

English Grammar

المملخص الكامل

لأهم قواعد

اللغة الانجليزية

Personal Pronouns

الضمائر الشخصية

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
Subject form الفاعل	Object form المفعول به	possessive adjective صفات الملكية	possessive pronoun ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر الانعكاسية
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	مفرد yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	جمع ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Examples:

أمثلة:

My house is on the corner.	I saw her book on your table.
The house on the corner is mine.	His hair is longer than hers.
He wants to borrow my book.	My dog is better than their dog.
We liked that movie, it was really funny.	The kids are yours, mine, and ours.
I so appreciated his helping out.	Whose book is on our desk?
I made it for you and me.	They are my birds. I like them.
Their mocking of him was inappropriate.	The house is theirs and its paint is flaking.
She gave me her book.	Is his car really that fast?
It is not difficult. I can answer it by myself.	The money was really theirs not yours.
Did you write your homework yourself?	We shall finally have what is rightfully ours.
Write your homework yourselves.	Their mother gets along well with yours.
We can paint the kitchen ourselves.	Your cat is pretty. Its eyes are blue.
I made the cake myself.	What's mine is yours, my friend.
They painted their house themselves.	Never underestimate one's value to his family.
Ali solved the problem himself.	Their singing inspired us very much.
John made himself pancakes for breakfast.	It is your cat. The cat is yours.
My mom made this dress herself.	My house is smaller than his.
The teacher read all of the essays himself.	I appreciate your understanding of the matter.

الاختصارات و الإملاء Abbreviations and spelling

الاختصارات Abbreviations			الإملاء Spelling		
الرقم	Long form	Short form	الرقم	Combine the following.	
1	are not	aren't	1	country + s =	countries
2	is not	isn't	2	family + s =	families
3	were not	weren't	3	city + s =	cities
4	was not	wasn't	4	wife + s =	wives
5	do not	don't	5	wolf + s =	wolves
6	does not	doesn't	6	thief + s =	thieves
7	did not	didn't	7	go + s =	goes
8	I am	I'm	8	fax + s =	faxes
9	he is - he has	he's	9	watch + s =	watches
10	she is - she has	she's	10	wish + s =	wishes
11	I have	I've	11	glass + s =	glasses
12	I had - I would	I'd	12	fez + s =	fezzes
13	we are	we're	13	lie + ing =	lying
14	you are	you're	14	tie + ing =	tying
15	they are	they're	15	die + ing =	dying
16	cannot	can't	16	live + ing =	living
17	September	Sept.	17	make + ing =	making
18	Doctor	Dr.	18	travel + ed =	travelled
19	Let us	Let's	19	swim + ing =	swimming
20	television	TV	20	hot + est =	hottest
21	Mister	Mr.	21	use + full =	useful
22	Wednesday	Wed.	22	beauty + full	beautiful
23	Thursday	Thurs.	23	try + ed =	tried
24	will not	won't (شاذة)	24	study + ed =	studied
25	shall not	shan't (شاذة)	25	pay + ed =	paid (فعل شاذ)

النفي Negation

1- مع الافعال المساعدة الاتية نستخدم not ونضعها بعد الفعل المساعد:
am -is -are-was-ere-has-have- had-can-could-will-
would-shall-should- must-may- might

Ex. - He can swim .

He can not swim . (can't) (Make negative)

They are playing.

They are not playing . (aren't)

2- مع فعل مضارع اخره حرف (s) نستخدم (doesn't) قبل الفعل ونحذف ال (s).

Ex. Ali plays football .

Ali doesn't play football .

3- مع فعل مضارع ليس اخره (s) نستخدم (don't) قبل الفعل ولا نحذف شيئا.

Ex. I go to the club .

I don't go to the club.

4- مع فعل ماضي نستخدم (didn't) قبل الفعل ونعيد الفعل للمصدر.

Ex. She cooked lunch.

She didn't cook lunch.

I bought some books.

I didn't buy any books.

5- مع الكلمات (always – usually – sometimes) نحذف الكلمة نفسها ونضع never بدلاً منها ولا نحذف ال (s)

Ex. She always gets up late .

She never gets up late .

The Verb (To have) يملك

(have – has) → had	المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث	المستمر
I – you- we - they	have	had	had	having
he - she - it	has	had	had	having

have - has

السؤال	الإثبات	النفي
Do you have a car?	I have a car.	I don't have a car.
Do they have a car?	They have a car.	They don't have a car.
Do we have a car?	You have a car.	You don't have a car.
Do the boys have a car?	The boys have a car.	The boys don't have a car.
Does he have a car?	He has a car.	He doesn't have a car.
Does she have a car?	She has a car.	She doesn't have a car.
Does Ali have a car?	Ali has a car.	Ali doesn't have a car.

have got - has got

السؤال	الإثبات	النفي
Have you got a car?	I have got a car.	I haven't got a car.
Have they got a car?	They have got a car.	They haven't got a car.
Have we got a car?	You have got a car.	You haven't got a car.
Have the boys got a car?	The boys have got a car.	The boys haven't got a car.
Has he got a car?	He has got a car.	He hasn't got a car.
Has she got a car?	She has got a car.	She hasn't got a car.
Has Ali got a car?	Ali has got a car.	Ali hasn't got a car.

Have to بمعنى يجب

Do you have to go?	السؤال	I have to go.	الإثبات	I don't have to go.	النفي
Does he have to go?		He has to go.		He doesn't have to go.	
Did she have to go?		She had to go.		She didn't have to go.	

Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة

رقم	Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle	رقم	Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle
	المعنى	المصدر المتعارف البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث		المعنى	المصدر المتعارف البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث
1	بدأ	begin	began	begun	21	ترك	leave	left	left
2	كسر	break	broke	broken	22	عير	lend	lent	lent
3	بنى	build	built	built	23	ضاع	lose	lost	lost
4	اشتري	buy	bought	bought	24	صنع	make	made	made
5	عسك	catch	caught	caught	25	ركض	run	ran	run
6	أتى	come	came	come	26	قول	say	said	said
7	عمل	do	did	done	27	رى	see	saw	seen
8	سوق	drive	drove	driven	28	جلس	sit	sat	sat
9	أكل	eat	ate	eaten	29	نام	sleep	slept	slept
10	سقط	fall	fell	fallen	30	تكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
11	جد	find	found	found	31	سرق	steal	stole	stolen
12	طير	fly	flew	flown	32	سبح	swim	swam	swum
13	حصل	get	got	got	33	أخذ	take	took	taken
14	عطي	give	gave	given	34	خبر	tell	told	told
15	ذهب	go	went	gone	35	لبس	wear	wore	worn
16	سمع	hear	heard	heard	36	فوز	win	won	won
17	ضرب	hit	hit	hit	37	كتب	write	wrote	written
18	أذى	hurt	hurt	hurt	38	يكون	am - is	was	been
19	حفظ	keep	kept	kept	39	يكونوا	are	were	been
20	عرف	know	knew	known	40	سوف	will	would	-----

يكون (To be) The Verb

The forms of the verb (to be)

be	المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث
	am - is - are	Was - were	been
الأزمنة	الضمائر	الصفة	الأمثلة
Base form المعاصر	Pronouns	be	It can <u>be</u> simple.
المضارع البسيط Simple Present	I	am	I <u>am</u> here.
	You	are	You <u>are</u> here.
	He/She/It	is	She <u>is</u> here.
	We	are	We <u>are</u> here.
	They	are	They <u>are</u> here.
الماضي البسيط Simple Past	I	was	I <u>was</u> here.
	You	were	You <u>were</u> here.
	He/She/It	was	She <u>was</u> here.
	We	were	We <u>were</u> here.
	They	were	They <u>were</u> here.
المستقبل البسيط Simple Future	I	will be	I <u>will be</u> here.
	You	will be	You <u>will be</u> here.
	He/She/It	will be	She <u>will be</u> here.
	We	will be	We <u>will be</u> here.
	They	will be	They <u>will be</u> here.
Progressive form	الأزمنة المستمرة	being	He is <u>being</u> taken to school by bus.
Perfect form	الأزمنة التامة	been	It has <u>been</u> done.

The verb (to be) in passive Voice:

في المبني للمجهول:

1 - تضع (is) للمفرد و (are) للجمع للمضارع البسيط.
2 - تضع (was) للمفرد و (were) للجمع للماضي البسيط.
3 - تضع (be) بعد (to - shall - should - must - may - might - will - would - can - could)
4 - تضع (been) بعد (have - has - had)
5 - تضع (being) بعد (were - was - are - is - am)

TENSES الأزمنة

القاعدة	الكلمات الدالة	أمثلة
Simple Present المضارع البسيط I - You - We - They = V.1 He - She - It = V+s	always - usually - often sometimes - never every.../day/year/summer.	I <u>always go</u> to work at seven clock. She <u>usually cooks</u> nice meals. Ahmed <u>writes</u> his homework <u>everyday</u> .
Present Continuous المضارع المستمر I = am + V. + ing You - We - They = are + v + ing He - She - It = is + V+ ing	now - look - listen at the moment at the present time	I <u>am studying</u> English now. They <u>are watching</u> at the moment. Look ! the boy <u>is playing</u> with the knife .
Present Perfect المضارع التام I - You - We - They = have + V.3 He - She - It = has + V.3	already - just - yet recently - never - ever	I <u>haven't finished</u> my homework <u>yet</u> . They <u>have just gone</u> to the market. Ali <u>has not come yet</u> .
Present Perfect Cont. المضارع التام المستمر I - You - We - They = have been+V+ing He - She - It = has been +V+ ing	for - since	I <u>have been working</u> here <u>since</u> 2002. He <u>has been living</u> in Kuwait <u>for</u> ten years.
Simple Past الماضي البسيط V.2 = played went	yesterday - ago - once in the past - last... This morning - in 2012	Ali <u>bought</u> a new car three days <u>ago</u> . We <u>played</u> tennis last <u>Friday</u> .
Past Continuous الماضي المستمر You - We - They =were +V+ing I - She - He - It = was + V+ing	While - When - as	When the bell rang , we <u>were studying</u> . <u>While I was playing</u> football , I fell down.
Past Perfect الماضي التام had + V.3	after - before - until as soon as - when	He <u>had booked</u> a room <u>before</u> he traveled to London . <u>After I had written</u> my homework I went out.
Future Simple المستقبل البسيط will + V.1	tomorrow - soon - shortly in the future - in 2020 this evening - next ...	I <u>will travel</u> to London <u>next year</u> . We <u>will go</u> to the club <u>tomorrow</u>
Future Perfect المستقبل التام will have + V.3	by this... by the end of...	<u>By the end of this month</u> we <u>will have finished</u> all the exams.

قاعدة If

- 1- If you study hard , you will pass the exam .
If she studies hard , she will pass the exam. ← will + V1 مع المضارع البسيط تأخذ
- 2- If you studied hard , you would pass the exam. ← would+ V1 مع الماضي البسيط تأخذ
- 3- If you had studied hard , you would have passed the exam. ← would have + V3 مع الماضي التام تأخذ
The driver would have avoided the accident if he had been more careful.

Regular Verb الأفعال النظامية

No.	Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle	6555 1170 أبو بلبل	Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle
	المعنى	المصدر المضارع البيسط	الماضي البيسط	التصريف الثالث		المعنى	المصدر المضارع البيسط	الماضي البيسط	التصريف الثالث
1	يعجب ب	admire	admired	admired	22	يقفل	lock	locked	locked
2	يصل	arrive	arrived	arrived	23	يُحرك	move	moved	moved
3	يتوسل	beg	begged	begged	24	يفتح	open	opened	opened
4	يحجز	book	booked	booked	25	يحزم	pack	packed	packed
5	يمضغ	chew	chewed	chewed	26	يرسم	paint	painted	painted
6	ينظف	clean	cleaned	cleaned	27	يلعب	play	played	played
7	يغلق	close	closed	closed	28	يُصلي	pray	prayed	prayed
8	يبرد	cool	cooled	cooled	29	يوعد	promise	promised	promised
9	يصرخ	cry	cried	cried	30	يسحب	pull	pulled	pulled
10	يوصل	deliver	delivered	delivered	31	يدفع	push	pushed	pushed
11	يثير	excite	excited	excited	32	يسبق	race	raced	raced
12	ينتهي	finish	finished	finished	33	يبدل	replace	replaced	replaced
13	يفيض	flood	flooded	flooded	34	يتدفق	rush	rushed	rushed
14	يطيوي	fold	folded	folded	35	يؤيخ	scold	scolded	scolded
15	يتقهقه	giggle	giggled	giggled	36	يتندد	sigh	sighed	sighed
16	يلمع	glitter	glittered	glittered	37	يتسّم	smile	smiled	smiled
17	يسخن	heat	heated	heated	38	يبدأ	start	started	started
18	يصيد	hunt	hunted	hunted	39	يسافر	travel	travelled	travelled
19	يُتّم	introduce	introduced	introduced	40	يُوحّد	unite	united	united
20	يقبل	kiss	kissed	kissed	41	يزور	visit	visited	visited
21	يضحك	laugh	laughed	laughed	42	يعمل	work	worked	worked

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

- ◀ في الكلام المنقول نحول القريب إلى بعيد، ونحول الأفعال المساعدة من الحاضر إلى الماضي .
- ◀ نحول المتكلم إلى غائب.
- ◀ لا يأتي الكلام المنقول بصيغة السؤال أبداً.
- ◀ إليك هذا الجدول بأهم التغيرات:

الكلام المباشر Direct Speech	الكلام المنقول Reported	الأمثلة Examples
I →	he – she	" I am reading English now. "
you →	he – me – us	All said (that) he was reading English then.
we →	they	" We have won a prize "
my →	his – her	They said (that) they had won a prize.
our →	their	" I will travel with my father to London. "
am – is →	was	He said he would travel with his father to London.
are →	were	" I can do my homework alone. "
will →	would	Mary said(that) she could do her homework alone.
can →	could	" I will give you this book tomorrow. "
have – has →	had	he would give me that book the following day.
this →	that	" Don't speak up here. "
here →	there	The teacher ordered us ,not to speak up there.
now →	then	" We visited the zoo yesterday "
tomorrow →	the day after	They had visited the zoo the day before .
yesterday →	the day before	" You are having an exam today. "
today →	that day	We were having an exam that day.
open (فعل أمر) →	to open (to تضيف)	" Open the window. "
don't →	not to	He ordered me to open the window.
do- does -did →	If	" Do you speak English? "
المضارع البسيط →	الماضي البسيط	He asked me if I spoke English.
الماضي البسيط →	ماضي تام had+ V3	" Where do you live ? "
صيغة السؤال →	صيغة الجواب	He asked me where I lived.

المقارنة Comparison

(المقارنة بين أكثر من 2 Superlative) & (المقارنة بين 2 Comparative)

للصفات ذات المقطع الواحد

بدون إضافة as نفس الصفة as	للمقارنة بين 2 er إضافة	للمقارنة بين أكثر من 2 est إضافة
as fast as	faster than	the fastest
as big as	bigger than	the biggest
as heavy as	heavier than	the heaviest

للصفات ذات المقطعين أو أكثر

as نفس الصفة as	استخدم more than	استخدم the most
as modern as	more modern than	the most common
as common as	more common than	the most modern
as beautiful as	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
as important as	more important than	the most important

الصفات الشاذة

Irregular Adjectives (comparative & superlative)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Example
good	better	the best	Sara is the best girl at school.
well (healthy)	better	the best	fruit is better than sweets.
bad	worse	the worst	He is the worst driver I've ever seen.
a little	less	the least	Food is less important than water.
much - many	more	the most	Water is the most important thing in life.
far	further	the furthest	My house is the furthest one.
far	farther	the farthest	My house is farther than yours.
old (people in a family)	elder	the eldest	Bader is my elder brother.
old (general use)	older	the oldest	Ali is older than Hamad.

الأسئلة التوكيدية (وهي أسئلة قصيرة و تعني أليس كذلك) (Tag Questions)

1- تأتي آخر الجملة بعد الفاصلة وتنتهي بعلامة استفهام .	You are a student ...aren't you.?
2- تأتي منفية إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة، وتأتي مثبتة إذا كانت الجملة منفية.	You are not Ali,...are you....?
3- تضع الفعل قبل الفاعل ويجب أن يكون الفاعل ضميرا و ليس إسماء.	Ali is not here ...is he..?
4- أن تكون مختصرة في حالة النفي .	Huda is clever ...isn't..she..?

البيك هذا الجدول بأهم الأسئلة التوكيدية الدارجة (Tag Questions)

Huda can swim , can't she?
You can't speak Spanish , can you?
Ali will come soon , won't he ?
He won't travel next summer , will he ?
I am not a doctor , am I ?
He has finished his homework , hasn't he ?
He has a car , doesn't he ?
She's gone to school , hasn't she ?
She's playing tennis , isn't she ?
Mary doesn't know Arabic , does she?
Your father went to the mosque ,didn't he?
We don't go to school on Fridays , do we ?
Students go to school on Sunday , don't they?
I'd better sleep early , hadn't I ? (I'd better = I had better)
I'd rather go home , wouldn't I? (I'd rather = I would rather)
حالات شاذة
Let's go shopping ,shall we?
Let us go shopping , will you?
Open the door ,will you? (فعل أمر)
Don't Open the door , will you ?
I am a student , aren't I ?

عمل سؤال (Ask a question)

1- أعيد هذه الأفعال المساعدة إلى بداية الجملة :
am -is -are-was-were-has-have- had-can-could-will-would-shall-should- must-may- might.

Ex. He can swim .

Can he swim?

ملاحظة: نحذف الشيء الذي نسال عنه .

They are playing tennis in the club.

Where are they playing tennis ?

2- مع فعل مضارع بسيط آخره حرف (s) نستخدم (does) أول الجملة و نحذف ال (s) من الفعل.

Ex. Ali travels to London every summer.

When does Ali travel to London ?

3- مع فعل مضارع ليس آخره (s) نستخدم (do) أول الجملة و يبقى الفعل كما هو.

Ex. I go to the club twice a week.

How often do you go to the club ?

ملاحظة: نحول (I) و (we) إلى (you)

4- مع فعل ماضي نستخدم (did) أول الجملة و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

Ex. We went to London by plane .

How did you go to London ?

ملاحظة: نحول (my) و (our) إلى (your)

قائمة بأدوات الاستفهام

Where	أين	(للمكان)	How much	كم السعر (أو) كم الكمية
When	متى	(للزمان)	How many	كم العدد
What	ماذا	(للأشياء)	How long	كم المدة
Why	لماذا	(للأسباب)	How often	كم مرة
Who	من	(للأشخاص)	How far	كم يبعد
Which	أي	(لغير العاقل)	How old	كم عمر
Whose	لمن	(للملكية)	How	كيف

Do – Does – Did هل (No or Yes) السؤال ب هل يكون الجواب نعم أو لا .

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1	يبدأ	begin	began	begun	21	يترك	leave	left	left
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7	يعمل	do	did	done	27	يرى	see	saw	seen
8	يسوق	drive	drove	driven	28	يجلس	sit	sat	sat
9	يأكل	eat	ate	eaten	29	ينام	sleep	slept	slept
10	يسقط	fall	fell	fallen	30	يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
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13	يحصل	get	got	got	33	يأخذ	take	took	taken
14	يعطي	give	gave	given	34	يخبر	tell	told	told
15	يذهب	go	went	gone	35	يلبس	wear	wore	worn
16	يسمع	hear	heard	heard	36	يفوز	win	won	won
17	يضرب	hit	hit	hit	37	يكتب	write	wrote	written
18	يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt	38	يكون	am - is	was	been
19	يحفظ	keep	kept	kept	39	يكونوا	are	were	been
20	يعرف	know	knew	known	40	سوف	will	would	-----

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

◀ نضع المفعول به كاملاً أول الجملة ولا نذكر الفاعل إلا إذا كان ضرورياً .

1- نضع (is) للمفرد و (are) للجمع للمضارع البسيط .
2- نضع (was) للمفرد و (were) للجمع للماضي البسيط .
3- نضع (be) بعد (to - shall - should - must - may - might - will - would - can - could)
4- نضع (been) بعد (have - has - had)
5- نضع (being) بعد (were - was - are - is - am)

◀ نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث في جميع الحالات.

Examples:

- | |
|--|
| 1- We keep falcons for hunting.
Falcons are kept for hunting . |
| 2- I write my homework everyday.
My homework is written everyday. |
| 3- Thieves stole a precious painting from the museum.
A precious painting was stolen from the museum. |
| 4- The governments prepared our schools very well.
Our schools were prepared very well. |
| 5- The man will build a big house next year.
A big house will be built next year. |
| 6- Students should respect teachers.
Teachers should be respected. |
| 7- Huda has finished the exams.
The exams have been finished. |
| 8- We have finished the English exam.
The English exam has been finished. |
| 9- We are studying English now .
English is being studied now . |
| 10- We are playing many sports in the club.
Many sports are being played in the club. |

ملاحظة: نحول (has إلى have) و (are إلى is) و (were إلى was)
إذا كان المفعول به مفرد و العكس إذا كان المفعول به جمع .

Regular Verb الأفعال النظامية

No.	Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle	6555 1170 أبو بلبل	Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle
	المعنى	المصدر المضارع البيسط	الماضي البيسط	التصريف الثالث		المعنى	المصدر المضارع البيسط	الماضي البيسط	التصريف الثالث
1	يعجب ب	admire	admired	admired	22	يقفل	lock	locked	locked
2	يصل	arrive	arrived	arrived	23	يُحرك	move	moved	moved
3	يتوسل	beg	begged	begged	24	يفتح	open	opened	opened
4	يحجز	book	booked	booked	25	يحزم	pack	packed	packed
5	يمضغ	chew	chewed	chewed	26	يرسم	paint	painted	painted
6	ينظف	clean	cleaned	cleaned	27	يلعب	play	played	played
7	يغلق	close	closed	closed	28	يُصلي	pray	prayed	prayed
8	يبرد	cool	cooled	cooled	29	يوعد	promise	promised	promised
9	يصرخ	cry	cried	cried	30	يسحب	pull	pulled	pulled
10	يوصل	deliver	delivered	delivered	31	يدفع	push	pushed	pushed
11	يثير	excite	excited	excited	32	يسبق	race	raced	raced
12	ينتهي	finish	finished	finished	33	يبدل	replace	replaced	replaced
13	يفيض	flood	flooded	flooded	34	يتدفق	rush	rushed	rushed
14	يطيوي	fold	folded	folded	35	يؤيخ	scold	scolded	scolded
15	يتقهقه	giggle	giggled	giggled	36	يتندد	sigh	sighed	sighed
16	يلمع	glitter	glittered	glittered	37	يتسّم	smile	smiled	smiled
17	heat	heated	heated	38	يبدأ	start	started	started	
18	يصيد	hunt	hunted	hunted	39	يسافر	travel	travelled	travelled
19	يُتّم	introduce	introduced	introduced	40	يُوحّد	unite	united	united
20	يقبل	kiss	kissed	kissed	41	يزور	visit	visited	visited
21	يضحك	laugh	laughed	laughed	42	يعمل	work	worked	worked