



راجع ومارس

اهم ١٧ قاعدة بالإنجليزي





راجع ومارس اهم ١٧ قاعدة بالإنجليزي

- أكبيد كلنا ندري ان القواعد جدا مهمة وبدونها ما حنعرف كيف نكون جملة صحيحة ودا ينطبق على كل اللغات مو بس الانجلش.
- لكن السؤال هنا.. هل دا معناه انه عليك تحفظ كل القواعد عشان تختم الانجلش وتصير حريرف؟؟
- اكييد لأ وما انصحك انك تشتت نفسك بخمسين الف قاعدة لانه في البداية عليك تركز على قواعد معينة.. هي اللي حتساعدك تكون جملة صحيحة.
- ودا بالزبط اللي سويته في دا الكتيب .. جمعت لك أهم القواعد اللي تتكرر في الإنجليزي، استخلصتها من دراسات وتحليل لاهم القواعد المستخدمة بشكل يومي.
- وعشان يكون سهل عليك تتعلمهم، حتلاقي كل القواعد مرتبة ليك من حيث الأهمية عشان تقدر تكون الجملة بشكل صحيح.

طريقة تعلم القواعد:

هذي أفضل طريقة تساعدك تثبت القاعدة عندك وتقدر تستخدمها لما تحتاجها 🙌

- ١- افهم القاعدة وتكوينها وبعدها انساها.
- ٢- مارس القاعدة وطبق عليها بالامثلة.
- ٣- اقرأ كثير حتفهم القاعدة وليش استخدمها ..

أتمنى من كل قلبي انها تكون سلاح قوي ليك في تأسيس لغتك!



عبد الرحمن حجازي



@dalilk4english



إذا حاب تشوف شروحات أكثر، لا تنسى تتابعنا هنا



أجزاء الكلام

اسم انسان او جماد او حيوان او مكان او نبات.
School - Flower - Ahmed - Wall - Dog

الاسم

بيدل على الحدث او الاكشن.
Play - Study - Run

الفعل

يحل محل الاسم بالجملة.
ضمائر الفاعل - ضمائر المفعول - ضمائر الملكية.

الضمير

كلمة تصف شيء او شخص وتكون **قبله** بالجملة.
Good - Old - Smart

الصفة

هو كلمة تظهر حالة الفعل ويكون **بعده** بالجملة.
Fast - Quietly

الحال

(في - من - إلى - على وهكذا) هي الغرا اللي
يلزق الكلام ببعضه.

To Dubai - At 8 am - In England

حرف الجر



ضمائر الفاعل

تحل محل الاسم الفاعل بالجملة وتعبر عن المتكلم او المخاطب او الغائب

هو He

He drinks milk

هي She

She drinks milk

هو\هي It
لغير العاقل

It drinks milk

أنا I

I drink milk

نحن We

We drink milk

انت\انتي You
انتم\انتما

You drink milk

هم\هما They

They drink milk

ممارسة جرامر الضمائر



Question	Sample Answer
This is a bike. is red.	This is a bike. It is red.
I have a cat. is fluffy.	I have a cat. It is fluffy.
These are my shoes. They are	These are my shoes. They are mine .
I am a student. study hard.	I am a student. I study hard.
Ahmed and I are friends. play together.	Ahmed and I are friends. We play together.
He has a ball. The ball is	He has a ball. The ball is his .
The girls have books.	The girls have their books.
This is a pencil. is sharp.	This is a pencil. It is sharp.
Sarah is eating. is hungry.	Sarah is eating. She is hungry.
The dog lost bone.	The dog lost its bone.
That is apple.	That is my apple.
This book belongs to Ahmed. It's	This book belongs to Ahmed. It's his .
The children will bring toys.	The children will bring their toys.
We will do the homework	We will do the homework ourselves .
The students did homework.	The students did their homework.





حروف الجر



حروف جر الوقت



in شهور



on أيام



at ساعات



حروف جر المكان



In في



On على



To إلى



Into بداخل



Next to بجانب



Between بين



In front of أمام



Under تحت



حروف جر

حروف الجر العامة

By	→	بواسطة
With	→	مع
Without	→	بدون
Within	→	خلال
After	→	بعد
Before	→	قبل
For	→	لأجل
About	→	عن
During	→	أثناء

ممارسة جرامر حروف الجر



Example	Sample Answer
The cat is sleepingthe chair.	The cat is sleeping under the chair.
She will be here Monday.	She will be here on Monday.
We went skiing winter.	We went skiing in winter.
They are playing soccer the park.	They are playing soccer at the park.
He is good math.	He is good at math.
The book is the table and the chair.	The book is between the table and the chair.
The kids are scared the dark.	The kids are scared of the dark.
They are traveling car.	They are traveling by car.
I will finish the work the evening.	I will finish the work by the evening.
He graduated Harvard University.	He graduated from Harvard University.
The conference starts 10 a.m.	The conference starts at 10 a.m.
He lives the second floor.	He lives on the second floor.
The letter is in the envelope.	The letter is in the envelope.
There is a stain your shirt.	There is a stain on your shirt.
The cookies are the jar.	The cookies are in the jar.





المفرد والجمع

Pen	→	Pens	١- الطريقة الشائعة لجمع الاسماء: نضيف S للكلمة.
Girl	→	Girls	
Book	→	Books	

Box	→	Boxes	٢- اذا انتهى الاسم ب : (S - Ch - Sh - X - Z) تتم اضافة es .
Class	→	Classes	
Bus	→	Buses	
Brush	→	Brushes	
Quiz	→	Quizzes	
Match	→	Matches	

Tomato	→	Tomatoes	بعض الكلمات التي تنتهي ب o لازم نضيف لها es مثل
Potato	→	Potatoes	

Kilo	→	Kilos	وبعض الكلمات التي تنتهي ب o نضيف لها s فقط
Piano	→	Pianos	
Zoo	→	Zoos	

Mango	→	Mangos/Mangoes	وبعض الكلمات التي تنتهي ب o ممكن نضيف لها s او es مثل
Flamingo	→	Flamingos/ Flamingoes	



المفرد والجمع

Story → Stories
Lady → Ladies
Sky → Skies

٣- اذا انتهى الاسم بـ **Y** لا يسبقها حرف علة: يتم حذف ال **Y** وتتم اضافة **ies**

Toy → Toys
Day → Days
Key → Keys

أما اذا كانت تنتهي بـ **Y** يسبقه حرف علة تتم اضافة **S** فقط

Man → Men
Child → Children
Tooth → Teeth

٤- هناك بعض الاسماء الشاذة التي لا تتبع قاعدة في الجمع مثل:



ادوات التنكير والتعريف



ممارسة جرامر أدوات التنكير والتعريف



Question	Sample Answer
..... apple I ate was sweet.	The apple I ate was sweet.
I saw cat outside.	I saw a cat outside.
..... moon is bright tonight.	The moon is bright tonight.
She has umbrella.	She has an umbrella.
He wants ice cream.	He wants an ice cream.
She is best friend.	She is my best friend.
I want toy.	I want a toy.
I visited USA last year.	I visited the USA last year.
Can I have egg?	Can I have an egg?
It's old car.	It's an old car.
He's fastest runner.	He's the fastest runner.
I saw owl last night.	I saw an owl last night.
I drank orange juice.	I drank some orange juice.
..... mountains are high.	The mountains are high.
He is honest man.	He is an honest man.





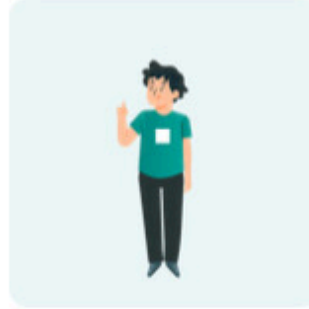
الصفات

Adjectives

هي كلمات تصف الاسم او الضمير وغالبا تكون قبله بالجملة.



طويل Tall



قصير Short



سعيد Happy



حزين Sad

He is a **clever** boy.
Mona is a **beautiful** woman.

مثال

الصفات ما بتتجمع.

ملحوظة

They are **smarts** boys. ✘

They are **smart** boys. ✔

ممارسة جوامر الصفات



Question	Sample Answer
The water was	The water was cold .
The apple is	The apple is red .
The book was	The book was interesting .
His shoes are	His shoes are dirty .
The ice cream is	The ice cream is sweet .
The sun is	The sun is bright .
The bag is	The bag is heavy .
The cat is	The cat is fluffy .
It was a day in summer.	It was a hot day in summer.
She wore a dress to the party.	She wore a beautiful dress to the party.
The soup tasted	The soup tasted delicious .
The movie was so that I cried.	The movie was so sad that I cried.
The box felt to lift.	The box felt heavy to lift.
The child couldn't find his mother.	The lost child couldn't find his mother.
She has a voice.	She has a melodious voice.





الاحوال

Adverbs

الحال هو كلمة بتظهر حال الفعل وكيف صار،
وغالبا يكون بعد الفعل بالجملة.

والحال يمكن ان
يختلف عن شكل
الصفة تماما مثل:

كمان الحال ممكن
ياخد نفس شكل
الصفة بدون تغيير.

الحال ممكن يكون
عبارة عن صفة
اضافنا لها **ly**.

Good

▼
Well

Bad

▼
Worse

Cold

▼
Cold

Fast

▼
Fast

Hard

▼
Hard

Quiet

▼
Quietly

Quick

▼
Quickly

Slow

▼
Slowly

ممارسة جرامر الاحوال



Question	Sample Answer
He ran	He ran quickly .
She sings	She sings beautifully .
They laughed at the joke.	They laughed loudly at the joke.
The bird flew in the sky.	The bird flew high in the sky.
The turtle moves	The turtle moves slowly .
Speak so they can hear you.	Speak clearly so they can hear you.
The flowers bloomed	The flowers bloomed early .
The cat sat by the fireplace.	The cat sat quietly by the fireplace.
We should arrive	We should arrive soon .
The water was flowing	The water was flowing gently .
She answered the question	She answered the question correctly .
He works	He works hard .
She visits the library.	She often visits the library.
We left the party	We left the party early .
The rain fell	The rain fell heavily .





قاعدة تكوين الجملة

تكملة

+

فعل

+

فاعل

(صفة او جار ومجرور -
مفعول -)

(الحدث)

فاعل

فعل

تكملة

Ahmed is a doctor.

They work hard.

Salma runs fast.

I ate at 7 p.m.

He hit Khalid.



المضارع البسيط

التكوين

فعل في المصدر

+

فاعل جمع

فعل s, es, ies

+

فاعل مفرد

الاستخدام

يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات والروتين اليومي.

أمثلة

- She **wakes** up early
- They **go** to work every day.
- Ali **comes** from work late.
- Ahmed and Ali **go** shopping every Friday.

ممارسة جرامر المضارع البسيط



Question	Sample Answer
What does she do every morning?	She exercises every morning.
Do they live in London?	No, they don't live in London.
Does he like coffee?	Yes, he likes coffee.
How often do you visit your grandparents?	I visit my grandparents once a month.
Does it rain a lot in April?	Yes, it rains quite often in April.
Where do they go on weekends?	They go to the beach on weekends.
Does Sarah speak Spanish?	No, Sarah doesn't speak Spanish.
Do we have any milk in the fridge?	Yes, we have some milk in the fridge.
Does the sun set in the west?	Yes, the sun sets in the west.
How do birds fly?	Birds fly using their wings
What do you think about the new policy?	I think the new policy is effective.
Why does she cry so often?	She cries because she's emotional.
When do they open the store?	They open the store at 9 a.m.
Does he understand the problem?	Yes, he understands the problem.
How does the team practice?	The team practices every day.





الماضي البسيط

التكوين

d, ed, ied + فعل + فاعل

helped – played – worked – walked

ملاحظة

هناك بعض الأفعال الشاذة ما تخضع لهذي القاعدة وراح تعرفها وتتنها بالممارسة

Met – spoke – ate – slept

الاستخدام

يدل على شيء صار بالماضي او عادة كنت تسويها بالماضي

أمثلة

- She **came** late yesterday.
- He **went** shopping last week.
- They **used** to visit their grandmother every day.
- Ali **played** football last Monday.

ممارسة جرامر الماضي البسيط



Question	Sample Answer
Did you visit the museum yesterday?	Yes, I visited it in the afternoon.
Where did she go last night?	She went to a concert.
Did they enjoy the party?	Yes, they had a great time.
When did he graduate from college?	He graduated in 2015.
What did you eat for breakfast?	I ate toast and eggs.
Why did she cry?	She cried because she lost her wallet.
How did you travel to London?	I traveled by train.
Did the cat catch the mouse?	No, the mouse escaped.
Where did they spend their vacation?	They spent it in Greece.
Did you watch the movie last night?	No, I read a book instead.
How did he break his arm?	He fell off his bike.
When did it last rain?	It rained last Sunday.
Did he finish his project on time?	No, he needed an extension.
How did she react to the surprise?	She was thrilled.
Did the team win the match?	Yes, they won 2-0.





المستقبل البسيط

التكوين

فاعل + will + فعل سادة

الاستخدام

- القرارات السريعة.
- التنبؤ الغير مبني على دليل.
- التعبير عن شيء راح يصير بالمستقبل.

أمثلة

- It will rain.
- Ali will visit us.
- She will get married.
- I will open the door.

ممارسة جرامر المستقبل البسيط



Question	Sample Answer
Will you go to the party tonight?	Yes, I will go.
What will she wear to the meeting?	She will wear her new suit.
Will it rain tomorrow?	I don't think it will rain.
Where will they travel next summer?	They will travel to Greece.
Who will join us for dinner?	Adam and Sarah will join us.
Will the train arrive on time?	Yes, it will arrive on schedule.
How will you get to the airport?	I will take a taxi.
Will the children enjoy the movie?	I believe they will love it.
When will you return the book?	I will return it next week.
Will the concert start at 8 PM?	Yes, it will start at 8 PM sharp.
Why will he sell his car?	He will sell it because he's buying a new one.
Will she study medicine?	No, she will study engineering.
Which team will win the match?	I think the blue team will win.
Will you help me with my homework?	Of course, I will help you.
When will the shop close?	It will close at 9 PM.





المضارع المستمر

التكوين

I → am + V+ ing

I am eating now.



He
She
It } is + V+ ing

He is sleeping right now.



We
You
They } are + V+ ing

They are playing at this moment.



الاستخدام

يستخدم للقرارات السريعة والتنبؤ الغير مبني على دليل
و للتعبير عن شيء راح يصير بالمستقبل

ممارسة جرامر المضارع المستمر



Question	Sample Answer
What is she doing right now?	She is reading a book.
Are they playing football?	No, they are playing basketball.
Is he studying for the exam?	Yes, he is studying hard.
Why is she crying?	She is feeling sad about the news.
Are the kids sleeping?	No, they are watching TV.
How are you feeling today?	I am feeling much better, thanks!
Is the oven working?	No, it isn't heating up.
What are they discussing?	They are discussing the new project.
Are we meeting them later?	Yes, we are meeting them at 6 PM.
Is the cat lying on the sofa?	Yes, it is taking a nap.
Where are you going?	I am going to the market.
Is she wearing her new dress?	No, she is wearing her old one.
What are you thinking about?	I am thinking about my vacation plans.
Is the dog barking?	Yes, it is seeing a stranger.
How is she doing in her new job?	She is doing really well.





الماضي المستمر

التكوين

I - He - She - It

+ was +

V+ing

We - You - They

+ were +

V+ing

الاستخدام

بيدل على شيء كان مستمر بالماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر.
When the fire started, I was watching television.

بيدل على شيء كان مستمر في وقت محدد بالماضي.
Yesterday at 8 pm, I was watching TV.

ممارسة جرامر الماضي المستمر



Question	Sample Answer
What was she doing at 3 pm?	She was reading.
Were you eating breakfast at 8 am?	Yes, I was eating.
Was he studying last night?	No, he was watching TV.
Were the cats playing this morning?	Yes, they were playing.
Was the phone ringing when you left?	No, it wasn't ringing.
Was the baby sleeping when you checked?	Yes, the baby was sleeping.
Were you waiting for me at the station?	Yes, I was waiting.
What was he wearing yesterday?	He was wearing a blue shirt.
What were they discussing during the meeting?	They were discussing the new project proposal.
Were you listening to music when I called?	Yes, I was listening to my favorite playlist.
Why was he laughing during the presentation?	He was remembering a funny joke.
Was the dog barking when the postman arrived?	Yes, it was barking loudly.
Were the birds singing early in the morning?	Yes, they were chirping beautifully.
Was she working late when you passed by her office?	Yes, she was working on a report.
Were they watching TV when the power went out?	No, they were having dinner.





المستقبل المستمر

التكوين

فاعل

+ will be +

V+ing

الاستخدام

يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

أمثلة

- At this time tomorrow, I **will be sitting** in the class.
- **They will be watching** the match next week at 9 pm.

ممارسة جرامر المستقبل المستمر



Question	Sample Answer
What will you be doing at 7 PM tonight?	I will be watching a movie.
Will she be joining the meeting tomorrow afternoon?	Yes, she will be participating.
Where will they be traveling during December?	They will be traveling through Europe.
Why will he be leaving early from the party?	He will be catching an early flight.
Will the kids be sleeping when I arrive?	No, they will be playing in the living room.
What will you be reading over the weekend?	I will be reading the new novel by J.K. Rowling.
Who will you be meeting for lunch tomorrow?	I will be meeting my colleague, Ahmed.
How long will she be staying in London?	She will be staying there for two weeks.
Where will you be working next year?	I will be working at the New York branch.
What will he be cooking for dinner?	He will be making spaghetti carbonara.
Who will be driving you to the airport?	My brother will be driving me.
Will the cat be playing outside?	No, it won't.
Will you be taking the new route to work?	No, I'll be sticking to my usual route.
Where will they be going?	They'll be going to the park.
Why will you be visiting the doctor?	I will be getting my annual check-up.





الافعال المساعدة

Verb to be

Verb to do

Verb to have

am
is
are



was
were



been

الاستخدام

يستخدم كفعل اساسي بمعنى يكون ← ويأتي بعده صفة او اسم او رقم او جار ومجرور

أمثلة

- I **am** happy.
- He **is** nice.
- She **is** a doctor.
- They **are** at the office.
- I **am** here.
- He **is** 20 years old.



الأفعال المساعدة

Verb to be

Verb to do

Verb to have

do
does



did



done

الاستخدام

يستخدم كفعل اساسي بمعنى يعمل.

أمثلة

I **do** my duty everyday.



Verb to be

Verb to do

Verb to have

have
has



had



had

الاستخدام

يستخدم كفعل اساسي بمعنى يمتلك.

أمثلة

I **have** a car.



ادوات الاستفهام

 **What** → ايش؟

What's your name?

 **When** → متي؟

When is Eid Al Adha?

 **Where** → فين؟

Where are you?

 **Why** → ليش؟

Why are you late?

 **Who** → من؟

Who attended the party?

 **How** → كيف؟

How are you?

 **Which** → أي؟

Which is the oldest language in the world?



صياغة السؤال

Yes\No questions
اسئلة نعم ولا

التكوين

تكملة؟

+

فاعل

+

الفعل المساعد

أمثلة

- Are you busy?

الإجابة

- Yes, I am.
- No, I am not.



صياغة السؤال

Wh questions
اسئلة الاستفهام

التكوين

تكملة؟ + فعل اساسي + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + أداة استفهام

أمثلة

When **did you sleep** yesterday?

الإجابة

I **slept** at 9 pm.

ممارسة جرامر توافق الفعل مع الفاعل



Example	Sample Answer
The news(be) surprising	The news is surprising
The phone (ring) loud	The phone rings loud
The team (run) every morning	The team runs every morning
My friend (have) a ball	My friend has a ball
The teacher (teach) math.	The teacher teaches math.
The kids (play) outside	The kids play outside
The fish (swim) deep	The fish swim deep
The flowers (smell) nice.	The flowers smell nice.
The pizza (smell) good	The pizza smells good
The train (arrive) on time.	The train arrives on time.
The cake (taste) sweet	The cake tastes sweet
The book (be) interesting	The book is interesting
The movie (end) late	The movie ends late
One of the books (be) missing.	One of the books is missing.
There (be) five pencils in the box	There are five pencils in the box

