to form questions in present simple?

مثال :-

Copper conducts electricity.

حينما نحول الجملة هذه إلى سؤال نضع الفعل في البداية ثم الفاعل

ونكمل بقية الجملة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام
إذا حسب القاعدة التالية:

V+Subject+the rest of the sentence?

فيصبح السؤال:

Does copper conduct electricity?

وقد لا يتوفر أصلا في الجملة الفعل المساعد لذلك نضيفه نحن في السؤال حسب ما يناسب الفعل إذا كان مفردا أو جمع.

مثال

They watch the T.V every day

فيصبح السؤال:

Do they watch the T.V every day?

* عادة نستخدم مع المضارع البسيط الظروف التالية:

Always, usually, often ,once ,twice ,three times ,daily ,every , normally.

ملاحظة:

Huda--is-----always careful. (be)

في هذه الحالة نعيد الفعل (be) الى الحالة الاصلية للفعل المضارع (am,is,are) حسب قواعد الجملة في هذه الجملة يكون (is).

The present perfect tense :

زمن المضارع التام

Form:

Subject+(have,has)+Verb(past participle)+com.

I,WE,Yoy,They+have

He,She,It+Has

Verb 1	Verb2	Verb3
Past simple	Present simple	Past participle
Work	Worked	Worked
Go	Went	Gone
Buy	Bought	Bought

Examples:

-He has bought a new car.

-He has eaten lunch.

Q/ what is the difference between the following pairs of sentences:

1.I lived in Mosul for ten years.

2.I have lived in Mosul for ten years.

1. زمن الجملة ماضي بسيط ودلالته ان الفعل بدأ و انتهى في الزمن الماضي اي انني عشت في مدينة الموصل و غادرتها.

2. زمن الجملة ماضي تام ودلالته ان الفعل بدأ في الزمن الماضي و لا زال مستمرا اي انني لا زلت اعيش في الموصل.

Usage:

1.An action started in the past and continuous to the present:

حدث بدأ في الزمن الماضي و مازال مستمرا لحد الان(الوقت الحاضر)

-I have lived in Mosul **for** ten year.

For: يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محسوبة و معناها لمدة

-I have lived in Mosul **since** 2015.

Since: يأتي بعدها نقطة زمنية محددة و معناها منذ

-He Has worked at a bank for six months.(use since)

-She has lived in Cairo for ten years.(use for)

2.An action happened in the past at unknown time.

حدث تم في الماضي في زمن غير محدد.

-Ali:Lets watch a film ()

-Ahmed:**I have seen it.**

-Ali:When?

-Ahmed:I **saw** it last week. زمن الجملة ماضي بسيط لان الفعل تم و انتهى.

3. Unfinished time:

وقت لم يتنه بعد و يأتي معه الكلمات التالية

(Today,This week,This month ,This year,So far,Until now, Before)

She has read five books this month.

I have watched this video a many times today.

They have only sold 20 tickets so far.

4.Life experience:

خبرات و تجارب الحياة في وقت سابق من دون تحديد وقت محدد لانك ما زلت حيا لتعيش تجارب جديد

-I have seen the pyramids.

-I have travelled to many places.

-I have been in Makkah.

لو كنا نتحدث عن ذكريات وتجارب شخص متوفي نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط.

-My great grandfather went to Makkah.

Q/ Explain the difference between the following pairs of sentences:

1.I have been in Makkah.

2.My great grandfather went to Makkah.

5.Actions completed in very recent past:

حدث تم منذ فترة زمنية قصيرة جدا و يكون مصحوبا بالكلمات التالية:
(recent,already,just)

-Would you like something to drink?

No thanks I have already had milk shake.

-Where is Ali?

He has just left.

6. Past action with a result in the present.

حدث في الماضي وتأثيره ما زال مستمرا حتى الان (الوقت الحاضر).

-I have lost my keys.

-he cannot play football because he has broken his leg.

Negation

Subject+Has,Have+not+verb(p.p.)+Com.

-I **have lived** in Cairo for ten years.

-I **have not lived** in Cairo for ten years.

-He has bought a new car.(negative)

-We have done our homework.(negative)

Question

Have ,Has+Subject+Verb(p.p.)+Com.

-He has studied business.(Question

-Has he studied business?

Yes ,he has studied business.

No, he has not studied business.

-The kids have slept.(Question)

(ever,never,yet)

تستخدم في زمن المضارع التام

Ever= at any time.

Never=Not at any time.

Never __negative for __ ever.

-I have never learned Spanish.

-He has never eaten meat.

-We have never been in Paris.

Ever:

لها اربعة استخدامات

1.Question:

-Have you ever seen a lion?

Yes, I have seen a lion in the Zoo.

No, I have never seen a lion before.

-Has he ever been to India? (answer with no)

2.Negative:

I have not ever been in Paris.(I have never been in Paris)

3.Superlative:

-This is the best birthday I have ever had.

-My phone is the most expensive thing I have ever bought.

4.The first time:

-This is the first time I have eaten sushi.

-This is the first time I have ever flown in a helicopter.

Yet:

معناها حتى الان و تأتي في نهاية الجملة للسؤال عن شئ متوقع حدوثه او نفي شئ متوقع حدوثه ولم يحدث لحد الان.

-Have you paid the bill yet?

No , I have not paid the bill yet.

Yes , I have already paid it.

Yes , I have paid it already.

-Has it stopped raining yet?(Answer with yes)(answer with no)