



جامعة المستقبل
AL MUSTAQBAL UNIVERSITY

كلية العلوم

قسم الانظمة الطبية الذكية

Intelligent Medical Systems Department

Subject: English Language

Class: Third

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Lecture: (1)

Grammar Essentials: Tenses, WH Questions, Parts

of Speech

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What Are Tenses?

Definition: Tenses indicate the time of an action.

There are three main categories:

1. **Past** (Actions that happened before now)
2. **Present** (Actions happening now or regularly)
3. **Future** (Actions that will happen later)

1. Past simple الماضي البسيط

Use: To describe actions or events that started and finished in the past.

لوصف أحداث أو أفعال بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.

Form الصيغة

Regular Verbs (الأفعال المنتظمة) Add -ed to the verb. (walk → walked)

Subject + regular verb (ed) + object + comp.

Examples

I visited Paris last year.

She finished her homework.

Irregular Verbs: (الأفعال غير المنتظمة) The verb changes form. (go → went)

Subject + irregular verb + object + comp.

م. دلالة الماضي البسيط:

She went to the store last night.

Yesterday, last week, two years ago, in 1999.

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

Use: To describe actions that were ongoing at a specific time in the past.

لوصف أحداث كانت مستمرة أو جارية في وقت معين في الماضي

Form : الصيغة

Subject +was/were + Verb + -ing

Examples:

I was reading when the phone rang. كنت أقرأ عندما رن الهاتف

They were playing football at 5 PM yesterday. كانوا يلعبون كرة القدم الساعة

الخامسة مساءً البارحة

م. دلالة الماضي المستمر

While, as, at that moment.

Past Perfect الماضي التام

Use :To describe actions that were completed before another action or time in the past.

لوصف أفعال اكتملت قبل فعل آخر أو وقت معين في الماضي.

Form الصيغة

Subject + had + Past Participle

Examples

She **had finished** her homework **before** the movie started.

They went home **after** they had completed the project.

By the time we arrived, they had left.

م. دلالة المضارع التام:

Before, after, by the time

2-The Present Tense زمن المضارع

The present tense is used to describe actions, events, or situations happening now, regularly, or as general facts.
يُستخدم المضارع للتعبير عن أحداث تحدث الآن، بانتظام، أو حقائق عامة.

There are four main types of present tense:

1. Present Simple

Use:

To describe habitual actions الأفعال المتكررة

To express general truths or facts الحقائق العامة

To talk about schedules الجداول الزمنية

Form الصيغة

Subject + base verb + comp.

Examples

I go to school **every day**.

The sun rises in the east.

She plays the piano **often**.

الفاعل المفرد: (he, she, it)

الفاعل الجمع: (they, we, you, I)

م. في حالة كان الفاعل مفرد (he, she, it) فنستخدم (s) الشخص الثالث للفعل.

اما اذا كان الفاعل جمع (they, we, you, I) فيكون الفعل مجرد.

م. دلالة المضارع البسيط: always, often, every day

المضارع المستمر Present Continuous

Use: الاستخدام

To describe actions happening right now (الأحداث التي تحدث الآن).

To describe temporary actions (الأفعال المؤقتة).

To talk about future arrangements (خطط مستقبلية).

Form الصيغة

Subject + am/is/are + verb + -ing

Examples

I am reading a book now. أنا أقرأ كتاباً الآن.

They are playing football at the moment. هم يلعبون كرة القدم.

م. دلالة المضارع المستمر : Now, at the moment

المضارع التام Present Perfect

Use:

-To describe actions that started in the past and continue into the present (أحداث بدأت)

في الماضي وما زالت مستمرة).

-To talk about life experiences التجارب الحياتية

الصيغة Form

Subject +have/has + past participle

Examples

She has visited Paris **since** 2018.

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

I have had my lunch **already**.

Already, just, for/since.

دلالة المضارع التام

3-The Future Tense

The future tense is used to talk about actions or events that will happen after the present time.

يُستخدم زمن المستقبل للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث ستحدث بعد الوقت الحالي.

Future Simple

Use:

To describe decisions made at the moment of speaking القرارات اللحظية

To talk about predictions. التوقعات

To express promises, offers, or future facts الوعود أو الحقائق المستقبلية

Form الصيغة

Subject +will + base verb.

Examples

I will call you **tomorrow**.

It will rain **soon**.

م. دلالة المستقبل البسيط tomorrow, soon

Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

Use:

To describe an action that will be ongoing at a specific time in the future عمل

سيكون مستمراً في وقت معين في المستقبل

To talk about planned future actions أفعال مخطط لها في المستقبل

Form الصيغة

Subject + will be + verb + -ing.

Examples

At this time tomorrow, I will be studying.

They will be traveling to London **next week**.

She will be travelling **next week**.

م . دلالة المستقبل المستمر: at this time tomorrow, next week

المستقبل التام Future Perfect

الاستخدام Use

To describe an action that will be completed before a certain time or action
عمل سيكون مكتملاً قبل وقت أو عمل آخر في المستقبل in the future

الصيغة Form

Subject + will have + past participle

Example

By 10 PM, I will have finished my homework.

She will have completed the project **by next week**.

by the time, for

م . دلالة المستقبل التام

What are WH-Questions?

WH-Questions are used to ask for specific information about something, such as people, places, times, reasons, or methods. These questions start with “WH” words.

لطلب معلومات محددة عن الأشخاص، الأماكن، الأوقات، الأسباب، أو الطرق.

Common WH Words .

1-What ماذا

Use :To ask about things or information.

Examples

What is your name?

What are you doing?

2-Who من

Use: To ask about a person or people.

Examples

Who is your teacher?

Who called you?

3. Where أين

Use: To ask about a place.

Examples

Where do you live?

Where is the book?

5-Why لماذا

Use: To ask about reasons.

Examples:

Why are you late?

Why is he crying?

4-When متى

Use: To ask about time.

Examples

When is your birthday?

When will the meeting start?

6-How كيف

Use: To ask about methods or conditions.

Examples:

How are you?

How did you solve the problem?

Other WH Forms

1. Which : أي

Use: To ask about a choice between options.

Examples (أمثلة):

Which color do you like?

Which is your favorite book?

2-Whose لمن

Use: To ask about possession.

Examples :

Whose bag is this?

Whose turn is it?

3-What time في أي وقت

Use: To ask about a specific time.

Examples

What time is the meeting?

What time does the train leave?

أجزاء الكلام Parts of Speech

Parts of speech refer to the categories that words belong to based on their function in a sentence. There are 8 main parts of speech in English.

أجزاء الكلام تشير إلى تصنيفات الكلمات حسب وظيفتها في الجملة. هناك 8 أجزاء رئيسية في اللغة الإنجليزية

الاسم 1-Noun

Definition :A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

الاسم هو كلمة تدل على شخص، مكان، شيء، أو فكرة

Examples

Person: teacher

Place: park

Thing: book

Idea: freedom

Example Sentence: **The book is open.**

2. Pronoun : الضمير

Definition : A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun to avoid repetition.

الضمير هو كلمة تحل محل الاسم لتجنب التكرار

Examples

I, he, she, it, we, they, you

Example Sentence

Sara is kind. She helps everyone.

3-Verb الفعل

Definition: A verb shows an action, state, or occurrence.

الفعل يعبر عن فعل، حالة، أو حدوث

Examples

Action: run

State: be

Occurrence: happen

Example Sentence: She writes a letter.

4. Adjective: الصفة

Definition: An adjective describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.

الصفة تصف أو تحدد الاسم أو الضمير

Examples

Big, beautiful, interesting

Example Sentence: The tall man is my teacher.

5-Adverb:

Definition: An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

الحال يصف الفعل أو الصفة أو حال آخر، ويوضح كيف، متى، أين، أو إلى أي مدى.

Examples

Quickly, yesterday, very

Example Sentence: She speaks softly.

6. Preposition حرف الجر

Definition: A preposition shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other words in a sentence.

حرف الجر يوضح العلاقة بين الاسم أو الضمير وكلمات أخرى في الجملة

Examples

In, on, at, under

Example Sentence: The book is on the table.

7-Conjunction أداة الربط

Definition: A conjunction connects words, phrases, or clauses.

أداة الربط تربط بين الكلمات أو العبارات أو الجمل.

Examples

And, but, because

Example Sentence: I like tea and coffee.

Summary Table

Part of Speech:

Noun: Names a person, place, thing, or idea cat.

Pronoun: Replaces a noun.

Verb: Shows action, state, or occurrence run.

Adjective: Describes a noun or pronoun tall.

Adverb: Modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb quickly.

Preposition: Shows relationship between words.

Conjunction: Connects words, phrases, or clauses.

Thank you