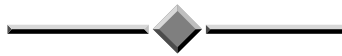# دُرَّة اللغة الإنجليزية

تأليف

مبارك أحمد عبد الهادي

إهداء

إلى المعلِّم الجليل/ الخير الشيخ البدري/ الذي أول من علمني حروف اللغة الإنجليزية.

إلى المعلِّم الفذ / خالد علي الخضر/ الذي زاد في البناء حتى اشتد ساعدي.

إلى معلمي وطلاب اللغة الإنجليزية كلغه ثانية المنتشرين في بقاع العالم. إلى كل من يريد المزيد من المعرفة...

أهدي هذا الكتاب

مبارك أحمد عبد الهادي الطالب

الفهرس Contents

The Past Continuous Tense	زمن الماضي المستمر
The Future Continuous Tense	زمن المستقبل المستمر
The Present Perfect Tense	زمن المضارع التام
The Past Perfect Tense	زمن الماضي التام
The Future Perfect Tense	زمن المستقبل التام
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense	زمن المضارع التام المستمر
The Past Perfect Continuous Tense	زمن الماضي التام المستمر
The Future Perfect Continuous Tense	زمن المستقبل التام المستمر
Contractions	الاختصارات
Conditionals	الجُمل الشرطية
Reported speech	الكلام المنقول
Tag questions	الأسئلة المُذيَّلة
Passive Voice	المبني للمجهول
Reported Speech	الكلام المنقول
Regular Verbs	الأفعال المنتظمة
Changes of Irregular Verbs	تغييرات الأفعال غير المنتظمة

ENGLISH LETTERS

1- الحروف الكبيرة ← Capital Letters

A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J, K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z

2- الحروف الصغيرة ← Small Letters

a,b, c, d,e, f, g, h,i, j, k, l, m, n,o p, q, r, s, t,u, v, w, x, y, z

3- الحروف الساكنة ← Consonant Letters

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

4- الحروف المتحركة ← Vowel Letters

a	e	i	o	u

5- الحروف المركبة ← Compound Letters

Letters	Sound	Example 1.	Example 2.
sh	ش	she	fish
ch	ك/تش	teach	chemistry

th	ث/ذ	this	thin
ph	ف	phone	elephant
gh	ف	laugh	enough

6-الحروف الصامتة   Silent Letters→

Silent letters	Example.1	Example.2
kn-	**k**now	**k**nife
wr-	**w**rite	**w**rong
wh-	w**h**at	w**h**y
-gh	ei**gh**t	hi**gh**
-gn	si**g**n	forei**g**n
-alk /-alf	wa**l**k	ha**l**f
-mn	autum**n**	hym**n**
-mb	com**b**	clim**b**
-sl-	i**s**land	i**s**le
-st-	lis**t**en	cas**t**le
gu-	g**u**ess	g**u**est

<u>e</u>	nam<u>e</u>	lik<u>e</u>

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

NOUNS

There are four types of nouns:

1.Common nouns:
man, town, village, country

2. Proper nouns
London, Paris, Fahd, Fatima

3.Abstract nouns:
Beauty, life, freedom, arrival

4.Collective nouns:
Team, family, army, staff

How are nouns formed??

Nouns formed from verbs:

We sometimes add the following suffixes to form nouns from verbs:

{-ion, -ment, -ure, -ance, -al}

Examples:

Verb	Suffix	Noun
collect	-ion	collection
agree	-ment	agreement
fail	-ure	failure
assist	-ance	assistance
arrive	-al	arrival

A-Nouns formed from adjectives:

Most of the nouns are formed from adjectives by adding these suffixes: {-ness, -ty-, -t, -th, -y, -ility, -hood}

Examples

Adjective	Suffix	Noun
kind	-ness	kind**ness**
cruel	-ty	cruel**ty**
high	-t	heigh**t**
wide	-th	wid**th**
difficult	-y	difficult**y**
probable	-ility	probab**ility**
false	-hood	false**hood**

Note:

Nouns are sometimes formed from adjectives by adding (the) to adjectives:

Adjective	Noun
old	the old
dead	the dead
deaf	the deaf
blind	the blind
young	the young
rich	the rich
poor	the poor
handicapped	the handicapped

—————— —————— —————— —————— —————— ——————

إعداد الأستاذ / مبارك أحمد عبد الهادي الطالب

Adjectives

Adjectives are formed from nouns by adding these suffixes:

{-y, -ly, -ful, -less, -en, -ous, -able, -some, -ic, -ed, -like, -al, -an, -ian, - ical, -ish, -ary}

Examples

Noun	Suffix	Adjectives
storm	-y	storm**y**
friend	-ly	friend**ly**
harm	-ful	harm**ful**
care	-less	care**less**
wood	-en	wood**en**

danger	-ous	danger**ous**
honor	-able	honor**able**
trouble	-some	trouble**some**
artist	-ic	artist**ic**
talent	-ed	talent**ed**
child	-like	child**like**
brute	-al	brut**al**
Chile	-an	Chile**an**
Egypt	-ian	Egypt**ian**
history	-ical	histor**ical**
fever	-ish	fever**ish**
element	-ary	element**ary**

Adjectives ending in (-ed) and (-ing):

(-ed)	(-ing)
amazed	amazing
annoyed	annoying
bored	boring
disappointed	disappointing
excited	exciting
exhausted	exhausting
fascinated	fascinating
pleased	pleasing
tired	tiring

N.B.

Adjectives ending in (-ed) generally go with personal subjects, but those ending in (-ing) go with impersonal subjects.

Examples

(-ed)	(-ing)
She is tired	It is tiring
He is excited	It is an exciting film.
She is bored	It is boring
I am pleased	It is pleasing
You are exhausted	It is exhausting

N.B.

We make adjectives negative by adding certain prefixes:

Prefix	Positive adjective	Negative Adjectives
un-	happy	**un**happy
in-	accurate	**in**accurate
im-	possible	**im**possible
ir-	regular	**ir**regular
il-	legal	**il**legal
dis-	honest	**dis**honest

N.B

We sometimes use the suffix (-less) to form the negative adjective when the adjective end in (-ful):-

(-ful)	(-less)
careful	careless
hopeful	hopeless
useful	useless
helpful	helpless

——————.—— ————— ——

Degrees of Adjectives درجات الصفات

(1)short adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hard	harder than	The hardest
cold	colder than	The coldest
long	longer than	The longest
short	shorter than	The shortest

old	older than	The oldest
fat	fatter than	The fattest
hot	hotter than	The hottest
big	bigger than	The biggest
thin	thinner than	The thinnest
sad	sadder than	The saddest
nice	nicer than	The nicest
wide	wider than	The widest
fine	finer than	The finest
brave	braver than	The bravest
large	larger than	The largest
happy	happier than	The happiest
heavy	heavier than	The heaviest

easy	eas**ier** **than**	The eas**iest**
noisy	nois**ier** **than**	The nois**iest**
early	earl**ier** **than**	The earl**iest**

(2)long adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	**more** beautiful **than**	The **most** beautiful
comfortable	**more** comfortable **than**	The **most** comfortable
expensive	**more** expensive **than**	The **most** expensive
dangerous	**more** dangerous **than**	The **most** dangerous
interesting	**more** interesting **than**	The **most** interesting

(3)Irregular adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better than	The best
bad	worse than	The worst
many	more than	The most
much	more than	The most
some	less than	The least
little	less than	The least
far	farther than مسافة	The farthest
far	further than مسافة + زمن	The furthest

- الصفات ثلاث درجات، صفات عادية وصفات مقارنة وصفات تفضيل.
- الصفات ثلاث أقسام، صفات قصيرة وصفات طويلة وصفات شاذة.
- في حالة المقارنة بين اثنين نضيف (er-) للصفة القصيرة و(more) قبل الصفة الطويلة.

- في حالة المقارنة بين أكثر اثنين (صيغة التفضيل)، نضيف (**est-**) للصفة القصيرة و(**most**) قبل الصفة الطويلة.

- الصفات غير المنتظمة (الشاذة) يُحفظ تصريفها حفظاً.

+++

Adverbs

We often form adverbs from adjectives by adding (-ly):

Examples

Adjectives	Adverbs
quick	quick**ly**
dangerous	dangerous**ly**
careful	careful**ly**
slow	slow**ly**

safe	safe**ly**
bad	badly
fortunate	fortunate**ly**
rare	rare**ly**
easy	easi**ly**
happy	happi**ly**

N.B

Sometimes the adverb is as the same as the adjective:

Adjectives	Adverbs
hard	hard
fast	fast
early	early
late	late
far	far

long	long
little	little
much	much

Note:

The adverb from the adjective (good) is (well).

We can classify adverbs into:

1. Adverbs of manners:
carefully / quickly / how / late

2. Adverbs of time:
today / yesterday / tomorrow / immediately

3. Adverbs of frequency:
always / often /seldom / sometimes

4. Adverbs of place:
here / everywhere /under / along

5. Adverbs of degree:
very / quite /exactly / greatly

6. Adverbs of affirmation:
yes / surely /certainly / indeed

7. Adverbs of affirmation:
perhaps /maybe
8. Adverbs of quantity:
little /much

———————————————————————

الأدوات Articles

- (a), (an), and (the) are called articles.

- (a) is used before a singular beginning with a consonant letter.

تأتي أداة التنكير (a)قبل اسم مفرد يبدأ بحرف ساكن.

- **(an) is used before a singular beginning with a vowel letter.**

تأتي أداة التنكير(an) قبل اسم مفرد يبدأ بحرف متحرك.

* **الحروف المتحركة هي (a, e , i , o, u)**

ملحوظة: لا تستعمل (a) و (an) قبل الاسم الجمع و قبل الاسم غير المعدود.

- **(the) is used before singular and plural but defined.**

تأتي أداة التعريف (the) قبل اسم مفرد يبدأ بحرف ساكن أو بحرف متحرك و كذلك تأتي قبل الجمع .

Examples:

a	an	the
a **f**ish	an **a**rm	the sun
a **g**irl	an **e**ar	the moon
a **h**ouse	an **i**nch	the sky
a **l**ine	an **o**nion	the ground
a **t**ree	an **u**mbrella	the world

ملحوظة:

يشذ عن قاعدة (a) الكلمات التي تبدأ بحروف ساكنة لا تنطق وتليها حروف متحركة وهي:

- **an hour , an heir , an heiress, an honor, an honest man** (The consonant is silent)

و هناك كلمات تبدأ بحرف متحرك لكن تستعمل قبلها (a):

- **a university , a unit , a uniform.** (The vowel sounds like a consonant (y).

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

الضمائر Pronouns

1 Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	2 Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول	3 Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	4 Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	5 Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة
I	me	my	mine	myself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourself/selves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	-	itself

Examples:

1. **I** am a teacher.
2. Do you know **me**?
3. That is **my** car.
4. That car is **mine**.
5. I bought it **myself**.

1. **He** is a teacher.
2. Do you know **him**?
3. That is **his** car.
4. That car is **his**.
5. He bought it **himself**

الجمع Plural

1- Regular Plural الجمع المنتظم

تُضاف (s) للمفرد ليصير جمعاً، كما في الأمثلة التالية:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
كتاب	book	books
قط	cat	cats
رأس	head	heads
كلب	dog	dogs
باب	door	doors
قلم	pen	pens

جمع الأسماء المنتهية بـ (e)

يُضاف حرف (s) عند جمع الأسماء المنتهية بحرف(e) , كما في الأمثلة التالية:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
كعكة	cake	cake**s**
وجه	face	face**s**
بحيرة	lake	lake**s**
بوابة	gate	gate**s**
حصان	horse	horse**s**

جمع الأسماء المنتهية ب (y):

يُضاف حرف (s)عند جمع الأسماء المنتهية بـ (y) قبلها حرف متحرك، كما في الأمثلة التالية:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
غلام	b**o**y	boy**s**
يوم	d**a**y	day**s**

شخص	**g**uy	**guy**s
مفتاح	**k**ey	**key**s

جمع الأسماء المنتهية بـ (y):

عند جمع الأسماء المنتهية بـ(y) نحذف الـ(y) ونضع بدلا عنها (i) ثم يُضاف (es)، كما في الأمثلة التالية:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
طفل رضيع	ba**b**y	bab**ies**
مدينة	ci**t**y	cit**ies**
ذبابة	fl**y**	fl**ies**
سيّدة	la**d**y	lad**ies**
قصة	sto**r**y	stor**ies**

جمع الأسماء المنتهية ب (ss-, s-, z-, x-, sh-, ch-)

تُضاف (es-)عند جمع الأسماء المنتهية بالحروف أعلاه، كما في الأمثلة التالية:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
قوس	arch	arch**es**
طبق	dish	dish**es**
صندوق	box	box**es**
طربوش	fez	fezz**es**
حافلة	bus	bus**es**
رئيس (العمل)	boss	boss**es**

جمع الأسماء المنتهية ب (fe-، f-):

تُضاف (ves-)عند جمع الأسماء المنتهية بالحروف أعلاه, كما في الأمثلة التالية:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
عِجل	calf	cal**ves**
قَزم	elf	el**ves**
نصف	half	hal**ves**
حافر/ ظلف	hoof	hoo**ves**
سكين	knife	kni**ves**

ورقة نبات	leaf	lea**ves**
حياة	life	li**ves**
رغيف	loaf	loa**ves**
وشاح	scarf	scar**ves**
نفس	self	sel**ves**
حزمة	sheaf	shea**ves**
رفّ	shelf	shel**ves**
لص	thief	thie**ves**
زوجة	wife	wi**ves**
ذئب	wolf	wol**ves**

ما يشذّ عن القاعدة أعلاه:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
سطح	roof	roof**s**
رئيس	chief	chief**s**
بُرهان	proof	proof**s**
خزانة	safe	safe**s**
حافر	hoof	hoof**s**
قَزم	dwarf	dwarf**s**

جمع الأسماء المنتهية بـ (O):

إذا كان الاسم المنتهي بالحرف (O) ما قبله حرف ساكن تُضاف (**es**-):

المعنى	Singular	Plural
بطل	hero	hero**es**
بركان	volcano	volcano**es**

بعوضة	mosquito	mosquito**es**
بطاطس	potato	potato**es**
طماطم	tomato	tomato**es**
صدى	echo	echo**es**
جاموس	buffalo	buffalo**es**
شعار	motto	motto**es**
حمولة	cargo	cargo**es**

ما يشذّ عن القاعدة أعلاه:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
بيانو	piano	piano**s**
كيلو جرام	kilo	kilo**s**
تذكار	memento	memento**s**
صورة	photo	photo**s**
فلبيني	Filipino	Filipino**s**

إذا كان الإسم المنتهي بالحرف (o) ما قبله حرف متحرك تُضاف (s):

المعنى	Singular	Plural
مذياع	radio	radios
خيزرانة	bamboo	bamboos
أستوديو	studio	studios
ستريو	stereo	stereos
فيديو	video	videos
ملف , ورقة كتاب	folio	folios

1- Irregular Plural (الشاذ) الجمع غير المنتظم

المعنى	Singular	Plural
رجل	man	men
امرأة	woman	women
قدم	foot	feet

طفل	child	child**ren**
سن	tooth	**tee**th
وزه	goose	g**ee**se
ثور	ox	ox**en**
فأر	mouse	m**ice**
قملة	louse	**lice**

بعض الأسماء جمعها مثل مفردها تماماً:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
طائرة	aircraft	aircraft
ثكنة	barracks	barracks
تقاطع الطرق	crossroads	crossroads
النرد	dice/die	dice
مشنقة	gallows	gallows
مقر	headquarters	headquarters
سمك القد	cod	cod

الأيل	deer	deer
سمكة	fish	fish
نسل	offspring	offspring
المقعد	perch	perch
سلسلة	series	series
خروف	sheep	sheep
نوع	species	species
وسيلة	means	means
سمك السالمون المرقط	trout	trout

بعض الأسماء يُقلب الحرف (i) إلى الحرف (e) فى الجمع:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
تحليل	analysis	analyses
محور	axis	axes
قاعدة	basis	bases
أزمة	crisis	crises

تشخيص	diagnos**i**s	diagnos**e**s
تأكيد	emphas**i**s	emphas**e**s
فرضية	hypothes**i**s	hypothes**e**s
اضطراب عصبي	neuros**i**s	neuros**e**s
واحة	oas**i**s	oas**e**s
قوس	parenthes**i**s	parenthes**e**s
خلاصة	synops**i**s	synops**e**s
أطروحة	thes**i**s	thes**e**s

بعض الأسماء المفردة المنتهية بـ(on-) تُقلب (a) في الجمع:

المعنى	Singular	Plural
معيار	criteri**on**	criteri**a**
ظاهرة	phenomen**on**	phenomen**a**
إنسان آلي	automat**on**	automat**a**

الأسماء التي لا يمكن جمعها:

Word		المعنى
advice		نصيحة
bread		خبز
clothing		ملابس
information		معلومات
glass		زجاج
hair		شَعر
health		صحة
knowledge		معرفة
news		أخبار
progress		تقدّم
money		مال
paper		ورق
luggage		أمتعة

furniture	أثاث
scenery	منظر
travel	سفر
machinery	الآلات عموما (الآلية)
work	عمل
weather	طقس

الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحرف (s) وتُعامل كمفرد:

Word	المعنى
news	أخبار
gallows	مشنقة
measles	حصبة
mumps	نُكاف
billiards	بلياردو
dominoes	دومينو ــ لعبة الضُمنة ــ
physics	عِلم الفيزياء
mathematics	عِلم الرياضيات

politics	عِلم السياسة
economics	عِلم الاقتصاد
genetics	عِلم الوراثة
mechanics	عِلم الميكانيكا
statistics	عِلم الإحصاء
optics	عِلم البصريات

الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحرف (s) وتُعامل كجمع:

Word	المعنى
clothes	ملابس
bowels	أمعاء
goods	سِلَع
contents	محتويات
stairs	سَلالم
arms	أسلحة
customs	جمارك
particulars	تفاصيل

الأسماء التي تدلّ على جزءين مرتبطين مع بعضهما:

Word	المعنى
glasses	نظارة
compasses	فرجار
trousers	بنطلون
scissors	مقص
pants	بنطلون
shorts	شوورت
knickers	سروال قصير
pyjamas	بيجاما
bellows	منفاخ
pincers	كماشة
shears	مقص كبير
spectacles	نظارة

أسماء الإشارة Demonstrative Adjectives

This	That
These	Those

Use:

- **(This) is used for singular, people and things which are close to the speaker.**
- **(These) is used for plural, people and things which are close to the speaker.**

- **(That) is used for singular, people and things which are more distant.**
- **(Those) is used for plural, people and things which are more distant**

Examples:

No.	Singular	Plural
1.	This is a pen.	These are pens.
2.	This is a boy.	These are boys.
3.	This is an egg.	These are eggs.
4.	This is an old man.	These are old men.

Examples
.

No.	Singular	Plural
1.	That is a bird.	Those are birds.
2.	That is a girl.	Those are girls.
3.	That is an island.	Those are islands.
4.	That is an ugly woman.	Those are ugly women.

——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Question Words

(A)

Word	المعنى	الاستعمال
What	ماذا	غير العاقل
Who	مَن	العاقل
When	متى	الزمن
Where	أين	المكان
Which	أي	التمييز بين الأشياء
Whose	لمَن	الملكية
Why	لماذا	السبب

Examples

Question word	Question	Answer
What	What is your name?	My name is Hani
Who	Who is your friend?	He is Ahmed.
When	When do you get up?	I get up at five o'clock.
Where	Where are you from?	I am from Medina.
Which	Which color do you like, green or red?	I like green color.
Whose	Whose car is that?	It is Nader's car.
Why	Why did you go to Jeddah last Friday?	To visit my brother.

Question Words

(B)

Q. word	المعنى
How	كيف
How old	كم العُمر
How tall	كم طول القامة
How heavy	كم الوزن
How many	كم العدد
How much	كم الكمية، كم السعر
How far	كم المسافة، كم تبعد
How long	كم المدة الزمنية، كم تستغرق
How often	كم مرة، كم عدد المرات
How long	كم الطول
How wide	كم العرض

How high	كم الارتفاع
How deep	كم العمق
How fast	كم السرعة
How well	ما مدى

++++++++++++++++++

Examples

Q. word	Question	Answer
How	How are you?	I am fine. Thank you.
How old	How old are you?	I am 25 years old.
How tall	How tall are you?	I am 150 centimeters tall.
How heavy	How heavy are you?	I am 75 kg.
How many	How many brothers do you have?	I have three brothers.
How much	How much sugar do	I put little sugar.

	you put in your tea?	
How far	How far is Jeddah?	It is about 400 km.
How long	How long does it take to Jeddah by car?	It takes about four hours.
How often	How often do you go shopping?	I go shopping five times a month.
How long	How long is the road?	It is 90 km long.
How wide	How wide is this room?	It's four meters wide.
How high	How high is that hill?	It's (150) feet high.
How deep	How deep is Zamzam well?	It's (80) meters deep.
How fast	How fast is the bus?	It is 80 kilometers per an hour.
How well	How well do you speak English?	I speak English very well.

Question Words

(C)

Word	Question	Answer
Am	Am I a teacher?	Yes, you are.
Are	Are you a student?	Yes, I am.
Are	Are you students	Yes, we are.
Is	Is Ahmed a doctor?	Yes, he is.
Does	Does Nada speak Arabic?	Yes, she does.
Will	Will you come tomorrow?	Yes, I will.
Did	Did they go out yesterday?	No, they didn't
Was	Was he sick last week?	No, he wasn't
Have	Have you ever seen a lion?	No, I haven't

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Tenses

The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Examples

* He usually **gets** up early.

* The earth **moves** round the sun**.**

* Nora often **watches** TV.

* I sometimes **play** chess.

* They rarely **eat** chocolate.

Formation:

1. Verb + (s) or (es)
When the subject is (he, she, it)

2. Verb without (s) or (es)
When the subject is (I, we, you, they)

Usage:

This tense is used to express an action happens from time to time. It is also used to describe habits and facts.

Indicators:

Always – usually – often – sometimes – rarely – never – seldom – generally – frequently – occasionally – once a week – every (day -week - …etc) – during the winter, summer…..etc.

لاحظ:
* تضاف (S) إلى نهاية الفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب أو (es) في نفس الحالة إذا انتهى الفعل بـ(ss-ch-sh-o-x)
-He plays well
-She catches the bus …
تحذف (y) وتحول إلى (ies) إذا سبقها حرف ساكن (studies).

****

The Past Simple Tense   زمن الماضى البسيط

Examples

*They **played** football yesterday.

*Farris **returned** from Cairo last week.

*Early man **lived** in caves.

*They **left** to Jeddah three days ago.

*I **sent** an e. mail to my wife just now.

Formation:

(I) verb + ed (Regular Verbs)

(II) Second conjugation of irregular verbs

Usage:

This tense is used to express an action happened in a certain time in the past.

Indicators:

Last (night, Friday, week, month, year) - once –
 one day – yesterday – ago – early…- just now -
 in the past –
 in ancient times

Notes:

wish - suppose
  I wish I had a car
  Suppose I asked you for 100 pounds.

as if – if only

The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

Examples:

* He **will travel** abroad next week.

* I **shall send** her a message tomorrow.

* They **will meet** in Spain in the future.

* He **is going to meet** in a few minutes.

* The runners **are going to start** soon

Formation:

  (I) shall / will + infinitive

  (II) am
       is   + going to + infinitive
        are

Usage:

This tense is used to express an action that will happen in the future.

Indicators:

soon – tomorrow – in the future- tonight – next… -
in a few minutes – in the evening

Notes:
* تستخدم هذه الأفعال للدلالة على المستقبل:
promise – expect- hope- want-intend-like
من الممكن استخدام المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر
للتعبير عن المستقبل**.**

****

زمن المضارع المستمر The Present Continuous Tense

Examples

* **Iam writing** at the moment

* It **is raining** now.

* She **is** still **making** the beds.

* Look! They **are running** quickly.

* Listen! Talal **is singing**.

Formation:

am
is   + Verb .+ ing
are

Usage:

This tense is used to express an action happening now.

Indicators:

Now- - still – at present – at this moment – at this time - hurry up
- Look!
- Listen!
- Be quiet!

Notes:

ملحوظة : لاحظ أن أفعال الحواس والشعور والإدراك والملكية وبعض الأفعال التي لا تأتي في صيغة الاستمرار

see, hear, smell, notice, feel	أفعال الشعور
realize, know, understand, mean, suppose, believe, remember, remember, recollect, trust, mind	أفعال التفكير
want, desire, refuse, forgive, wish, care, hate, love, like, dislike	أفعال العاطفة

| own, owe, belong ,possess | أفعال الملكية |

****

The Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضى المستمر

Examples

* While I **was walking** in the street, I fell down.

* The husband **was reading** while the wife **was cooking.**

* When he **was doing** his homework, they phoned him.

* As they **were working**, their father arrived.

* All last year we **were studying** English.

Formation:

Was

       + Verb + ing

Were

Usage:

This tense is used to express a continuous action happened in the past.

Indicators:

While – as – when – all(yesterday, last night, week, month, year)

****

زمن المستقبل المستمر The Future Continuous Tense

Examples

* When you next see me I **will be wearing** my suit.

* I **shall be coming** to your house tomorrow.

* Henan **will be cooking** at this time tomorrow.

* We **shall be writing** researches next month.

Formation:

Shall

        + be + verb +ing

Will

Usage:

This tense is used for expressing a continuous action that will happen in the future.

Indicators:

All time tomorrow- this time tomorrow- at…O'clock tomorrow- next(week, month, year….)

****

The Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

Examples

*I **haven't seen** him since he traveled abroad.

*We **have lived** here for ten years.

*She **hasn't come** yet.

*He **has** already **finished** his homework.

*Musa **has learnt** a lot of English this year.

Formation:

Have / has + past participle

Usage:
This tense is used to express an action happened in the past and continuing up to now; or it has a result at the present time.

Indicators:

just- already- ever- never- since- for- yet- so far-
lately –recently

****

زمن الماضي التام The Past Perfect Tense

Examples

*After he **had left** his office he returned home.

*Before she watched T.V she **had finished** homework

*No sooner **had** he **found** his keys than he lost them again.

*When the doctor arrived, the man **had died**.

*I opened the door after I **had heard** the bell.

Formation:

Had + Past Participle

Usage:

This tense is used to express an action happened before another action in the past.

Indicators:

* after- before- as soon as – no sooner………...than-
* hardly…………when
* scarcely………..when

****

The Future Perfect Tense زمن المستقبل التام

Examples

*They **will have finished** the school in a year

*I **shall have talked** to them by Monday.

*By next October I **will have joined** the university

*By next year we **shall have built** a new house

Formation:

Shall

+ have + Past Participle

Will

Usage:

It is used to describe an action that will be completed in a certain time in the future.

Indicators:

By

In   + future

This time

****

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense زمن المضارع التام المستمر

Examples:

*I **have been waiting** for you all morning.

*He **has been reading** all afternoon.

*It **has been raining** for two hours and it still hasn't stopped.

*They **have been living** in Makah since 1405 AH.

*We **have been repairing** the bus for a long time.

Formation:

Have

    + been + v. + ing

Has

Usage:

This tense is used to express an action happened in the past and it is still going on.

Indicators:

* Since / for + now
* So far / till now
* All this morning…

             ****

The Past Perfect Continuous زمن الماضى التام المستمر

Examples:

*I **had been working** in a shop for years before I got this job

*The boy was delighted with his toy. He **had been wanting** it for a long time.

*Leila **had been waiting** when the driver came.

*Before she retired Riana **had been earning** a lot of money.

*When Sultan woke up, it **had been raining**.

Formation:

had + been + verb + -ing

Usage:

This tense is used to express an action which happened in the past and it continued till another action happened.

Indicators:

After, before, when

****

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense
زمن المستقبل التام المستمر

Examples:

*By the end of the week they **will have been living** here

*In this time next month we **shall have been working** in a new school.

*They **will have been talking** for over an hour by the time Mubarak arrives.

*Ahmed **will have been teaching** at the university for more than a year by the time he leaves for Dubai.

*Basel will be tired when he gets home because he **will have been jogging** for over an hour.

Formation:

shall + have + been + verb + ing

will

Usage:

This tense is used to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future.

Indicators:

by, in this time

****

Contractions

(A) Positive Contractions:

Full form	Contraction
am	'm
is	's
are	're
have	've
has	's
shall	'll
will	'll
would	'd
had	'd

(B) Negative Contractions:

Full Form	Contraction
am not	'm not

is not	isn't
are not	aren't
do not	don't
does not	doesn't
have not	haven't
has not	hasn't
did not	didn't
had not	hadn't
shall not	shan't
will not	won't
can not	can't
must not	mustn't
need not	needn't
ought not	oughtn't
dare not	daren't
may not	mayn't
might not	mightn't

was not	wasn't
were not	weren't
could not	couldn't
should not	shouldn't
would not	wouldn't

****

Conditional Statements

الجُمَل الشرطية

الجملة الشرطية الأولى Conditional (1)

Examples

*If I see him, I will tell him.

*You will pass the exam if you study hard.

*If he is thin, he can run fast.

*They may agree, if we ask them.

Formation:

*In the (if clause), we use present simple.

*In the main clause, we use (will, can, may) + infinitive

Usage:

We use IF (1) when we want to say that something is going to happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

****

Conditional (2) الجملة الشرطية الثانية

Examples

*If I saw him, I would tell him.

*You would pass the exam if you studied hard.

*If he was thin, he could run fast.

*They might agree, if we asked them.

Formation:

In the (if clause), we use past simple.

In the main clause, we use (should, would, could, might) + infinitive

Usage:

We use IF (2) to show that the condition is impossible and we are only imagining the result and not expecting it to come true.

+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

****

الجملة الشرطية الثالثة Conditional (3)

Examples

*If I had seen him, I would have told him.

*You would have passed the exam if you had studied hard.

*If he had been thin, he could have run fast.

*They might have agreed, if we had asked them.

Formation:

In the (if clause), we use past perfect
In the main clause, we use (should, would, could, might) + have + P.P

Usage:

We use IF (3) to refer to an event which did not happen and the condition is possible.

_____

Reported Speech

When we are reporting what someone else said, we normally don't use their exact words with quotation marks *(direct speech)*, but instead we use indirect speech (also called *reported speech*). Indirect speech is introduced using certain phrases.

He says/said …

She explains/explained …

She tells/told me …

He asks/asked

Examples:

Statements:

Direct Speech→	→ Reported Speech
"I drink coffee", She said	She said that she drank coffee
"I am reading a book." He explained.	He explained that he was reading a book.
"I broke the glass." He admitted	He admitted that he had broken the glass.
"I have been to London.", He told me.	He told me that he had been to London.

Questions:

Direct question ➔	➔ Reported question
"Are you fine?"	She asked me if I was fine.
"Do you like coffee?"	He asked me if I liked coffee.
"Can I help you?"	I asked if I could help her.
"Are your hands cold?"	He asked me whether my hands were cold.
"Is the car new or second –hand?"	He asked whether the car was new or second-hand.
"Where's my pen?"	He asked where his pen was.
"Where do you live?"	She asked where I lived.
"Why didn't you say something?"	He asked me why I hadn't said anything.

Rule

Backshift of tenses

Direct Speech→	→ Reported Speech
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past simple	Past perfect
Present perfect	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
will	would
can	could
may	might
Have to	had to
must	had to
should	should
ought to	ought to

Other changes

Direct Speech➔	➔ Reported Speech
I	he / she
we	They
my	his / her
our	Their
this	That
here	There
these	Those
now	Then
tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
ago	previously / before
today	That day
tonight	that night

Tag Questions

A tag question is a question added at the end of a sentence. Speakers use tag questions chiefly to make

sure their information is correct or to seek agreement.

Examples:

Positive sentences, with negative tags:

Tag question	Answer
Present simple 'be'	She's Italian, **isn't she**?
Present simple other verbs	They live in London, **don't they**?
Present continuous	We're working tomorrow, **aren't we**?
Past simple 'be'	It was cold yesterday, **wasn't it**?
Past simple other verbs	He went to the party last night, **didn't he**?
Past continuous	We were waiting at the station, **weren't we**?
Present perfect	They've been to Japan, **haven't they**?
Present perfect continuous	She's been studying a lot recently, **hasn't she**?
Past perfect	He had forgotten his wallet, **hadn't he**?

Past perfect continuous	We'd been working, **hadn't we**?
Future simple	She'll come at six, **won't she**?
Future continuous	They'll be arriving soon, **won't they**?
Future perfect	They'll have finished before nine, **won't they**?
Future perfect continuous	She'll have been cooking all day, **won't she**?
Modals	He can help, **can't he**?
Modals	John must stay, **mustn't he**?

عندما تكون الجملة مثبتة والسؤال منفياً، فإنَّ الإجابة Yes:

Negative sentences, with positive tags

Tag question	Answer
Present simple 'be'	We aren't late, **are we**?
Present simple other verbs	She doesn't have any children, **does she**?
Present continuous	The bus isn't coming, **is it**?

Past simple 'be'	She wasn't at home yesterday, **was she**?
Past simple other verbs	They didn't go out last Sunday, **did they**?
Past continuous	You weren't sleeping, **were you**?
Present perfect	She hasn't eaten all the cake, **has she**?
Present perfect continuous	He hasn't been running in this weather, **has he**?
Past perfect	We hadn't been to London before, **had we**?
Past perfect continuous	You hadn't been sleeping, **had you**?
Future simple	They won't be late, **will they**?
Future continuous	He'll be studying tonight, **won't he**?
Future perfect	She won't have left work before six, **will she**?
Future perfect continuous	He won't have been travelling all day, **will he**?
Modals	She can't speak Arabic, **can she**?
Modals	They mustn't come early, **must they**?

عندما تكون الجملة منفية و السؤال مثبتاً ، فإنَّ الإجابة No:

++

****

Passive Voice

Examples:

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	*Active:*	Ali	writes	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	is written	by Ali.
Simple Past	*Active:*	Ali	wrote	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	was written	by Ali.
Present Perfect	*Active:*	Ali	has written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	has been written	by Ali.
Future I	*Active:*	Ali	will write	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	will be written	by Ali.

Can	Active:	Ali	can write	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	can be written	by Ali.

Examples:

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Present Progressive	*Active:*	Ali	is writing	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	is being written	by Ali.
Past Progressive	*Active:*	Ali	was writing	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	was being written	by Ali.
Past Perfect	*Active:*	Ali	had written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	had been written	by Ali.
Future II	*Active:*	Ali	will have written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	will have been written	by Ali.
Conditional I	*Active:*	Ali	would write	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	would be written	by Ali.
Conditional II	*Active:*	Ali	would have written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	would have been written	by Ali

Passive Sentences with Two Objects:

	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
Active:	Ali	wrote	a letter	to me.
Passive:	A letter	was written	to me	by Ali.
Passive:	I	was written	a letter	by Ali.

.

الأفعال القياسية Regular Verbs

1- وهي الأفعال التي تضاف إليها (**ed-**) للحصول على صيغة الماضي والتصريف الثالث للفعل:

Present	past	Past Participle
add	add**ed**	add**ed**
call	call**ed**	call**ed**
clean	clean**ed**	clean**ed**
cross	cross**ed**	cross**ed**
deliver	deliver**ed**	deliver**ed**
finish	finish**ed**	finish**ed**
help	help**ed**	help**ed**
look	look**ed**	look**ed**
open	open**ed**	open**ed**
start	start**ed**	start**ed**
want	want**ed**	want**ed**
watch	watch**ed**	watch**ed**

2- إذا كان الفعل القياسي (المصدر) منتهياً بـ (e)

فيضاف إليه (**d** ـ) فقط للحصول على الماضي
والتصريف الثالث للفعل مثل ...

Present	past	Past Participle
accuse	accuse**d**	accuse**d**
admire	admire**d**	admire**d**
announce	announce**d**	announce**d**
argue	argue**d**	argue**d**
argue	argue**d**	argue**d**
arrive	arrive**d**	arrive**d**
change	change**d**	change**d**
chase	chase**d**	chase**d**
complete	complete**d**	complete**d**
curse	curse**d**	curse**d**
dance	dance**d**	dance**d**
decide	decide**d**	decide**d**
delete	delete**d**	delete**d**
die	die**d**	die**d**
distribute	distribute**d**	distribute**d**

divide	divide**d**	divide**d**
donate	donate**d**	donate**d**
encourage	encourage**d**	encourage**d**
escape	escape**d**	escape**d**
exchange	exchange**d**	exchange**d**
excuse	excuse**d**	excuse**d**
explore	explore**d**	explore**d**
fake	fake**d**	fake**d**
force	force**d**	force**d**
grade	grade**d**	grade**d**
hate	hate**d**	hate**d**
hesitate	hesitate**d**	hesitate**d**
hire	hire**d**	hire**d**
hope	hope**d**	hope**d**
immigrate	immigrate**d**	immigrate**d**
improve	improve**d**	improve**d**
include	include**d**	include**d**
investigate	investigate**d**	investigate**d**
invite	invite**d**	invite**d**

involve	involve**d**	involve**d**
joke	joke**d**	joke**d**
lie	lie**d**	lie**d**
like	like**d**	like**d**
love	love**d**	love**d**
practice	practice**d**	practice**d**
praise	praise**d**	praise**d**
precede	precede**d**	precede**d**
prepare	prepare**d**	prepare**d**
produce	produce**d**	produce**d**
pronounce	pronounce**d**	pronounce**d**
purchase	purchase**d**	purchase**d**
race	race**d**	race**d**
raise	raise**d**	raise**d**
recognize	recognize**d**	recognize**d**
reduce	reduce**d**	reduce**d**
refuse	refuse**d**	refuse**d**
rehearse	rehearse**d**	rehearse**d**
relate	relate**d**	relate**d**

relieve	relieved	relieved
replace	replaced	replaced
rescue	rescued	rescued
revise	revised	revised
serve	served	served
service	serviced	serviced
share	shared	shared
shave	shaved	shaved
skate	skated	skated
smile	smiled	smiled
smoke	smoked	smoked
stare	stared	stared
state	stated	stated
store	stored	stored
survive	survived	survived
symbolize	symbolized	symbolized
taste	tasted	tasted
tie	tied	tied
trade	traded	traded

translate	translated	translated
type	typed	typed
use	used	used
vote	voted	voted
wave	waved	waved

❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

3- إذا كان الفعل القياسي (المصدر) منتهياً بـ (y) وكان الـ (y) مسبوقاً بأحد الحروف المتحركة ، فعند إضافة (ed-) له ، لا يُحذَف الـ (y):

Present	Past	Past Participle
annoy	annoyed	annoyed
betray	betrayed	betrayed
bray	brayed	brayed
decay	decayed	decayed
delay	delayed	delayed
destroy	destroyed	destroyed
employ	employed	employed
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed

obey	obey**ed**	obey**ed**
play	play**ed**	play**ed**
spray	spray**ed**	spray**ed**
stay	stay**ed**	stay**ed**
pray	pray**ed**	pray**ed**
survey	survey**ed**	survey**ed**

❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

**4- إذا كان الفعل القياسي (المصدر) منتهياً بـ (y)
وكان الـ (y) مسبوقاً بحرف صحيح ، فعند إضافة (ed)
يحذف الـ (y) ويُضاف (ied) بدلاً عنه:**

Present	Past	Past Participle
accompany	accompan**ied**	accompan**ied**
apply	appl**ied**	appl**ied**
bury	bur**ied**	bur**ied**
carry	carr**ied**	carr**ied**
certify	certif**ied**	certif**ied**
classify	classif**ied**	classif**ied**
copy	cop**ied**	cop**ied**

cry	cried	cried
deny	denied	denied
falsify	falsified	falsified
fry	fried	fried
hurry	hurried	hurried
identify	identified	identified
imply	implied	implied
intensify	intensified	intensified
justify	justified	justified
marry	married	married
occupy	occupied	occupied
rely	relied	relied
reply	replied	replied
study	studied	studied
supply	supplied	supplied
try	tried	tried
unify	unified	unified
worry	worried	worried

❖ ❖

5- إذا انتهى الفعل القياسي بحرف صحيح وكان قبلهُ حرف علّه ، وكان الفعل متكون من مقطع واحد فان الحرف الصحيح الأخير يضاعف عند إضافة:

Present	Past	Past Participle
beg	beg**ged**	beg**ged**
cancel	cancel**led**	cancel**led**
chat	chat**ted**	chat**ted**
chop	chop**ped**	chop**ped**
control	control**led**	control**led**
drop	drop**ped**	drop**ped**
grab	grab**bed**	grab**bed**
handicap	handicap**ped**	handicap**ped**
hiccup	hiccup**ped**	hiccup**ped**
kidnap	kidnap**ped**	kidnap**ped**
occur	occur**red**	occur**red**
permit	permit**ted**	permit**ted**
plan	plan**ned**	plan**ned**
prefer	prefer**red**	prefer**red**
program	program**med**	program**med**

regret	regret**ted**	regret**ted**
rip	rip**ped**	rip**ped**
rob	rob**bed**	rob**bed**
shrug	shrug**ged**	shrug**ged**
slap	slap**ped**	slap**ped**
slip	slip**ped**	slip**ped**
step	step**ped**	step**ped**
stop	stop**ped**	stop**ped**
tap	tap**ped**	tap**ped**
travel	travel**led**	travel**led**
worship	worship**ped**	worship**ped**
wrap	wrap**ped**	wrap**ped**

❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

*ولكن هنالك استثناء لهذه القاعدة، فإذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأحرف التالية (w, x, y) و كان مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك ، فعند إضافة (ed-)لا يضاعف الحرف الأخير مثل ...

Present	Past	Past Participle
row	row**ed**	row**ed**
mix	mix**ed**	mix**ed**
play	play**ed**	play**ed**

❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

Irregular Verbs Changes
تغييرات الأفعال الشاذة

(A)

One Change تغيير واحد

المعنى	Base form	Past	Past Participle
يولد- يربي	breed	bred	bred
ينزف	bleed	bled	bled
ينحني	bend	bent	bent
يبني	build	built	built
يربط	bind	bound	bound
يحرق	burn	burnt	burnt
يجلب-يحضر	bring	brought	brought
يشتري	buy	bought	bought
يمسك	catch	caught	caught
يزحف	creep	crept	crept

dealt	dealt	deal	يتعامل- يعامل
dug	dug	dig	يحفر
fought	fought	fight	يتقاتل- يكافح
found	found	find	يجد- يكتشف
felt	felt	feel	يشعر- يلمس
fed	fed	feed	يطعم
got	got	get	ينال
ground	ground	grind	يطحن
hung	hung	hang	يعلق
had	had	have	يملك
heard	heard	hear	يسمع
held	held	hold	يمسك
kept	kept	keep	يحفظ
knelt	knelt	kneel	يركع
laid	laid	lay	يضع
lead	lead	lead	يقود - يرشد
learnt	learnt	learn	يتعلم - يعلِّم

يغادر ـ يترك	leave	left	left
يقرض	lend	lent	lent
يضئ ـ يشعل	light	lit	lit
يفقد	lose	lost	lost
يصنع	make	made	made
يعني	mean	meant	meant
يقابل	meet	met	met
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يقرأ	read	read	read
يقول	say	said	said
يبحث عن	seek	sought	sought
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يتألق ـ يلمع	shine	shone	shone
يطلق النار	shoot	shot	shot
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept

ينفق-يقضي	spend	spent	spent
يقف-يصمد	stand	stood	stood
يلصق	stick	stuck	stuck
يلسع-يلدغ	sting	stung	stung
يكنس-يكتسح	sweep	swept	swept
يعلِّم	teach	taught	taught
يخبر	tell	told	told
يفكر-يعتقد	think	thought	thought
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يبكي	weep	wept	wept
يفوز	win	won	won
يلف-يدور	wind	wound	wound
يعصر-يلوي	wring	wrung	wrung

(B)

تغييران Two Changes

المعنى	Base form	Past	Past Participle
يستيقظ-يوقظ	arise	arose	arisen
يكون	be	was/were	been
تلد -يحمل	bear	bore	born
يضرب	beat	beat	beaten
يصبح	become	became	become
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يعضّ-يلدغ	bite	bit	bitten
يهب-ينفخ	blow	blew	blown
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يأتي	come	came	come
يعمل	do	did	done

يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يحفر-يمنع	forbid	forbade	forbidden
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يغفر-يصفح	forgive	forgave	forgiven
يتجمد	freeze	froze	frozen
يعطي	give	gave	given
يذهب	go	went	gone
ينمو-ينبت	grow	grew	grown
يخبئ-يختبئ	hide	hid	hidden
يعرف	know	knew	known
يضطجع	lie	lay	lain
يتجاوز -يفاجئ	overtake	overtook	overtaken
يركب	ride	rode	ridden

يرن	ring	rang	rung
يرتفع	rise	rose	risen
يجري	run	ran	run
ينشر	saw	sawed	sawn
يرى	see	saw	seen
يخيط	sew	sewed	sewn
يهزّ-يهتزّ	shake	shook	shaken
يُري-يبيّن	show	showed	shown
يغني	sing	sang	sung
يغطس-يغرق	sink	sank	sunk
يذبح	slay	slew	slain
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يقفز	spring	sprang	sprung
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يقذف	throw	threw	thrown

يوقظ-يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يرتدي	wear	wore	worn
يكتب-يؤلف	write	wrote	written

(C)

No Change لا تغيير

المعنى	Base form	Past	Past Participle
يراهن	bet	bet	bet
يفجر -ينفجر	burst	burst	burst
يرمي	cast	cast	cast
يكلف	cost	cost	cost
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يجرح -يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt

يدع	let	let	let
يضع	put	put	put
يقرر	set	set	set
يفسح- يذرف	shed	shed	shed
يحبس- يغلق	shut	shut	shut
يشق	slit	slit	slit
ينتشر- ينشر	spread	spread	spread
يقحم-يدفع	thrust	thrust	thrust

الأستاذ / **مبارك أحمد عبد الهادي الطالب**

- من مواليد الجمَّالاب (ولاية النيل الأبيض) 1963م

- درس بمعهد بخت الرضا وحصل على دبلوم تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية 1988م.

- نال دبلوم تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية للناطقين بغيرها(TEFL) من معهد السودان القومي للغات (SELTI)1991م.

- حصل على درجة الماجستير في الأدب الإنجليزي من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.2008م.

- حصل على شهادة جامعة كامبردج البريطانية كمُختبِر في مهارة التحدث (Speaking Examiner) لاختبارات (KET) في الشرق الأوسط.2016 م

- عمل مدرسا للغة الإنجليزية – وزارة التربية والتعليم-السودان1988-1991م

- عمل مُدرسا بمعاهد التعليم البريطانية – الخرطوم1991-1996م

- عمل مدرسا للغة الإنجليزية والمصطلحات الطبية بالمعهد السعودي الألماني للتمريض والعلوم الصحية المساعدة – المدينة المنورة 2004م – 2011م.

- يعمل مُدرساً للغة الإنجليزية بشركة الخليج للتدريب و التعليم -المدينة المنورة 2012م- و حتى الآن.