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Intelligent Medical Systems Department

Subject: English Language

Class: Third

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Lecture: (2)

present simple, present continuous, have/have got

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What is the Present Simple Tense?

Description:

The Present Simple Tense is used to talk about:

1. Facts
2. Routines and habits
3. General truths
4. Scheduled events

Example Sentences:

- The sun rises in the east. (Fact)
- I drink coffee every morning. (Routine)

Forming the Present Simple (Affirmative)

Structure:

Subject + Base Verb (+ s/es)

Examples:

I play football. (No -s with “I”)

She plays tennis. (Add -s for he/she/it)

We read books. (No -s with “we”)

Tip:

Only add -s or -es with singular third-person subjects (he, she, it).

Forming the Present Simple (Negative)

Structure:

Subject + do/does + not + Base Verb

Examples:

I do not (don't) eat meat.

He does not (doesn't) like chocolate.

They do not (don't) watch TV.

Tip:

Use “does not” for he/she/it and “do not” for other subjects.

Forming the Present Simple (Questions)

Structure:

Do/Does + Subject + Base Verb?

Examples:

Do you like pizza?

Does she work on Sundays?

Do they play basketball?

Tip:

Use “does” with he/she/it and “do” with other subjects.

When to Use the Present Simple

1. Facts and General Truths:

Examples:

Water boils at 100°C.

The earth orbits the sun.

2. Habits and Routines:

Examples:

I go to the gym every Monday.

She always drinks tea in the morning.

3. Scheduled Events (Future Reference):

Examples:

The train leaves at 8:00 AM.

The class starts at 9:00 AM.

4. Feelings, Opinions, and States:

Examples:

I love chocolate.

She believes in hard work.

Spelling Rules for Third Person Singular (he/she/it)

Add -s or -es:

1. Add -s to most verbs:

play → plays

2. Add -es for verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -o:

watch → watches

go → goes

3. Change -y to -ies for verbs ending in a consonant + -y:

study → studies

Examples:

He teaches English.

She studies hard.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. Forgetting the -s with he/she/it:

Incorrect: She walk to school.

Correct: She walks to school.

2. Using “do/does” incorrectly in questions:

Incorrect: Does she likes pizza?

Correct: Does she like pizza?

3. Confusing present simple with present continuous:

Incorrect: I am walk to school every day.

Correct: I walk to school every day.

Practice Time

Activity:

1. Fill in the blanks:

He ____ (like) chocolate. (Answer: likes)

They ____ (not/go) to the park on Sundays. (Answer: do not go)

2. Correct the mistakes:

She go to school every day. (Correct: She goes to school every day.)

Do he play football? (Correct: Does he play football?)

What is the Present Continuous Tense?

Description:

The Present Continuous Tense is used to describe:

1. Actions happening right now
2. Temporary actions or situations
3. Future plans or arrangements

Example Sentences:

I am talking to you. (Right now)

She is staying with her friend this week. (Temporary situation)

They are meeting us at 7 PM. (Future plan)

Forming the Present Continuous (Affirmative)

Structure:

Subject + am/ is/ are + verb-ing

Examples:

I am working.

He is eating dinner.

They are studying English.

Tip:

Use **am** with **I**

Use **is** with **he, she, it**

Use **are** with **we, you, they**

Forming the Present Continuous (Negative)

Structure:

Subject + am/ is/ are + not + verb-ing

Examples:

I **am not** working.

She **is not** watching TV.

They **are not** playing football.

Tip:

“Not” is added after the verb am/is/are to make the sentence negative.

Forming the Present Continuous (Questions)

Structure:

Am/ Is/ Are + subject + verb-ing?

Examples:

Are you listening?

Is he cooking?

Are they coming to the party?

Tip:

Start the question with am/is/are followed by the subject and verb-ing.

When to Use the Present Continuous

1. Actions Happening Right Now (at the moment of speaking):

Examples:

I am reading a book. (Action happening right now)

She is writing an email. (Action happening right now)

2. Temporary Actions or Situations:

Examples:

He is living in Paris for a few months. (Temporary situation)

I am working from home today. (Temporary action)

3. Future Plans or Arrangements:

Examples:

We are visiting our grandparents next weekend. (Future plan)

She is meeting her friend at 4 PM. (Future arrangement)

4. Changing or Developing Situations:

Examples:

The weather is getting colder.

The company is growing rapidly.

Common Spelling Rules for Verbs in Present Continuous

1. Add -ing to most verbs:

Examples:

eat → eating

play → playing

2. Verbs ending in -e lose the -e before adding -ing:

Examples:

make → making

dance → dancing

3. Double the final consonant for one-syllable verbs ending in a single consonant:

Examples:

run → running

sit → sitting

Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. Using the wrong form of the verb “to be”:

Incorrect: She am working.

Correct: She is working.

2. Not adding -ing to the verb:

Incorrect: She is play basketball.

Correct: She is playing basketball.

3. Confusing the Present Continuous with the Present Simple:

Incorrect: I am go to school every day.

Correct: I go to school every day.

-Use Present Continuous for actions happening right now, not for habits.

Practice:

Activity:

Fill in the blanks:

They ____ (study) for the test. (Answer: are studying)

Are you ____ (watch) TV now? (Answer: Are you watching)

2. Correct the mistakes:

She are cooking dinner. (Correct: She is cooking dinner.)

We is working hard today. (Correct: We are working hard today.)

“Have and Have Got”

- “Have” and “Have got” both express possession or relationships..
- Both can express possession or relationships.

What is the Difference Between “Have” and “Have Got”?

1-Usage in sentence:

- “Have” is more commonly used in formal or neutral English: I have a dog.
- “Have got” is more common in casual or informal English: I have got a dog.

2-Grammer rules:

- “Have” is used as a main verb and often follows auxiliary verbs like “do” or “does.”

Example: Does she have a pen?

- “Have got” is treated like a present perfect tense and usually doesn’t need an auxiliary verb.

Example: Has she got a pen?

4. Contexts Where “Have Got” is Not Used

-“Have got” is typically used for possession, relationships, or describing states, not actions.

تُستخدم عادةً للتعبير عن الملكية أو العلاقات أو وصف الحالات، وليس للأفعال.

I’ve got two brothers. (correct)

I’ve got breakfast at 8 a.m. (Incorrect: Use I have breakfast at 8 a.m.)

Quick Tip:

-Use “have” for formal situations or when teaching standard grammar.

-Use “have got” in casual conversations, especially in British English settings.

“Have” – Form and Usage (Affirmative)

Form:

Subject + have + object

Examples:

I have a dog.

She has a brother.

They have a house.

Tip:

-Have is used with I, you, we, they

-Has is used with he, she, it

“Have Got” – Form and Usage (Affirmative)

Form:

Subject + have got + object

Examples:

I have got a car.

She has got a cat.

They have got a computer.

Tip:

Have got is used the same way as have but is more common in British English.

Negative Form of “Have” and “Have Got”

For “Have”:

Subject + do/does + not + have + object

Examples: I do not have a bike.

He does not have a job.

They do not have time.

For “Have Got”:

Subject + have/has + not + got + object

Examples:

I haven't got a pencil.

She hasn't got a pet.

They haven't got a car.

Question Forms of “Have” and “Have Got”

For “Have”:

Do/Does + Subject + Have + Object?

Examples:

Do you have a phone?

Does she have a computer?

Do they have children?

For “Have Got”:

Have/Has + Subject + Got + Object?

Examples:

Have you got a bike?

Has he got a camera?

Have they got a house?

When to Use “Have” and “Have Got”

1. Possession:

Have: I have a pen.

Have Got: I have got a pen.

2. Relationships or States:

Have: I have a brother.

Have Got: I have got a brother.

3. Questions about Possession or Relationships:

Have: Do you have a computer?

Have Got: Have you got a computer?

When to Use “Have” for Other Meanings

Have is used for more than just possession. It is used in various expressions:

1. Have breakfast/lunch/dinner:

I have breakfast at 8 AM.

2. Have a good time:

They had a great time at the party.

3. Have a look:

Please have a look at this book.

Examples:

I have lunch at noon.

She has a cold.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. Using “Have Got” in Formal Writing:

Incorrect: I have got a meeting tomorrow. (In formal English, use “have.”)

Correct: I have a meeting tomorrow.

2. Mixing “Have” and “Have Got” in Questions:

Incorrect: Has you got a phone?

Correct: Have you got a phone?

practice Time

Activity:

1. Fill in the blanks:

They ____ (have) a dog. (Answer: have)

She ____ (have got) a brother. (Answer: has got)

2. Correct the mistakes:

He have got a bicycle. (Correct: He has got a bicycle.)

Do you has a book? (Correct: Do you have a book?)

Thank you