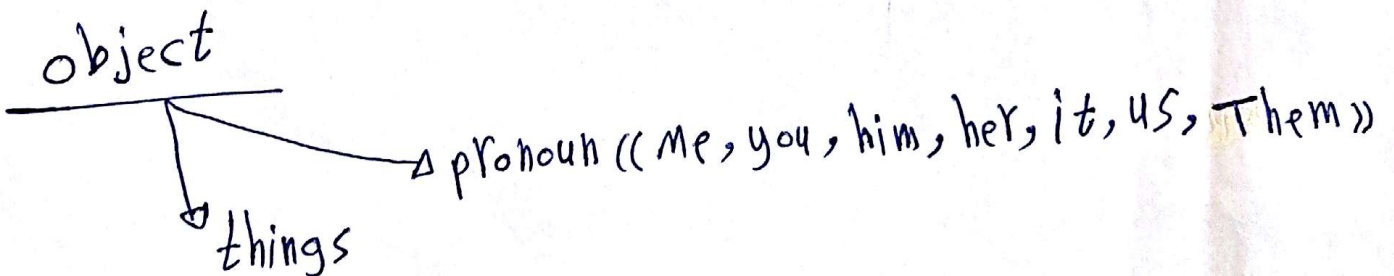
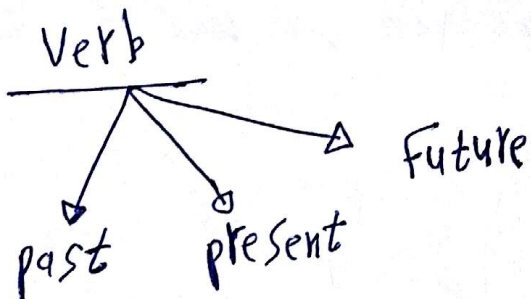
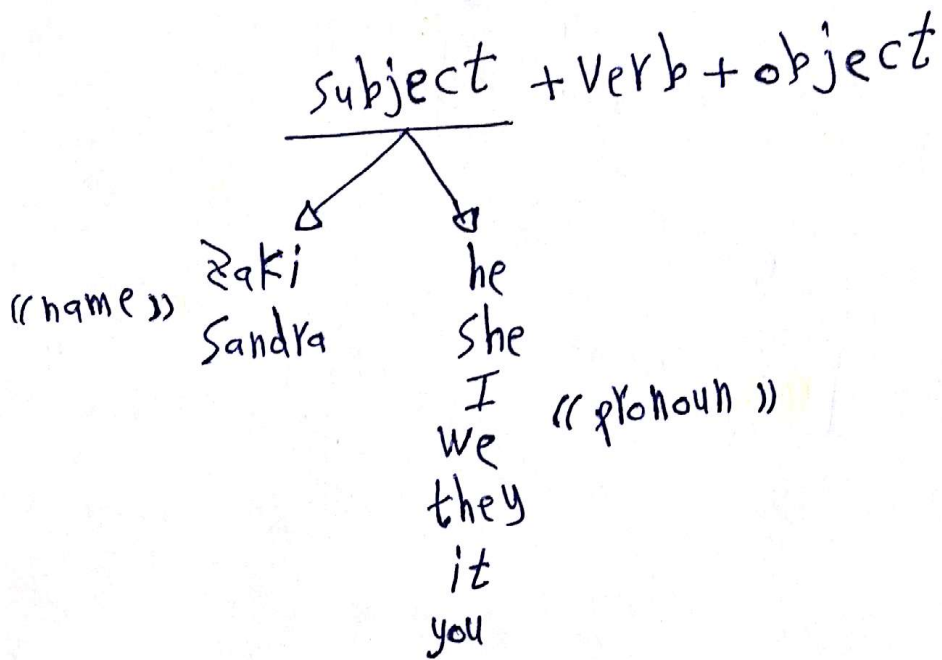


①

The sentence :



ex:

Zaki plays Football , He plays Football
subject verb object , pronoun verb object

②

<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
I	we
he	they
she	
it	you
you	

ex:

you hear me
subject verb object

I saw him
subject verb object

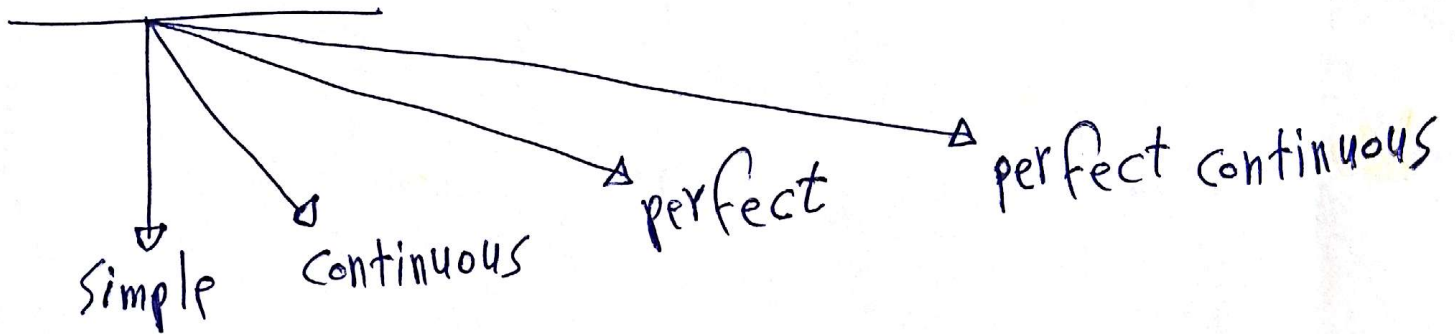
Sami saw them
subject verb object

We help them
subject verb object

③

Tenses:

present:



① present simple:

subject + verb + completion

(we)

(they)

(you)

(I)

subject + verbs + completion

(he)

(she)

(it)

verb is in present Tense

(4)

<u>present</u>	<u>past</u>	<u>past participle</u>
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forgive	forgave	forgiven
close	closed	closed
catch	caught	caught

ex:

I work in Cairo.
subject verb completion
(present simple)

He works in Riyadh.
subject verbs completion
(present simple)

water boils at 100 C.
subject verbs completion
(it) (present simple)

(5)

I wake up at 6:30 in the morning.

<u>The sun</u>	<u>rises</u>	<u>From the east.</u>
subject	verbs	completion
(it)	present	
	simple	

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعني	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
act	يتصرف - يمثل	acted	acted
add	يضيف	added	added
agree	يرافق	agreed	agreed
allow	يسمح	allowed	allowed
answer	يجيب	answered	answered
arrive	يصل	arrived	arrived
ask	يسأل - يطلب	asked	asked
awake	يوقظ	awoke	awoken
awake	يستيقظ	awaked	awaked
back	يرجع	backed	backed
bake	يخبز	baked	baked
bear	تلد	bore	born
bear	يتحمل	bore	borne
become	يصبح	became	become

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعني	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
believe	يعتقد	believed	believed
belong	يتتمي	belonged	belonged
blow	يفجر - يعصف	blew	blown
box	يلاكم - يعبيء	boxed	boxed
break	يكسر	broke	broken
brighten	يسطع	brightened	brightened
bring	يحضّر	brought	brought
build	يبنى	built	built
bump	يصادم	bumped	bumped
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
call	يسمي - ينادي	called	called
carry	يحمل	carried	carried
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
change	يغير	changed	changed
chase	يطارد	chased	chased
cheer	يتهيج	cheered	cheered
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
clean	ينظف	cleaned	cleaned
climb	يتسلق	climbed	climbed
close	يغلق	closed	closed
colour	يلون	coloured	coloured
come	يأتي	came	come
compare	يقارن	compared	compared
complete	يكمل	completed	completed
contain	يحتوي	cantained	contained
control	يسيطر علي	controlled	controlled
cook	يطهي	cooked	cooked

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
copy	ينسخ	copied	copied
correct	يصحح	corrected	corrected
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
count	يعد	counted	counted
cover	يغطي	covered	covered
crash	يتحطم	crashed	crashed
creak	يزيق	creaked	creaked
cross	يعبر - يشطب	crossed	crossed
cry	يصرخ - يبكي	cried	cried
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
dance	يرقص	danced	danced
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
die	يموت	died	died
dig	يحفر	dug	dug

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
dirty	يوسخ	dirtied	dirtied
divide	يقسم	divided	divided
do	يفعل	did	done
down	ينزل	downed	downed
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamed	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
drop	يسقط	dropped	dropped
dry	يجفف	dried	dried
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
end	ينتهي	ended	ended
enjoy	يتمتع	enjoyed	enjoyed
excite	يشير	excited	excited

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعني	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
exclaim	يهتف	exclaimed	exclaimed
excuse	يعتذر	excused	excused
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
favour	يؤيد	favoured	favoured
fear	يخاف	feared	feared
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
ferry	يعبر بالمعدية	ferried	ferried
fight	يجارب	fought	fought
fill	يملا	filled	filled
find	يجد	found	found
finish	ينهي	finished	finished
fish	يصطاد	fished	fished
fly	يطير	flew	flown

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
fold	يطوي	folded	folded
follow	يتبع	followed	followed
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten
forward	يرسل	forwarded	forwarded
frighten	يخيف	frightened	frightened
get	يحصل - ينال	got	gotten
get up	ينهض	got up	gotten up
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
govern	يحكم	governed	governed
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
guard	يحرس	guarded	guarded
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
head	يتصدر	headed	headed

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعني	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
help	يساعد	helped	helped
hide	يختبئ - يخفي	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hope	يأمل	hoped	hoped
hurry	يسرع	hurried	hurried
hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
imagine	يتخيل	imagined	imagined
include	يشمل	included	included
introduce	يقدم	introduced	introduced
invent	يخترع	invented	invented
invite	يدعو	invited	invited
irrigate	يروي	irrigated	irrigated

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
join	يربط	joined	joined
jump	يقفز	jumped	jumped
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
kick	يركل	kicked	kicked
kill	يقتل	killed	killed
know	يعرف	knew	known
land	يهبط	landed	landed
last	يدوم	lasted	lasted
laugh	يضحك	laughed	laughed
lay	يضع	laid	laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يترك	left	left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
lie	يكذب	lied	lied

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
lift	يرفع	lifted	lifted
light	بضيء - يشعل	lighted	lighted
like	يحب	liked	liked
listen	ينصت	listened	listened
live	يعيش - يقيم	lived	lived
lock	يقفل	locked	locked
look	ينظر	looked	looked
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
love	يحب	loved	loved
make	يصنع	made	made
marry	يتزوج	married	married
match	ينافس - يلائم	matched	matched
mean	يعني	meant	meant

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
measure	يقيس	measured	measured
meet	يقابل	met	met
melt	يذيب	melted	melted
mend	يصلح	mended	mended
milk	يحلب	milked	milked
mind	يلاحظ - يعني ب	minded	minded
miss	يخطيء - يفقد	missed	missed
mix	يخلط	mixed	mixed
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
name	يسمي	named	named
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
open	يفتح	opened	opened
order	يأمر	ordered	ordered
own	يملك	owned	owned

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
pack	يحزم	packed	packed
paint	يدهن	painted	painted
pass	يمر	passed	passed
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
phone	يهاتف	phoned	phoned
pinch	يقرص	pinched	pinched
plan	يخطط	planned	planned
play	يلعب - يعزف	played	played
please	يرضي	pleased	pleased
point	يشير	pointed	pointed
post	يرسل بالبريد	posted	posted
pour	يصب - يسكب	poured	poured
pray	يصلي	prayed	prayed
prefer	يفضل	preferred	preferred

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعال (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
prepare	يجهز - يعد	prepared	prepared
pretend	يتظاهر	pretended	pretended
pull	يسحب - يجر	pulled	pulled
push	يدفع إلى الأمام	pushed	pushed
put	يضع	put	put
question	يسأل	questioned	questioned
rain	تمطر	rained	rained
reach	يصل	reached	reached
read	يقرأ	read	read
realize	يدرك	realized	realized
remember	يتذكر	remembered	remembered
reply	يجيب	replied	replied
report	يبلغ	reported	reported
reward	يكافئ	rewarded	rewarded

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
right	يصحح	righted	righted
roll	يلف - يتدحرج	rolled	rolled
round	يدور	rounded	rounded
row	يمجدف - يتشاجر	rowed	rowed
run	يجري	ran	run
sail	يبحر	sailed	sailed
save	ينقذ	saved	saved
save	يدخر	saved	saved
saw	ينشر الخشب	sawed	sawed
say	يقول	said	said
score	يسجل	scored	scored
see	يري	saw	seen
seem	يبدو	seemed	seemed

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعال (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
sew	يخيط	sewed	sewed
shake	يصفاح	shook	shaken
shine	يلمع	shined	shined
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
shout	يصرخ	shouted	shouted
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
sign	يوقع - يمضي	signed	signed
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
smile	يبتسم	smiled	smiled
smoke	يدخن	smoked	smoked
sow	يذر - يزرع	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
splash	يرش	splashed	splashed
stand	يقف	stood	stood
start	يبدأ	started	started
stay	يقيم - يمكث	stayed	stayed
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
stop	يتوقف - يمنع	stopped	stopped
study	يدرس	studied	studied
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
talk	يتحدث	talked	talked
taste	يتذوق	tasted	tasted
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tell	يخبر	told	told
thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
tick	يتكك - يؤشر	ticked	ticked
tie	يربط	tied	tied
touch	يلمس	touched	touched
trace	يتتبع	traced	traced
travel	يسافر	travelled	travelled
try	يحاول	tried	tried
turn	يدير - يحرك	turned	turned

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفاعل (مضارع)	المعنى	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
use	يستخدم	used	used
visit	يزور	visited	visited
wait	ينتظر	waited	waited
wake	يقظ	woke	woken
walk	يمشي	walked	walked
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
wash	يغسل	washed	washed
watch	يشاهد	watched	watched
water	يروي - يسقي	watered	watered
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
weigh	يزن	weighed	weighed
welcome	يرحب	welcomed	welcomed
will	يرغب	willed	willed
win	يفوز	won	won

تصريف الأفعال فى اللغة الإنجليزية

present		past	past participle
الفعل (مضارع)	المعني	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
wink	يفغمز بعينه	winked	winked
wonder	يتعجب	wondered	wondered
work	يعمل	worked	worked
write	يكتب	wrote	written
wrong	يظلم	wronged	wronged

تصريف الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية

⑥

② present continuous:

subject + auxiliary verb + verb(ing) + completion



I → am

he
she } → is
it

we
they } → are
you

ex:

you are watching a video.
subject auxiliary verb verb(ing) completion

Salim is playing football.

7

③ present perfect!

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{you} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{they} \\ \text{I} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{pmatrix}$$

I have visited France before.

I have visited France before.

Subject Verb Completion

(past participle)

8

nada has seen that place 3 times.
subject verb completion
(past participle)

she has cooked the food.

you have done the work.

9

④ present perfect continuous:

subject + have + been + verb (ing) + completion

(you
we
they
I)

subject + has + been + verb (ing) + completion

(he
she
it)

ex:

I have been studying since 10 am.
subject verb(ing) completion

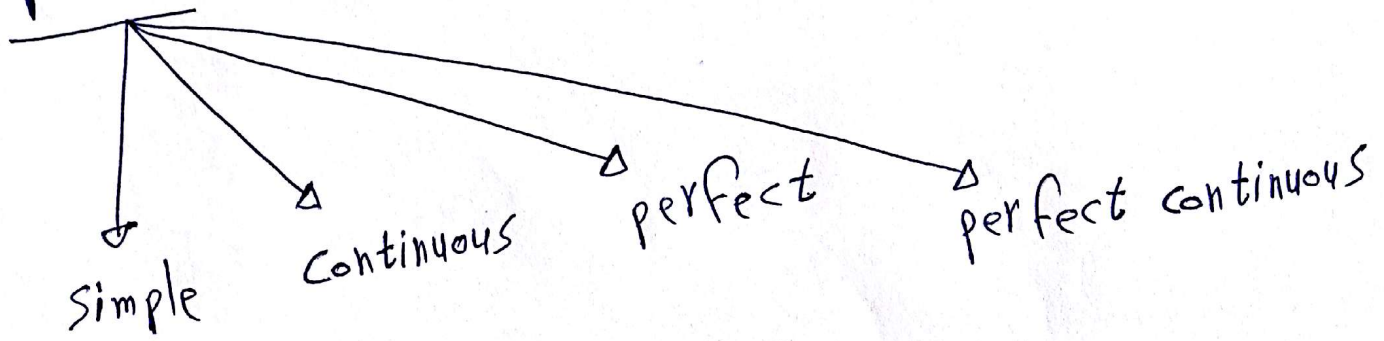
Raki has been studying since 10 am.

she has been playing video games for 3 hours.

you have been watching television for 2 hours.

we have been working for this company since 2010.

past:

① past simple:

subject + verb (past) + completion

ex:

I	studied	mathematics	yesterday.
subject	verb (past)	completion	

Zaki visited France last month.

she saw that movie last week.

we	played	football	yesterday.
subject	verb (past)	completion	

② past continuous:

subject + was + Verb(ing) + completion

(
I
he
she
it
)

subject + were + Verb(ing) + completion

(
we
they
you
)

ex:

I was watching television when I got mail.
subject Verb completion
(ing)

Zaki was walking home when he met ali.
subject Verb completion
(ing)

We were studying english when the manager entered us.
subject Verb completion
(ing)

they were playing football when the rain fell.

subject + was + Verb(ing) + completion

subject + were + Verb(ing) + completion

ex:

I	was	watching	television when I got mail.
subject		verb (ing)	completion

Zaki was walking home when he met ali.
subject Verb Completion
(ing)

We were studying English when the manager entered us.

subject verb (ing) completion

they were ^(ing) playing football when the rain fell.

④ past perfect continuous:

subject + had + been + verb(ing) + completion

(
he
she
it
I
we
they
you
)

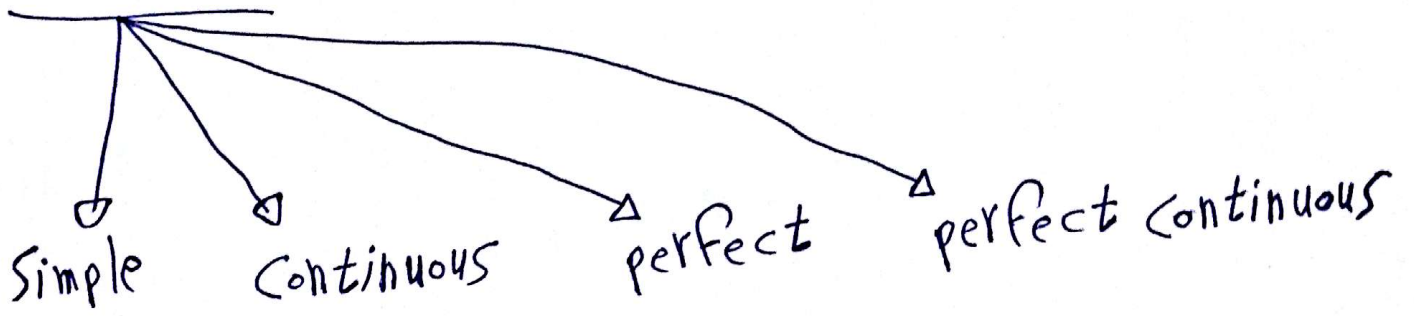
ex:

I had been living in baghdad, before I came to kirkuk.

he had been watching the television, before he ate the dinner.

we had been visiting the zoo, before we came to home.

Future:



① Future simple:

Subject + will + Verb + Completion

ex:

<u>I</u>	will	<u>watch</u>	<u>television.</u>
subject		verb	completion

you will play Football.

he will travel to Spain.

they will study Mathematics.

② Future Continuous:

Subject + will be + verb(ing) + completion

ex:

I will be working from 9-3 tomorrow.
 subject verb(ing) completion

she will be studying from 10-12 tomorrow.

he will be waiting for you when you arrive tomorrow.

It will be raining when you go shopping.

Subject + will have + Verb (past participle) + completion

ex:

I will have left before she comes home.

subject Verb
 (past participle)

completion

he will have cooked dinner by 6:30 pm.

we will have brought breakfast by 8:00 am.

(17)

④ future perfect continuous:

subject + will have been + verb (ing) + completion

ex:

We will have been waiting for 30 minutes,
when ali arrives.

they will have been talking for over an hour
by the time thomas arrives.

I will have been cooking dinner for an hour
by the time we eat.

Question words:

① who: is only used to refer to a person or people.

ex:

who is the best football player in the world?

who are those people over there?

who is calling?

who are you?

who wants coffee?

② where : is used to refer to a place or a location.

ex:

Where is the library?

Where do you live?

Where do you go after work?

Where is my book?

Where are you from?

Where are my clothes?

③ when: is used to refer to a time or an occasion.

ex:

when does the store open?

when is your birthday?

when can I go on vacation?

when do you eat dinner?

when do you use an umbrella?

when do you finish work?

when are the banks open?

(21)

④ why: is used to obtain an explanation or a reason.

ex:

why are you angry?

why are they always late?

why do you want to learn English?

why did you buy that car?

why are you going to Madrid?

why did you choose this shirt?

⑤ what: is used to refer to specific information about something.

ex:

What is your name?

What do you want for dinner?

What television programs do you watch?

What languages do you speak?

What are your hobbies?

What time is it?

Use of (since, for)

① Since: is followed by a certain point of time.
If a verb follows (since), it may be past simple, but the main verb is usually present perfect.

EX:

Since one o'clock.

Since half past two o'clock.

Since Sunday.

Since July.

Since 1973.

Since last winter.

Since last Friday.

Since last May.

Since last month.

Since last week.

Since yesterday.

Since the end of the war.

Since Christmas.

Since breakfast.

Since the beginning of the month.

(24)

I have not called on him since he arrived in Baghdad.

He has not sent me a letter since he lived in Cairo.

② For: is used to express a period time. It may be used with all tenses such as the present perfect, simple past or Future.

EX:

For half an hour.

For one hour.

For one day.

For ten weeks.

For five minutes.

For two hours.

For four years.

For five months.

For several years.

For a few days.

(25)

For many nights.

For the last nine months.

For the last three weeks.

For a long time

For ages.

For hours.

For years.

For months.

The doctor has been in the hospital for five hours.

Mr. James lived in Italy for eleven months.

I haven't received a fax from him for a week.

Vivian is going to study medicine for six years.

(26)

Note: When there is blank after time, we put ago in the blank and the verb in sentence that contain (ago) is always in past tense.

EX:

The satellite started sending back TV programmes a few months ago.

Two days ago I saw a film called 'open sesame!'.

Singular and Plural

1- To form the plural number of a noun, add (s) to the singular.

Ex:

girl : girls , door : doors , month : months , gate : gates , clock : clocks

2- If the noun ends in (s),(x),(ch),(sh) the plural is formed by adding (es) to singular.

Ex:

glass : glasses , box : boxes , watch : watches , dish : dishes ,
toothbrush : toothbrushes

Note that special cases are not subject to the rule:

fez : fezzes , quiz : quizzes

3- a) If the noun ends in (y) and the (y) is preceded by a vowel letter(u,o,i,e,a), the plural is formed by adding (s) to the singular.

Ex:

day : days , key : keys , boy : boys , Sunday : Sundays

b) But if the (y) is preceded by a consonant letter, the plural is formed by changing the (y) into (ies).

Ex:

lady : ladies , baby : babies , fly : flies , penny : pennies

4- If the noun ends in (f,fe), the plural is formed by changing (f,fe) into (ves).

Ex:

knife : knives , wife : wives , leaf : leaves

Note that special cases are not subject to the rule:

belief : beliefs , handkerchief : handkerchiefs , chief : chiefs , hoof :
hoofs , dwarf : dwarfs , proof : proofs , grief : griefs , roof : roofs
gulf : gulfs , safe : safes

5- The following nouns have irregular plurals:

Ex:

man : men , tooth : teeth , ox : oxen , woman : women , foot : feet ,
mouse : mice , child : children , goose : geese , louse : lice , penny :
pence , fireman : firemen , fisherman : fishermen , gentleman :
gentlemen , linesman : linesmen

6- Some nouns have the same form in both singular and plural.

Ex:

sheep : sheep , deer : deer , fish : fish (or) fishes , aircraft : aircraft ,
dozen : dozen

7- a) If the noun ends in (o) and the (o) is preceded by a vowel letter, the plural is formed by adding (s) to the singular.

Ex:

radio : radios , zoo : zoos , studio : studios

b) If the noun ends in (o) and the (o) is preceded by a consonant letter, the plural is generally (not always) formed by adding (es) to the singular.

Ex:

buffalo : buffaloes , Eskimo : Eskimoes , cargo : cargoes (or) cargos ,
commando : commandoes (or) commandos , halo : haloes (or) halos ,
hero : heroes , volcano : volcanoes , tomato : tomatoes , potato :
potatoes , zero : zeroes , motto : mottoes (or) mottos , mango :
mangoes (or) mangos , mosquito : mosquitoes (or) mosquitos

Note that special cases are not subject to the rule:

casino : casinos , piano : pianos , jumbo : jumbos , rhino : rhinos , kilo
: kilos , silo : silos , photo : photos

8- The following nouns are always singular:

news , furniture , information , dirt , luggage , advice , character ,
brains , machinery

9- The following nouns are always plural:

trousers , goods , people , police , cattle , glasses , shoes , scissors
, socks

10- Adjectives have no plural form.

Ex:

rich , new , poor , old , beautiful , bad , tall , short , strong , sad
, weak

11- The following pronouns have plural form:

this : these , that : those , is : are , (he,she,it) : they , was : were , I :
we , I am : we are , my : our , mine : ours , your : your , (his,her,its) :
their , (he,she,it) + verbs : they + verb , (he,she,it) + has : they + have ,
(he,she,it) + doesn't : they + don't , (he,she,it) + is : they + are , I was :
we were , I have : we have

Ex: Make these sentences plural:

This watch is mine.

These watches are ours.

I am ready now.

We are ready now.

He was looking at the lion.

They were looking at the lion.

12- The sentence which contains (a,an) in plural form, omit (a,an).

Ex: Make these sentences plural:

I have a toothbrush.

We have toothbrushes.

An eye is blue or brown.

Eyes are blue or brown.

Job and Place of Work

Job	Place of Work
Waiter	Restaurant
Programmer	Office
Engineer	Company
Housewife	Home
Doctor	Hospital
Nurse	Hospital
Farmer	Farm
Builder	Building Site
Teacher	School
Bus Driver	Roads
Taxi Driver	Roads
Judge	Court
Accountant	Bank
Pilot	Airplane
Police Officer	Police Station
Dentist	Dental Clinic
Baker	Bakery
Postman	Post Office