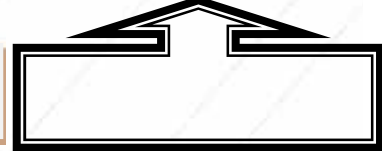


English For All Ages

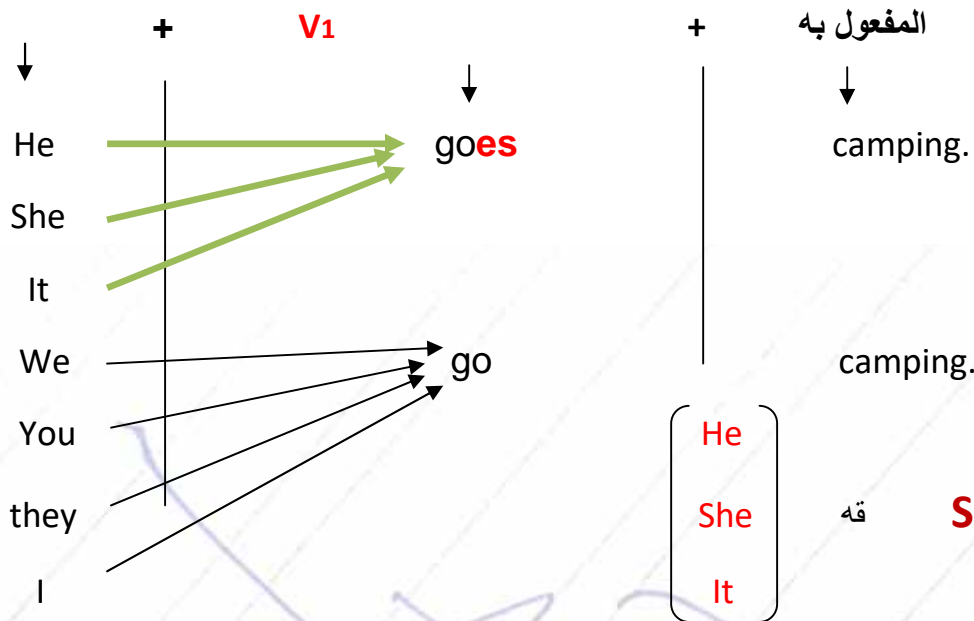
Basic Grammar For Starters

قواعد اللغة للمبتدئين <https://awa2el.net/ar/anas-al-masri>

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Object pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I	my	Me	Mine
He	His	Him	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	Its	It	Its
We	Our	Us	Ours
You	Your	You	Yours
They	Their	Them	theirs



Present simple



بعض الأفعال بدل أن نضيف
es كما تنص القاعدة ، نضيف

الأفعال تشمل ماينتهي ب

O, ch, sh , x , ss

Pass → passes

Watch → watches

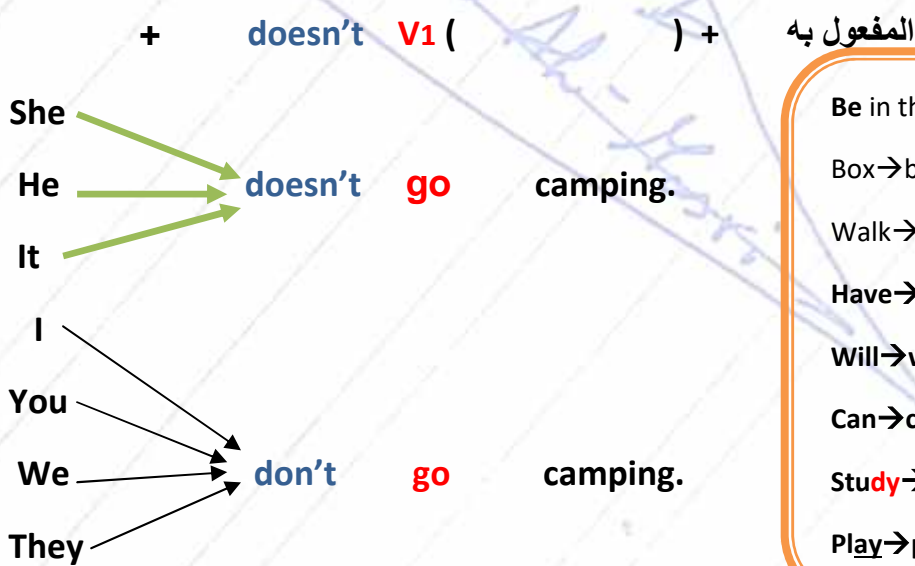
Wash → washes

Do → does, go → goes

Box → boxes

الفعل المضارع نضيف بنهايته **S** فقه

()
(Negative)



Be in the present: is am are

Box → boxes

Walk → walks

Have → has (has X)

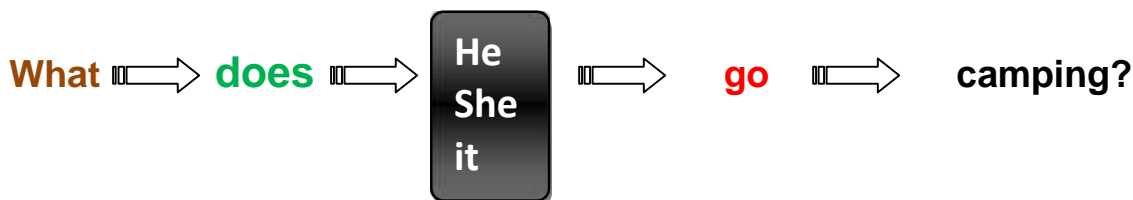
Will → will

Can → can

Study → studies

Play → plays

()
(Question)



Present Continuous

Subject +
 IS
AM
ARE
 + V₁-**ing** + Object.

Positive: Sami **is** playing football.
 Negative: Sami **is not** playing football.
 Question: **Is** Sami playing football?
 Answering: yes, Sami **is**.
 No, Sami **isn't**.

-ing form:

- Come → coming
- Begin → beginning
- Travel → travelling
- Keep → keeping
- Stop → stopping
- Stay → staying

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Habits, Routines: عادات تتكرر بانتظام He goes to work every day	Ongoing actions : أحداث آنية تحدث الآن وتستمر He is going to work now.
Facts : حقائق عامة أو علمية The sun rises from the east. People like coffee in the morning.	Temporal Action: أحداث مؤقتة He is working late. Sami is working in a restaurant this week.
Every day, each month, usually, always, often, sometimes, never, rarely, seldom, regularly, normally, first, then,	at the moment, at this moment, today, tonight, this evening, this Monday, this week, now, right now, listen!, look!, quiet!, while.

Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present: be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want, understand, taste, look: يبدو

Everybody, anybody, nobody, everyone, anyone, no one, everything, anything, nothing, everywhere, anywhere.....

هؤلاء الكلمات والتي تقع غالباً كفاعل تعامل معاملة المفرد الغائب (الضمير الثالث المفرد) **those are treated as third personal pronouns**

PAST SIMPLE

	+		+	المفعول به
He		went		camping
She				
It				
We				
You				
They				

لتحويله إلى الماضي نضيف بنهايته الحرفين (ed)

()	+	didn't V1	()	+	المفعول به
(Negative)					
He		didn't go			camping

()	+	did	+		+		+
(Question)							
Where		did		he		go	camping?

- عند إضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي المنتهي بـ **y** قبلها حرف صامت (ساكن غير علة) تُقلب **y** إلى **i** ثم نضيف **ed**.

- عند إضافة (ed) للفعل **travel** نضاعف الحرف **L** أي يصبح **travelled**.

- بوجود الفعل المساعد (did) في أي جملة (نفي أو السؤال) يكون الفعل الأساسي بالتصريف الأول **V1** (مصدر أو

مضارع مجرد من أحرف الزيادة: **ed, ing, s**)

- يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن حدث وقع في الماضي مع تحديد زمن وقوعه.

V1	V2	V1	V2
(غير نظامي)	ماضيه	()	ماضيه
Make	made	Watch	watched
See	saw	Laugh	laughed
Come	came	Tidy	Tidied
Do	did	Carry	carried
Be (is, am, are)	Was, was, were	Play	played
Have	Had	Stay	stayed
Eat	Ate	Look	looked
Go	Went	Wash	washed
drive	Drove	Sew	Sewed
hit	hit	Use	used
Buy	bought	Travel	Travelled
Cut	Cut	Study	studied

What		When	
Where	أين	Who	
How	كيف	Why	
Yesterday		Last week	
Last year	السنة الماضية	Last month	الشهر الماضي
Last summer	الصيف الماضي	In the past	

Past simple

Subject + V₂ + Object

↓ ↓ ↓
Sami played football

Regular Verbs

Verb 1 : base form	Verb 2: past
Play	Played
Stay	Stayed
Study	Studied
Walk	walked

Irregular Verbs

V ₁	V ₂	V ₁	V ₂
Do	Did	Go	Went
Be (is, am, are)	Was, were		
Have/ has	had		
Will	Would		
Can	Could		
Shall	should		

() + **didn't** **V1** () + المفعول به
(Negative)

He **didn't** **go** camping

() + **did** + + +
(Question)

Where **did** he go camping?

- عند إضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي المنتهي ب **y** قبلها حرف صامت (ساكن غير علّة) تَقَلب **y** إلى **i** ثم نضيف **ed**

- عند إضافة (ed) للفعل **travel** نضاعف الحرف **L** أي يصبح : **travelled**

- بوجود الفعل المساعد (did) في أي جملة (نفي أو السؤال) يكون الفعل الأساسي بالتصريف الأول **V1** (مصدر أو مضارع مجرد من أحرف الزيادة: ed, ing, s)

- يُستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن حدثٍ حدث في الماضي مع ذكر زمن حدوثه.

- نستخدم الظروف التالية () :

Three years ago, two minutes ago, in 1999, in 2010, yesterday, last week, last month,

Past Continuous

Form:

sub. + $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{was} \\ \text{Were} \end{array} \right) + V_1\text{-ing} + \text{obj.}$

Usage:

USE1: A longer action in the past was interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past.

حدث مستمر في الماضي وقاطعه حدث آخر في الماضي

-)] I **was watching** TV when she called.
-)] When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
-)] While we **were having** the picnic, it started to rain.

USE2: past action with specific time that continued to some period.

-)] Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
-)] At midnight, we **were still driving** through the desert.

USE 3 Parallel Actions (synchronized)

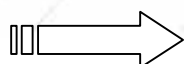
أحداث متزامنة في الماضي

Examples:

-)] I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
-)] While Sami **was reading**, Sameera **was watching** television.
-)] **Were you listening** while he **was talking**?

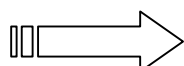
While vs. When:

While

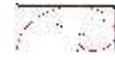


Past **continuous** or present continuous.

When



Past **simple** or present simple.



	(Be)	going to	S , ing, ed
I	am	going to	V ₁
He She It	is	going to	V ₁
You We They	are	going to	V ₁

			going to
I	am	not	going to
He She It	is	<u>not</u>	going to
You We they	are	not	going to

في الحالات التالية:

نستخدم صيغة be going to

(1) نية القيام بشيء. Intentions.....

(2) التوقعات مستقبلية مع دليل. Predictions with evidence.....

COMPARATIVES

وتأتي بمعنى المقارنة بين جسمين اشتركا بنفس الصفة لكن أحدهما غلب على الآخر بتلك الصفة.

Noun (subject) + verb+ comparative adjective+ *than*+ noun (object).

كلمات من مقطع واحد: One syllable

Adjective	Comparative with <i>er</i>	examples
Fast	Faster	This man is faster than the that man
Slow	Slower	This boy is slower than the girl
Big	Bigger	This blue table is bigger than the red one
Small	Smaller	This table is smaller than the other one
Large	Larger	My home is larger than her home
High	Higher	My house is higher than hers

An adjective ends with a **consonant after a vowel** → we double the consonant and add *er*

، نضعّف حرف الساكن ثم نضيف *er*

الصفة التي تنتهي

Adjective	Comparative with <i>er</i>	examples
Big	Bigger	This blue table is bigger than the red one
Fat	Fatter	
Sad	Sadder	

Adjective with <i>y</i> end	Comparative <i>y</i> → <i>ier</i>	examples
Happy	Happier	
Busy	Busier	
Easy	Easier	

Two or more syllables:

كلمات من أكأ من مقطع

Adjective	Comparative with <i>more/less</i>	examples
Beautiful	More beautiful	
Expensive	Less expensive	The red hat is more expensive than that.
Clever	More clever	She is more clever than him
Important	Less important	
Pleased	More pleased	

Irregular adjectives:

الصفات غير نظامية

Adjective	Comparative	examples
Many/ much	More	
Little	Less	
Good	Better	
Far	Farther	
Bad	Worse	

SUPERLATIVES

وتأتي بمعنى صيغة التفضيل بحيث مجموعة أشياء اشأ كت بصفة ما، وإحداهم ط بتلك الصفة عن الآخرين.

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).

One syllable: كلمات من مقطع واحد

Adjective	Superlative with <i>est</i>	examples
Fast	The Fastest	The light is the fastest thing so far.
Slow	The Slowest	Turtles are the slowest animals I know.
Big	The Biggest	
Small	The Smallest	
Large	The Largest	My home is the largest one in our neighborhood.
High	The Highest	This building is the highest one of all.
Tall	The tallest	The Nile is the tallest river in the world

An adjective ends with a **consonant after a vowel** → we double the consonant and add *est*

، نضعف حرف الساكن ثم نضيف *est*

الصفة التي تنتهي

Adjective	Comparative with <i>er</i>	examples
Big	The Biggest	The blue table is the biggest one of them all.
Fat	The Fattest	
Sad	The Saddest	

Adjective with <i>y</i> end	Comparative <i>y</i> → <i>iest</i>	examples
Happy	The Happiest	Those who please God are the happiest of all mankind.
Busy	The Busiest	This hour is the busiest
Easy	The Easiest	

Two or more syllables:

كلمات من أكأ من مقطع

Adjective	Comparative with <i>the most / the least</i>	examples
Beautiful	The most beautiful	
Expensive	The least expensive	The red hat is more expensive than that.
Clever	The most clever	She is more clever than him
Important	The least important	
Pleased	The most pleased	

Irregular adjectives:

الصفات غير نظامية

Adjective	Comparative	examples
Many/ much	The most	
Little	The least	
Good	The best	He is the best of them all
Far	The farthest	My house the farthest one of yours
Bad	The worst	

Modals

Ability : القيام به أو ليس باستطاعتك فعله	Can/can't, could/couldn't, was able to/will be able to
Permission:	Can I, May I, could I:
Request:	Can you, could you , would you
Obligation:	Must/mustn't , have to/had to /will have to (external obligation), need to
Possibility: الإمكانية	May, might, could
Deduction:	Must: مستحيل , من غير الممكن: بالتأكيد أنه, لا بد أنه, can't: مستحيل
Probability: الاحتمالية	could
Deduction:	Must → 100%..... Might → 50%can't → 0% may
Not obligated: Not necessary: ليس بالضروري	Don't have to/won't have to/didn't have to, don't need to
Advice, recommendation نصيحة ، توصية	Should/shouldn't → 75%
Prohibition:	Mustn't, can't (not permitted)