

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 الفعل المضارع البسيط , من أفعال (to be), فإننا نستخدم أفعال (to be) في جمل النفي والتأكيد :

Pronouns الضمائر	Affirmative التأكيد	Negative النفي		Interrogative الاستفهام	
		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 بـ (s) بعض الكلمات قد تنتهي (es) أو (ies) :

• 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 (o , x , sh , ch , ss , zz) , وكان الفاعل مفرد (He , She , it) , فإننا نضيف لنهاية الفعل (es) :

Examples : ^{s v} She goes to school at 7 o'clock every day .

^{s v} He does his homework daily .

^{s v} The Blender mixes the mixture .

^{s v} He fixes the cars at his garage .

^{s v} She smashes the ice .

^{s v} The washer washes our clothes .

^{s ad/t v} She always watches TV .

^{s v} The school bus reaches my house at 2 o'clock .

^{s v} He possesses a big shop in Al -Salt .

^{s ad/t v} The school bus usually passes by my house .

^{s ad/F 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 انتهى 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 انتهى 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 .

- Adverb of frequency in simple present tense and their percentage of occurrence as follow :

▪ ظروف التكرار ونسب حدوثها في الفعل المضارع البسيط (إذا وجدت إحدى هذه الظروف في الجملة , فإنه تحدد نوع الفعل في الجملة وهو المضارع البسيط) وهي كما يلي :

- General idea of how often the action takes place:

▪ فكرة عامة عن عدد مرات تكرار حدوث الفعل :

- 100% always, constantly, continuously, habitually.

▪ نسبة حدوث 100% (دائما , بشكل ثابت , بشكل مستمر , بشكل اعتيادي)

- 90% usually, normally, mostly, regularly

▪ نسبة حدوث 90% (في العادة , بشكل اعتيادي , في الغالب , بشكل اعتيادي)

- 75% frequently, generally, repeatedly

▪ نسبة حدوث 75% (بشكل متكرر , بشكل عام , بشكل متكرر)

- 60% often

▪ نسبة حدوث 60% (في العادة)

- 50% sometimes

• نسبة حدوث 50% (أحيانا)

- 40% occasionally, sporadically

• نسبة حدوث 40% (في المناسبات , بشكل متقطع)

- 20% rarely, seldom, infrequently

• نسبة حدوث 20% (بشكل نادر , نادرا , بشكل غير متكرر)

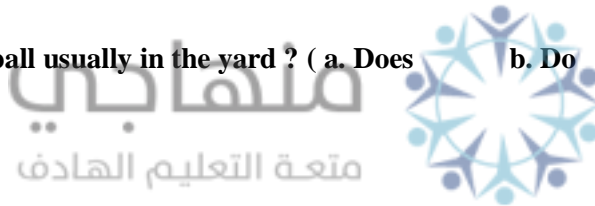
- 0% never

• نسبة حدوث 0% (أبد)

Exercises :

Exercise Number One :

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)



Exercise Number Two :

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

1. ***She writes an English homework daily .***

❖ ***Interrogative:*** _____

❖ ***Answer : Yes,*** _____.

No , _____.

Negative: _____

Present continuous

المضارع المستمر

❖ **Present continuous**: we use this verb to tell that the action is still happening to the present time .
❖ المضارع المستمر : يستخدم الفعل المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الأحداث التي مازالت مستمرة لحدوث الوقت 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 :

S V ad/time
Examples : I'm studying English this semester.

S v ad/time
She is playing tennis at the moment .

- We use present continuous to talk about temporary situations :
• يستخدم الفعل المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الحالات المؤقتة :

ad/t s v
Examples : Now he is living in Jordan .

S v ad/t
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 :

S v ad/t
Examples : We are going to leave this noon .

S v 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 V ad/t
Examples : The problem of smoking is getting more and more complicated nowadays .

s v 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 , النفي , الاستفهام) :

Pronouns الضمائر	Affirmative التأكيد	Negative النفي		Interrogative Question	الاستفهام Answer
		Long form	Short form		
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

❖ Some popular Keywords for "Present Continuous " as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعاً "للزمن المضارع المستمر " كما يلي :

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

Exercises :

- listen ! The woman _____ Quran. (a. are reading b. is reading c. reads)
- The man _____ now . (a. isn't leaving b. doesn't leave c. aren't leaving)
- They _____ in the school nowadays ? (a. isn't studying b. aren't studying c. don't / study)
- _____ the students _____ the exam in the class at the moment ? (a. Is / taking b. are / taking c. Do / take)
- _____ she _____ English this semester ? (a. Does / study b. Is / studying c. Are / studying)
- What _____ Ahmad _____ at the moment ? (a. is /doing b. are /doing c. I'm / doing)
- Where _____ they _____ to 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: _____

Pronouns الضمائر	Affirmative التأكيد	Negative النفي		Interrogative الاستفهام Yes / No (Questions)	
		Long form الشكل الطويل	Short form الشكل القصير	Question السؤال	Answer الإجابة
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) .

❖ وهنا 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 + ؟ "

" *Where has Mohammad played football ?* "

❖ Some popular Keywords for "Present Perfect " as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعا "للزمن المضارع التام " كما يلي :

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

❖ Exercises :

Exercise Number One :

1. The woman ____just ____cooking. (a. has finished b. have finished c. had finished)
2. She ____her best movie recently . (a. haven't seen b. hasn't seen c. hadn't seen)
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 ____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. 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 tense :

1. He has bought a new car his Recently .

❖ Interrogative: _____

❖ Answer : Yes, _____.
No , _____.

Negative: _____

2. They have never played tennis in the Mondale.

❖ Interrogative: _____

❖ Answer : Yes, _____.
No , _____.

❖ Negative: _____

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 " المضارع التام المستمر " للحديث عن حدث مكتمل أو غير مكتمل في الزمن الماضي , حيث ان نتائجه جلية في الزمن الحاضر .

S V
Examples : They have been cleaning the house it looks nice

S V
She has been painting a portrait for her friends it seems pretty .

• We use " present perfect continuous " to emphasize on a period of time .

• يستخدم الفعل " المضارع التام المستمر " للتأكيد على الفترة الزمنية للحدث .

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

S V 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 الضمائر	Affirmative التأكيد	Negative النفي		Interrogative الاستفهام	
		Long form الشكل الطويل	Short form الشكل القصير	Yes / No (Questions) السؤال	Answer الإجابة
Third singular pronouns	He has been walked	He has not been walked	He hasn't been walked	Has he been Walked ?	Yes. he has been No. he hasn't been
	She has walked	She has not been walked	She hasn't been walked	Has she been Walked ?	Yes .she has been No .she hasn't been
	It has been walked	It has not been walked	It hasn't been walked	Has it been Walked ?	Yes .it has been No. it hasn't been
Third plural pronouns	They have been walked	They have no been t walked	They haven't been walked	Have they been walked ?	Yes. they have been No .they haven't been
Second pronouns	You have been walked	You have not been walked	You haven't been walked	Have you been walked ?	Yes. you have been No .you haven't been
First pronouns	I have been walked	I have not been walked	I haven't been walked	Have I been walked ?	Yes .I have been No. I haven't been
	We have been walked	We have not been walked	We haven't been walked	Have we been walked ?	Yes. we have been No. haven't been

❖ Some popular Keywords for "Present Perfect Continuous" as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعاً "للزمن المضارع التام" كما يلي :

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

❖ Exercise one :

1. The bird _____ all the morning .(a. has been singing b. singing c. have been singing)
2. The baby _____ for 2 hours .(a. have been crying b. has crying c. has been crying)
3. _____ 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)

❖ Exercise Two :

Write the following sentence in (Negative ,Interrogative) forms using present perfect continuous tense :

1. She has been studying English for 3 hours .

❖ Interrogative : _____

Yes , _____

No, _____

❖ Negative : _____

Pronouns الضمانر	Affirmative التأكيد	Negative النفي		Interrogative الاستفهام	
		Long form الشكل الطويل	Short form الشكل القصير	Question السؤال	Answer الإجابة
Third singular pronouns	He was Walking	He was not walking	He wasn't walking	Was he Walking ?	Yes. he was No. he wasn't
	She was Walking	She was not walking	She wasn't walking	Was she Walking ?	Yes .she was No .she wasn't
	It was Walking	It was not walking	It wasn't walking	Was it Walking ?	Yes . it was No. it wasn't
Third plural pronouns	They were walking	They were not walking	They weren't walking	Were they walking ?	Yes. they were No .they weren't
Second pronouns	You were walking	You were not walking	You weren't walking	Were you walking ?	Yes. you were No .you weren't
First pronouns	I was Walking	I were not walking	I wasn't walking	Was I walking ?	Yes .I was 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 :

Key words الدالات	Meaning المعنى	The use الاستخدام	Examples الأمثلة
Yesterday	البارحة	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)	<i>I was swimming <u>yesterday</u> .</i>
In + Time (in 1990, in Juneetc)	في (في عام 1990 , في شهر حزيران ...الخ)	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام) - تشير إلى المدة الزمنية	<i>He was studying in 2017. They were buying a car <u>in</u> May .</i>

Exercises :

Exercise Number One :

1. She _____ Arabic language at 3 o'clock yesterday.(a. were studying b. was studying c. studying)
2. As he _____ with his friend ,the door opened.(a. was studying b. were studying c. studied)
3. It _____ heavy yesterday morning .(a. weren't raining b. wasn't raining c. was rained)
4. The children were eating when their mother _____.(a. was coming b. were coming c. came)

Exercise Number Two :

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

1. The boy was sleeping when the bell rang.

❖ Interrogative: _____

❖ Answer : Yes, _____
No, _____

❖ Negative: _____

❖ Some popular Keywords for " Past Perfect " as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " الماضي التام " كما يلي :

Key words	الدالات	Meaning	المعنى	The use	الاستخدام	Examples	الأمثلة
By +certain time By the time		يحلول		تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)		<u>By the first war, they had built the tower.</u> <u>By the time she came ,they had cooked the dinner.</u>	
After		بعد		تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي ,والاستفهام)		<u>After we had arrived ,he called .</u> <u>After she had eaten her meal, he started .</u>	
Before		قبل		تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)		<u>Before she played ,she had finished her homework.</u> <u>Before it snowed ,it had rained heavily.</u>	
As soon as		حالما		تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)		<u>As soon as he had written his paper , I gave it .</u> <u>As soon as they had arrived, she called .</u>	
When		عندما		تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)		<u>When the plane had taken off, he arrived airport .</u> <u>When they had smoked , she lifted.</u>	

Exercises :

Exercise Number One :

1. He _____ to the classroom by 9 o'clock .(a. has arrived b. had arrived c. have arrived)
2. As soon as she had finished her essay , the editor _____.(a. had arrived b. arrived c. has arrived)
3. It rained heavy when she _____.(a. has returned b. had returned c. have returned)
4. After they _____ the gusts arrived .(a. had cooked b. has cooked c. have cooked)

Exercise Number Two :

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

1. The passengers had travelled before the storm .

❖ Interrogative: _____

❖ Negative: _____

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

❖ Interrogative: _____

❖ Negative: _____

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 آخر.

• 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) للحدث عن حدث ما استمر لفترة في الزمن الماضي أو قبل حدث آخر .

Examples : $\begin{matrix} ad/t & s & v \\ \text{By this month, he} & \text{had been working} & \text{in Amman for 10 years} \end{matrix}$.
 $\begin{matrix} S & V & ad/t & v2 \\ \text{They had been living} & \text{in that neighbor for 20 years} & \text{when they} & \text{decided} & \text{to immigrate.} \end{matrix}$

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

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

Examples : $\begin{matrix} S & v & ad/t \\ \text{It} & \text{had been raining hard} & \text{for several hours and the streets were very wet.} \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} S & v & ad/t \\ \text{Their country was destroyed} & \text{for they had been fighting} & \text{for 10 years .} \end{matrix}$

❖ The table below shows " Past Perfect Continuous " Forms (affirmative , negative & interrogative) with pronouns :

❖ يظهر الجدول أدناه حالات " الماضي التام المستمر " (الإثبات , النفي , الاستفهام) مع مجموعات الضمائر

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

❖ Some popular Keywords for " Past Perfect Continuous " as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " الماضي التام المستمر " كما يلي :

Key words الدالات	Meaning المعنى	The use الاستخدام	Examples الأمثلة
By +certain time By the time	<u>بحلول</u>	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)	<u>By this year</u> , she had been living for 60 years.. <u>By 2020</u> , he had been studying for 2 years.
For	إلى	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي , والاستفهام) - تشير الفترة الزمنية للحدث .	They had been living in that house <u>for</u> 10 years . It had been snowing <u>for</u> 3 hours.
Before	<u>قبل</u>	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)	They had been talking for an hour <u>before</u> arrived . She had been studying for over an hour <u>before</u> her friend came .
How long	<u>كم استغرق</u>	تستخدم في حالة (الاستفهام)	<u>How long</u> had you been waiting in the line ? <u>How long</u> had they been playing tennis ?
When	<u>عندما</u>	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)	He had been eating <u>when</u> my mother arrived . The criminals had been running <u>when</u> the police came .
Since	<u>منذ</u>	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي) , تشير إلى بداية المدة الزمنية .	They had been living in that house <u>since</u> 1990. She had been working as a teacher <u>since</u> 2017.

Exercises :

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
المستقبل البسيط : نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للحديث عن الأحداث 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 تطوعي .

Example : $s \quad v \quad ad/time$
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 يلي :

Example : $s \quad v$
I will give you all my savings

- we use simple future with (will) to make predictions as follow :
يستخدم المستقبل البسيط صيغة (will) للتنبؤات , كما يلي :

Example : $ad/time \quad s \quad v$
In 2030 , Jordan will be a great country.

- ❖ The table below shows " Simple Future " cases (Affirmative , Negative & Interrogative)
الجدول المدرج يبين حالات " المستقبل البسيط " (الإثبات , النفي , الاستفهام) :

Pronouns الضمائر	Affirmative التأكيد	Negative النفي		Interrogative الاستفهام	
		Long form الشكل الطويل	Short form الشكل القصير	Question السؤال	Answer الإجابة
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 " Future Continuous " as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " المستقبل المستمر " كما يلي :

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

Exercises :

• Exercise Number One :

1. They will be _____for 5hours in the library tomorrow .(a. Studying b. Studied c. Study)
2. _____they _____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)

Exercise Number Two :

❖ 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: _____

Negative: _____

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 إنجازها 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 .
• يستخدم الزمن " المستقبل التام " للحديث عن حدث ما سيتم إنجازه في وقت معين في المستقبل أو قبل زمن آخر في المستقبل .

s v ad/t

Examples : We will have finished painting the house before they arrive .

s v ad/t

She will be retired by the end of the year .

- ❖ The table below shows " Future Perfect " cases (Affirmative ,Negative & Interrogative)
❖ الجدول المدرج يبين حالات " المستقبل التام " (الإثبات , النفي , الاستفهام)

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

- ❖ Some popular Keywords for " Simple Future " as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " المستقبل البسيط " كما يلي :

Key words الدالات	Meaning المعنى	The use الاستخدام	Examples الأمثلة
By	بحلول	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)	The gift will have delivered <u>by</u> 4 o'clock .
By the time	بحلول وقت	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي , والاستفهام)	The teacher will have left <u>by the time of your arriving</u> .
Before	قبل	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , الاستفهام , النفي)	Ali will have finished the class <u>before</u> 3 o'clock.
By then	في ذلك الوقت	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي , والاستفهام)	Don't call me at 10o'clock tomorrow <u>Because I will have left by then</u> .
Until /till	حتى / لغاية	تستخدم في حالة (الإثبات , النفي , والاستفهام)	They won't have left the house <u>till</u> 6 o'clock.

Exercises :

• Exercise Number One :

1. She will have _____ by the next semester .(a. finished b. finishing c. finish)
2. They will have _____ your book by the noon ? (a. type b. typed c. typing)
3. The student will have _____ school by the time you come home . (a. arrived b. arriving c. arrive)
4. _____ the team _____ played the final match before they win ?(a. Will/ have b. Will/has c. will/had)
5. She _____ have eaten her lunch until her friends come .(a. can b. won't c. could

Exercise Number Two :

❖ 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, _____

No , _____

❖ Negative: _____

2. The driver will have completed the race by the evening . "When"

❖ Interrogative: _____

Negative: _____

3. The nurse will have finished her duties before leave . "What"

❖ Interrogative: _____

❖ Negative: _____

❖ Some popular Keywords for " Future Perfect Continuous " as follow :

❖ الدالات الأكثر شيوعا للزمن " المستقبل التام المستمر " كما يلي :

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

Exercises :

• Exercise Number One :

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)

Exercise Number Two :

❖ 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.

Interrogative: _____

❖ Answer : Yes, _____.

No , _____.

❖ Negative: _____

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

❖ Interrogative: _____

Negative: _____

❖ 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 الجملة الشرطية " النوع الثالث " للحديث عن المواقف الخالية أو غير الحقيقة في الزمن الماضي .

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

⊗ تركيب الجملة الشرطية النوع " الثالث " كما يلي :

Condition The result of the condition
┌───────────┴───────────┐ ┌───┴───┐
⊗ If + " Past Perfect " , would/ could /might + Perfect infinitive .

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

" condition " " The result of the condition "

Examples : If it had rained , you would have 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.

⊗ If we put " The condition with if " in the place of " The result of the condition " we remove the comma in the middle .

⊗ إذا تم وضع " الشرط " الذي يحتوي على أداة الشرط " If " في موقع جواب الشرط " فإنه يجب إزالة الفاصلة التي توجد في المنتصف .

Examples : You would have gotten wet If it had rained .

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 :

☒ Complete the Conditional Sentences Type One.

1. If you go out with your friends tonight ,I will _____the football match on TV.(a .see b. seen c. saw)
 - 2.I will earn a lot of money if I _____that job .(a. get b. got c. getting)
 - 3.If she study hard , she may _____the exam .(a. passes b. pass c. passed)
 - 4.If they _____well in the match ,they will gain more points .(a .behave b. behaving c. behaved)
-

☒ Complete the Conditional Sentences Type Two .

1. If he _____harder , he would reach his goals . (a.try b. tried c. trying)
 2. If they fitted , I could _____these shoes .(a. buy b. buying c. bought)
 3. It wouldn't _____me if he didn't know the answer .(a. surprising b. surprised c. surprise)
 4. If I won the prize , I would _____a lot of things.(a .buy b. bought c. buying)
-

☒ 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 _____the cup .(a.won b.win c. won)