

المضارع التام The Present Perfect

1. متى نستخدم المضارع التام؟

نستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا إلى وقتنا الحاضر.

مثال: I **have lived** in this town for 10 years.

أسكن في هذه المدينة لمدة عشر سنوات.

(في هذا المثال الحدث بدأ قبل عشر سنوات و مازال مستمرا إلى الآن)

My father **has worked** in the same factory since 1984.

والدي يعمل في نفس المصنع منذ 1984.

(نفس الشيء في هذا المثال. أبي بدأ العمل في هذا المصنع سنة 1984 و مازال يعمل فيه حتى الآن).

2) كيف يتكون المضارع التام؟ (نأخذ فعل play كمثال)

يتكون المضارع التام بوضع **have / has + past participle**

I	have	played
You	have	played
He	has	played
She	has	played

It	has	played
We	have	played
You	have	played
They	have	played

(3) كيف يتكون النفي في المضارع التام؟ (نأخذ فعل play كمثال)

يتكون النفي في المضارع التام بوضع كلمة **not** بين **have/has** و **past participle**

I	have	not	played
You	have	not	played
He	Has	not	played
She	Has	not	played
It	has	not	played
We	have	not	played
You	have	not	played
They	have	not	played

(4) كيف نطرح السؤال في المضارع التام؟ (نأخذ فعل play كمثال)

يتكون السؤال في المضارع التام بوضع **have/has** مكان الفاعل و الفاعل مكان **have/has**

Have	I	Played?
Have	you	Played?
Has	he	Played?
Has	She	Played?
Has	it	Played?
Have	we	Played?
Have	you	Played?
Have	they	Played?

ملاحظة: يمكن أن نستخدم الصيغة الكاملة لكلمة **have/has** أو الصيغة المختصرة /**ve** (**'s**).

مثلاً: يمكننا أن نقول:

I **'ve** played football. أو I **have** played football .

He **'s lived** here for a long أو He **has lived** here for a long time.
time.



قاعدة if conditional

حتى يتم فهم قاعدة if conditional يجب على الدارس ان يكون على معرفة بهذه القواعد



اولا : ان الفعل في المضارع البسيط اي simple present عبارة عن الفعل او الفعل + حرف s

verb + s

examples: read - writes - rains etc



ثانيا : ان الافعال بعد الـ

modals (will- would - shall - should - can - could - may - might - must)

تبقى كما هي و لا تتغير اي لا تضيف لها s او ed او ing

will + verb

examples: will read, would play



ثالثا past participle : هو نوع من الافعال يستعمل مع perfect tenses و passive و بعض حالات الـ conditionals

و الـ past participle يتكون من verb + ed لو كان الفعل من الافعال العادية regular

example: past participle of walk = walked

past participle of decide = decided

اما اذا كان الفعل من الافعال الشاذة irregular فعندها عليك حفظ الـ past participle لكل فعل

example: past participle of eat = eaten

past participle of run = run

past participle of buy = bought

لرؤية كل الافعال الشاذة و past participle



رابعا : ان الفعل الماضي في اللغة الانجليزية يكون عبارة عن verb + ed اذا كان الفعل regular

example: walk = walked

play = played

introduce = introduced

اما اذا كان الفعل irregular فعندها عليك ايضا ان تكون على معرفة بشكل الفعل في الماضي لأن كل فعل له شكله الخاص في صيغة الماضي

example: run = ran

catch = caught

draw = drew

drive = drove

خامسا: ان الفعل في past perfect عبارة عن had + past participle of the verb

example: had eaten

had watched

had done

نأتي الان لشرح حالات الشرط او if conditional

الحالة الأولى (First Case)

infinitive + **Present Simple, will + If**

تستخدم لحدث مطابق للواقع، أي أن الشخص يذاكر بالفعل، و لكي نربط مذاكرته في الحاضر بالنتيجة في المستقبل نستخدم الحالة الأولى.

For Example:-

If he studies hard, he will succeed

الحالة الثانية (Case Second)

infinitive + **Past Simple, would + If**

تستخدم للتعبير عن افتراض في الحاضر، أي أن الشخص لا يذاكر في الحاضر و لكننا نفترض أنه إن يذاكر في الحاضر، سوف ينجح.

:For Example

If he studied hard, he would succeed

الحالة الثالثة (Case Third)

P.P + **have Perfect, would Past + If**

تستخدم للتعبير عن افتراض في الماضي، أي أن الشخص لم يذاكر في الماضي و أنه رسب. بمعنى أنه لو كان قد ذاكر لكان قد نجح.

∴:For Example

If he had studied hard he would have succeeded

Examples

If you invite her ,she will come

If it remained fine, we would go for a swim

-

If I had met him , I would have told him the truth.



للسؤال عن اسم مفرد نقول

* What is this?

This is + المفرد or It is + المفرد .

*What is this? It's a purse.

للسؤال عن اسم جمع نقول:-

* What are these/ they?

They are + اسم جمع or These are + اسم جمع

What are they?

They are sunglasses.

للإخبار عن المادة الخام المصنوع منها الشيء:-

المادة الخام + is/ are + made of + الشيء

Ex:

- 1- The book is made of paper.
- 2- The purse is made of leather.
- 3- The shelves are made of wood.

للسؤال عن المادة الخام المصنوع منها الشيء؟

What is / are+ الشيء made of?

Ex:-

*What is the bag made of? Plastic.

*What are the shoes made of? Leather.

السؤال عن الشيء المصنوع من المادة الخام نقول :-

What is / are+ made of + المادة الخام

Ex:-

*Are the scissors made of metal?

Yes, they are.

*Is the statue made of glass?

No, it isn't. It is made of stone.

المادة	الشيء
Leather	Purse
Leather	Shoes
Cotton	T-shirt
Paper	Aeroplane
Wood	Pencil
Stone	Statue
Plastic	Helmet
Metal	Scissors
Glass	Window
wood	shelves

توجد مجموعة من الأسماء التي تعامل معاملة الجمع وبالتالي يتبعها فعل جمع ومنها

- (shoes- socks – boots – sandals
- slippers – glasses – sunglasses
- scissors – shorts – trousers pants
- jeans)
- * The shoes are (√)
- * The glasses is ()

Who من للعاقل :-

عند السؤال (who) عن الفاعل العاقل نحذف الفاعل ونضع (who) ثم باقي الجملة ثم علامة ؟

Ex:

* What colour is the dress?

It is red.

*What colour are the shoes?

They are black.

للتعبير عن الاستطاعة وعدم الاستطاعة نقول:-

can + inf. (المصدر)	يستطيع بالحاضر
can't + inf. (المصدر)	لايستطيع بالحاضر
could + inf. (المصدر);-	كان يستطيع بالماضي
couldn't + inf. (المصدر)	كان لايستطيع بالماضي

خلي بالك : اي فعل ناقص + "do" to V . يأتي بعده المصدر بدون أي إضافات وبدون to.

Ex:

1. I can count to ten in Chinese.
2. We can use the atlas to find information.
3. I can't speak French.
4. He could walk.
5. She couldn't talk.
6. The crow couldn't sing.
- 7- The fox could see the cheese in the crow's beak .^٧

المصدر + could /couldn't + الفاعل ، العمر + Was/were + الفاعل + When

المصدر + couldn't + but - ____ could + الفاعل
المصدر + could + but - ____ couldn't + الفاعل
المصدر + can't + but - ____ can + الفاعل
المصدر + can + but - ____ can't + الفاعل

Ex:

*What could Umm Kulthum do when she was seven?

She could sing, read and write.

*At two, Taha Hussein could see, but he couldn't read Or write.

المصدر + Could + الفاعل → Yes، الفاعل could
المصدر + Couldn't + الفاعل → NO، الفاعل Couldn't

Ex :

Could you take photos when you were five? **No, I couldn't**

Ex: Could you ride a bike when you were seven?

Yes, I could ride a bike when I was seven.

Ex: How often do you go to the cinema?

*I always go to the cinema on Monday.

*I never go to the cinema on Sunday.

*I sometimes go to the cinema on Friday.

*Ali is a good student. He always comes to school early. He is never late for it.

How often?

أبدا + never + الفاعل

دائما + always + الفاعل

أحيانا + sometimes + الفاعل

Ex:

1. There is a book on the table.
2. There are prizes for your good work this year.
3. There was a pen on the table.
4. There were boys playing football.
5. Let's make pancakes for dessert.
6. We should recycle old things.
7. We should go to bed early.
8. We shouldn't waste things.
- 9- You shouldn't go to bed late. .٩

لماذا تسأل عن السبب ؟ Why
Because+ الفاعل + مساعد .
To+ المصدر

Ex:

*Why did the crow dropped the cheese?

Because he opened his beak to sing.

*Why do you go to school?

I go to school to learn./ I go to school because I want to learn.

*Why should you do exercise everyday?

Because I want to keep fit. / To keep fit.

*Why was the crow foolish?

Because he couldn't sing and he dropped the cheese.

هل تود أن ----- ؟ ؟ المصدر to+ Would you like

Yes, please.

Yes, I'd like to.

Yes, I'd love to.

القبول

No, thanks.

No, thank you.

No, I wouldn't.

الرفض

Ex:

*Would you like to go Alexandria?

Yes, please.

No, thanks.

*Would you like to play the piano?

No, thank you.

When ?

It's on the -----

When is your birthday? It's on the twelfth of March.

When is Mother's Day?

It's on the twenty-first of March. / It's on the 21st March.

الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدود , Countable and Uncountable Noun

الاسماء المعدودة: هي الاسماء التي يمكن ان تجمع مثل كتاب نقول كتابين ---ثلاثة
One book, two books, three booksetc.

الاسماء غير معدودة: هي الاسماء التي لا يمكن جمعها فتعامل معاملة المفرد

(money, flour, information) is

(music, money, information, furniture.....) الاشياء

(sugar, rice , flour, butter) الاطعمة

(tea, milk, juice , water , oil) السوائل

(glass, cotton, plastic, wood) بعض المواد الخام

Ex :

*Cotton is white.

*Honey has a good taste.

*There was little juice in the bottle.

الأسماء التي تعد	الأسماء التي لا تعد
Many	Much
Too many	Too much
How many+ المعداد (اسم الجمع)	الكمية (اسم المفرد)+ How much

Ex:

*How many eggs do you need?

I need 3 eggs.

*How much milk do you need?

I need 2 bottles.

a bottle of	water, oil , milk	زجاجة من
a bag of	cotton, rice, sugar, flour	كيس من
a jar of	honey, jam, olives	مرطبان من
a packet of	tea, biscuits, butter	باكيت من
a tube of	toothpaste	فنجان من
a cup of	milk, tea, coffee	علبة من
a tin of	fish, olives	انبوب من
a kilo of	rice, butter, sugar	كيلو من
half a kilo of	flour, cheese	نصف كيلو من
a bar of	soap, chocolate	قطعة (مستطيلة) من
a bunch of	grapes, flowers	باقة او عنقود من

There are two bottles of milk on the table.

How many bottles of milk are there on the table? Two.

How much milk is there on the table? Two bottles.