



جامعة المستقبل
AL MUSTAQBAL UNIVERSITY

كلية العلوم

قسم الانظمة الطبية الذكية

Intelligent Medical Systems Department

Subject: English Language

Class: Second

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Lecture: (2)

Present Simple and Preposition

Study Year: 2024-2025

Present tense

Introduction to Present Simple Tense

- Definition: The present simple tense expresses actions that are habitual or generally true.

زمن المضارع البسيط يعبر عن الأفعال التي تحدث بانتظام أو الحقائق العامة.

Usage:

- Habits and routines (e.g., “She drinks coffee every morning.”)
- General facts (e.g., “The Earth revolves around the sun.”)
- Fixed arrangements (e.g., “The train leaves at 6 p.m.”)

Sentence Structure

Affirmative Sentences:

Structure:

القاعدة :

Subject + base verb (add 's' or 'es' for third person singular) + comp.
(He, She, It)

فاعل + فعل مجرد + es او S للضمائر الغائبة

“He **reads** books.”

Subject + base verb + comp.
(I, We, They, You)

“I **read** books.”

Negative Sentences:

Structure:

Subject + do/does + not + base verb + comp.

Examples:

“They do not (don't) play soccer.”

“She does not (doesn't) play soccer.”

P.S.

Do: They, we, I, you.

Does: He, she, it.

م. عند استعمال (Do, Does) فإن الفعل الذي بعدها يكون مجرد.

Forming Questions

Yes/No Questions:

Structure:

Do/Does + subject + base form of the verb?

Examples:

“Do you like pizza?”

“Does he like pizza?”

Wh- Questions:

Structure: Wh- word + do/does + subject + base form of the verb?

Examples:

“Where do they live?”

“What does she do?”

للمكان
للشيء

Rules for Third Person Singular

General Rule: Add 's' to the base form (e.g., “run” → “runs”)

Exceptions:

Verbs ending in -o, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -z: add 'es' (e.g., “go” → “goes”)

Verbs ending in consonant + y: change 'y' to 'ies' (e.g., “fly” → “flies”)

Prepositions

What Are Prepositions?

Definition:

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other parts of a sentence.

حرف الجر هو كلمة تُظهر العلاقة بين اسم (أو ضمير) وأجزاء أخرى من الجملة.

Key Idea:

Prepositions often tell us about **place, time, or direction**.

Examples:

1. The book is **on** the table.
2. She is sitting **beside** her friend.
3. He went **to** the park.

Types of Prepositions

1. Prepositions of Place: Shows where something is.

Examples: The keys are **in** the bag.

The painting is **on** the wall.

He is standing **under** the tree.

2. Prepositions of Time: Shows when something happens.

Examples: We met **on** Monday.

The movie starts **at** 7 PM.

They arrived **in** the morning.

3. Prepositions of Direction: Shows movement toward a specific direction.

Examples:

He is going **to** the market.

She walked **into** the room.

They moved **toward** the exit.

Common Mistakes and Tips

Mistakes to Avoid:

1. Using the wrong preposition:

Incorrect: She depends in her brother.

Correct: She depends on her brother.

2. Omitting the preposition:

Incorrect: I am good English.

Correct: I am good at English.

Tips:

- Memorize common phrases with prepositions.
- Practice prepositions in context (e.g., sentences).
- Remember that prepositions are often followed by a noun or pronoun.

Thank you