

Unit three

الأفعال المساعدة

Auxiliary verbs

~~He will going.~~

~~He will go.~~

مخاطباً "يجب أن يكون شكل الفعل الأساسي في المصدر"

صح (هو سوف يذهب)

علماً بأن will فعل مساعد يستخدم لصياغة المستقبل بمعنى "سوف".

بعض الأفعال المساعدة Auxiliary Verbs:

☆ Verb to be ☆

تصريفه:

be

الحاضر:

is → He , She , It , اسم مفرد.

are → You , We , They , اسم جمع.

am → I.

الماضي:

was → I , He , She , It , اسم مفرد.

were → You , We , They , اسم جمع.

~~التصريف الثالث:~~

~~been → I , He , She , It , You , We , They.~~

☆ تستخدم الأفعال am , is , are

فعللاً مساعداً لتشكيل صيغة الحاضر المستمر

فعللاً عادياً يربط بين الفاعل وخبره بمعنى "يكون ، تكون ، نكون ، يكونوا...".

(I am/I'm) a genius.

(He is/He's) a genius.

(She is/She's) a genius.

أنا عبقرى - أنا أكون عبقرياً.

هو عبقرى - هو يكون عبقرياً.

هي عبقرية - هي تكون عبقرية.

هو/هي "غير عاقل" عبقرى/عبقرية - هو/هي "غير عاقل" يكون/تكون عبقرى/عبقرية. (It is/It's) a genius.
أنت عبقرى - أنت تكون عبقرى. (You are/You're) a genius.
نحن عبقيون - نحن نكون عبقيين. (We are/We're) geniuses.
هم عبقيون - هم يكونوا عبقيين. (They are/They're) geniuses.

- يمكن الاختصار على الشكل التالي:

He is → He's , She is → She's , It is → It's

John is → John's , Ali is → Ali's

- يمكن الاختصار على الشكل التالي بشرط أن يكون الفاعل ضمير رفع فقط:

You are → You're , They are → They're , We are → We're
I am → I'm



- يستخدم الفعلان was , were:

(١) فعلاً مساعداً لتشكيل صيغ الماضي المستمر

(٢) فعلاً عادياً يربط بين الفاعل وخبره في الماضي بمعنى ماضى يكون "كان ، كانت ، كنت ، كُتْنَا ، كانوا...".

I was here.

أنا كنتُ هنا.

He was here.

هو كان هنا.

She was here.

هي كانت هنا.

It was here.

هو/هي "غير عاقل" كان/كانت هنا.

You were here.

أنت كنتُ هنا.

We were here.

نحن كنا هنا.

They were here.

هم كانوا هنا.

Verb to have

تعريفه:

have

الحاضر:

has → He , She , It , اسم مفرد.

have → I , You , We , They , اسم جمع.

الماضي والتصريف الثالث:

had → I , He , She , It , You , We , They.

- have + -ing → having.
- have + -s → has.
- have + -ed → had.

- يمكن الاختصار على الشكل التالي بشرط أن يكون has فعلاً مساعداً وليس عادياً:

He has → He's , She has → She's , It has → It's ,

John has → John's , Ali has → Ali's

- يمكن الاختصار على الشكل التالي بشرط أن يكون "have , had" فعلاً مساعداً وليس عادياً وأن يكون الفاعل ضمير رفع فقط:

I have → I've , You have → You've , We have → We've ,
They have → They've

He had → He'd , She had → She'd , It had → It'd (تادر)

I had → I'd , You had → You'd , We had → We'd ,
They had → They'd

يستخدم الفعلان has , have:

(فعلاً مساعداً لتشكيل صيغة الحاضر والمستقبل التام والمستمر التام

(فعلاً عادياً بمعنى "يملك (لدى) ، يتناول ، يجري (يقوم بـ)".

He has friends.

هو يملك أصدقاء. أو هو لديه أصدقاء.

She has friends.

هي تملك أصدقاء. أو هي لديها أصدقاء.

It has friends.

هو/هي "غير العاقل" يملك/تملك أصدقاء. أو هو/هي لديه/لديها أصدقاء.

I have friends.

أنا أملك أصدقاء. أو أنا لدي أصدقاء.

You have friends.
We have friends.
They have friends.

أنت تملك أصدقاء. أو أنت لديك أصدقاء.
نحن نملك أصدقاء. أو نحن لدينا أصدقاء.
هم يملكون أصدقاء. أو هم لديهم أصدقاء.
٣) فعلاً عادياً يتبعه "to" بمعنى "يجب على".

He has to go now.
She has to go now.
It has to go now.
I have to go now.
You have to go now.
We have to go now.
They have to go now.

يجب عليه أن يذهب الآن.
يجب عليها أن تذهب الآن.
يجب عليه/عليها "غير العاقل" أن يذهب/تذهب الآن.
يجب عليّ أن أذهب الآن.
يجب عليك أن تذهب الآن.
يجب علينا أن نذهب الآن.
يجب عليهم أن يذهبوا الآن.

- يستخدم الفعل had: / يجب أن تكون أدلة على الماضي في الجملة لكي تستخدم had

١) فعلاً مساعداً لتشكيل صيغة الماضي التام والمستمر التام "تدرس بالتفصيل في البحث الرابع".
٢) فعلاً عادياً ماضي has , have بمعنى "كان لدى ، تناول ، جرى (قام بـ)".

He had friends. before 10 years

هو كان لديه أصدقاء.

She had friends. = =

هي كانت لديها أصدقاء.

It had friends. = =

هو/هي "غير العاقل" كان لديه/كانت لديها أصدقاء.

I had friends. = =

أنا كان لدي أصدقاء.

You had friends. = =

أنت كان لديك أصدقاء.

We had friends. = =

نحن كان لدينا أصدقاء.

They had friends. = =

هم كانوا لديهم أصدقاء.

٣) فعلاً عادياً يتبعه "to" بمعنى ماضي "have to" أو "كان يجب على".

He had to go ~~now~~ last week

كان يجب عليه أن يذهب ~~الآن~~ قبل أسبوع.

أدلة الماضي / last week / month / year / day

before 2 days / 3 weeks / 4 months / 6 years

Yesterday ———

UNIT 3

3.1 am/are/is

Negative

I	'm not (am not)	a teacher. from Spain. married. very well.
He She	isn't (is not)	

Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you married?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is she a teacher?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
Is he English?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
Is her name Alice?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

3.2 Verb to be

Positive

I	'm (am)	from the US.
He She It	's (is)	
You We They	're (are)	

Negative

I	'm not	English.
He She It	isn't	
You We They	aren't	

Questions with question words

What	is your name? is her address? is his phone number?
Where	are you from? is he from? are they from?
How old	are you? are they?

Answers

*John Mason.
16, Albert Road, Bristol.
01693 456729.*

From Spain.

*I'm 16.
They're 8 and 10.*

Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	American?
Are	you we they	married?

Short answers

*Yes, he is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.*

*Yes, I am.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.*

have/has

Have is an irregular verb.

I You We They	have	a good job. a computer.
He She It	has	

Exercise on **Have/ Has/ Had** as main verb

Fill in the blankets with **Have/ has/ had**?

1. He **has** a blue car.
 2. I **have** a pet cat.
 3. I **had** a car two years ago.
 4. We _____ a big garden.
 5. She _____ a beautiful dress.
 6. You _____ a kind brother.
 7. It _____ long legs.
 8. They _____ their breakfast 6:30 am.
 9. Ahmed and Samir _____ same phones.
 10. The city _____ cars more than the people.
 11. The tree _____ many branches.
 12. I _____ many friends in the class.
 13. I _____ a good sleep last night.
 14. They _____ a big house before 3 years.
 15. My grandfather _____ black hair when he was young.
 16. I _____ a dog when I was a child.
 17. The children _____ a lot of fun yesterday.
 18. We _____ meeting before 2 months.
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