



Al-Mustaqbal University

College of Arts and Humanities

Department of English Language

Subject : Grammar
First Course
Stage : First

BY :
Rusul Niema Kamal
rusulbaiee@gmail.com

2025-2024

Reference



- **Murphy, R. (2004). English grammar in use: With answers (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.**



Course Description



Lecture Sequence	Lecture Title
The First Week	Simple Present Tense
The Second Week	Present Continuous Tense
The Third Week	Present Perfect Tense

Al-Mustaqbal University
College of Arts and Humanities
Department of English Language

Subject : Grammar

Stage : First

The First Lecture

Simple Present Tense

BY : Rusul Niema Kamal

rusulbaiee@gmail.com

2024-2025

Lecture Description

- ❧ **Lecture Title:** Simple Present Tense.
- ❧ **Target Audience:** First-stage students, English Language Department.
- ❧ **Teaching Methods:** Brainstorming, Group Work, and Hands-on Training Sessions.
- ❧ **Assessment and Feedback Strategy:** Tests and Techniques, Oral References, Written Notes, Group Discussions, Personal Evaluation.
- ❧ **Lecture Attachments:** Smart Screen , Internet links such as Classroom and Google Form and Padlet.
- ❧ **Lecture Duration:** 60 minutes.

Objectives



- **General Objective** : is for the student to know the concept of the simple present tense in the English language .
- **Behavioral Objectives** : By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:-
 - 1- Understand the simple present tense.
 - 2- Construct sentences in the simple present tense.
 - 3- Apply the simple present in meaningful sentences.
 - 4- Analyze sentences in the simple present tense.
 - 5- Distinguish between affirmative , interrogative and negative sentences.
 - 6- Produce sentences in the simple present tense.

Contents



- ❖ Introduction.
- ❖ Form affirmative sentence.
- ❖ Form Interrogative sentence.
- ❖ Form negative sentence.
- ❖ Summary.



What does this picture mean?



Introduction



The simple present tense : is used to talk about things in **general** and to say that something **happens all the time** or **repeatedly** or that something is **true** .

Study this example situation



Elias **is** a bus driver , but **now** he is shopping in the market . He **drives** the bus **every** day from 8 a.m to 4 p.m . He **stops** at each station . He **always follows** the traffic rules . He **makes** the passengers are comfortable and safe. He is **never** late so he **is** a good driver.



Why called the Simple Present Tense?



Simple



It is called **simple** because it's the basic form consists of a single word by adding **-s** to the verb (if the subject singular).

For example :- write → **writes**

- She **writes** her home work.

Time expression



❖ Always , Usually , Sometimes , never , every

❖ I always eat breakfast at 9 a.m.

❖ I usually go to the gym after work.

❖ The Olympic Games opens every four years.

Form Affirmative

Subject + verb ( -s or no -s) + com. ..

He , she , it	With -s (singular)
I , we , you , they	Without -s (plural)

- 1- He works as a teacher .
- 2- They buy a new car .
- 3- I live in a big house.

NOTE 1



❖ For verbs that end (**-o , -ch , -sh , -s , -z , -x**)
add **-es**.

Do	Does
Match	Matches
Wash	Washes
Bus	Buses
Buzz	Buzzes
Box	Boxes

NOTE 2



❖ For verbs that end in a **consonant + -y** replaced to **-i + es**.

EX:- worry → worr**ies**

Ex :- study → stud**ies**

Ex :- try → tr**ies**

Ex:- She studies English for 2 years.

Form Interrogative



Does \ Do + subject + basic verb + com. ...?

Does	He, she, it	<u>Does</u> he work as a teacher ? <u>Does</u> she speak English ?
Do	I , we , you , they	<u>Do</u> they live in a big house ? <u>Do</u> you speak English ?

NOTE



- If the basic verb found in the sentence , use (**do or does**) as auxiliary verb.
- If there is no basic verb in the sentence ,use (verb to be) like this :-
- **She is happy. (make question)**
- **Is she happy ?**
- **They are happy together. (make question)**
- **Are they happy together ?**

Form negative



Subject + doesn't\don't+ basic verb + com. ..

He , she , it	Doesn't	He <u>doesn't</u> live in big house.
I , we , you , they	Don't	I <u>don't</u> work on weekends.

NOTE



- If the verb to be (**is , are , am**) found in the sentence and there is no basic verb in negative put (**not**) after it.
- EX\ He is a teacher. (**make negative**)
- He **isn't** a teacher.
- EX\ They are happy together. (**make negative**)
- They **aren't** happy together.

☞ **In (am + not = am not) NO amn't**

NOTE



☞ Another use for the present simple tense, when we say how often we do things :-

☞ Aya doesn't drink tea very often.

☞ How often do you go to the market ?

Summary



There are three cases to make sentences in the simple present tense (positive , negative and question) by using two types of auxiliary verbs (Do & Does).

Summary



Positive +	Question ?	Negative -
He reads	Does he read?	He doesn't read
She reads	Does she read?	She doesn't read
It finds	Does it find?	It doesn't find
I read	Do I read?	I don't read
You read	Do you read?	You don't read
We read	Do we read?	We don't read
They read	Do they read?	They don't read

Simple Present Tense

Fill in the blanks with the correct Simple Present Tense.

1. _____ left at the junction. (turn)
2. My brother _____ cartoon every Saturday morning. (watch)
3. Every morning, Siti _____ her mother at their stall. (help)
4. A frog is an animal that _____ both in water and on land. (live)
5. My sister and her friends _____ at the park every evening. (jog)
6. I _____ my mum in Kuala Lumpur every weekend. (visit)
7. My father _____ to the market every Saturday. (go)
8. Lina and her sister _____ their school shoes every week. (wash)
9. Ahmad _____ hard every night in his study room. (study)
10. They _____ to play card games. (like)
11. My mum _____ dinner for all of us every day. (prepare)
12. Doctors and nurses _____ in a hospital. (work)
13. The sun _____ in the east. (rise)
14. My grandfather _____ newspapers every day. (read)
15. The girls _____ cakes every Saturday. (bake)
16. My mum _____ English in my school. (teach)
17. Lee Min Ho _____ old stamps and old coins. (collect)

The simple present tense

a) Complete the sentences in the simple present tense in **affirmative** form.

Ex. My mom sleeps (sleep) early every day.

- 1) I always _____ (listen) to music in the morning.
- 2) We _____ (have) pink shirts at home.
- 3) Kate and Cinthia _____ (like) that TV show!
- 4) I never _____ (watch) TV at night.
- 5) We _____ (want) something to eat now!
- 6) She _____ (like) black T-shirts.
- 7) My sister _____ (have) a new pair of jeans.
- 8) He _____ (need) a new uniform.
- 9) My brother _____ (like) to go shopping at the mall.
- 10) Ernesto _____ (play) videogames every day!

b) Complete the sentences in the simple present tense in **negative** form.

Ex. My mom doesn't sleep early every day.

- 11) I _____ (not/watch) movies on Netflix.
- 12) We _____ (not/like) to eat at restaurants in this city.
- 13) They _____ (not/work) every day.
- 14) Paola and Luis _____ (not/listen) to rock music.
- 15) We _____ (not/have) English classes on Saturday.
- 16) She _____ (not/have) English classes on Sunday.
- 17) Emily _____ (not/do) her homework at night.
- 18) He _____ (not/go) to the supermarket on the weekend.
- 19) Manuel _____ (not/like) to eat sushi here.
- 20) My sister _____ (not/exercise) in the morning.



THANK YOU



Al-Mustaqbal University
College of Arts and Humanities
Department of English Language
Subject : Grammar
Stage : First
The Second Lecture

Present Continuous Tense

BY : Rusul Niema Kamal

rusulbaiee@gmail.com

2024-2025

Lecture Description

- ❧ **Lecture Title:** Present Continuous Tense
- ❧ **Target Audience:** First-stage students, English Language Department.
- ❧ **Teaching Methods:** Brainstorming, Group Work, and Hands-on Training Sessions.
- ❧ **Assessment and Feedback Strategy:** Tests and Techniques, Oral References, Written Notes, Group Discussions, Personal Evaluation.
- ❧ **Lecture Attachments:** Smart Screen, Internet links such as Classroom , Google Form and padlet .
- ❧ **Lecture Duration:** 60 minutes

Objectives



- 1- **General objective** : is for the student to know the concept of the present continuous tense in the English language .
- 2- **Behavioral Objectives** : By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:-
 - 1- **Understand** the present continuous tense.
 - 2- **Construct** sentences in the present continuous tense.
 - 3- **Apply** the present continuous tense in meaningful sentences.
 - 4- **Analyze** sentences in the present continuous tense.
 - 5- **Distinguish** between affirmative , interrogative and negative sentences.
 - 6- **Produce** sentences in the present continuous tense.

Contents



- ❧ Introduction.
- ❧ Form affirmative sentence.
- ❧ Form Interrogative sentence.
- ❧ Form negative sentence.
- ❧ Summary.



What does this picture mean ?



What is the Present Continuous Tense?



Introduction



The **present continuous tense** also known as **the present progressive tense** : is used to describe **actions** or **events** that are happening at the time of speaking.

It emphasizes the ongoing nature of the action.

Study this example situation



Ann is in her car . She is on her way to work . She is driving to work .

œ This means : she is driving now , at the time of speaking and the action is not finished.

Time Expression



Now & At the moment

EX:- 1. Let's go out . It isn't raining **now**.

2. Mary is in Britain **at the moment** . She's learning English.



Form affirmative



Subject + is/are/am +(verb) ing + com. ..

I	am	I am reading the book now.
He , she , it	is	He is reading the book now.
we , they , you	are	They are reading the book now.

NOTE 1



⌘ We use the present continuous when we talk about **things** happening in a period around now , for example (**today , this week , this evening ect.**).

⌘ You 're working hard **today**.

⌘ Is Susan working **this week** ?

NOTE 2



∞ We use the present continuous when we talk about **changes** happening around now.

For example :-

∞ The population of the world **is rising** very fast.

∞ **Is** your English **getting** better?



Form Interrogative



The question form of the present continuous tense is used to **inquire** about **actions** that are currently happening, ongoing situations, or future arrangements.

1- Wh (Q) + is/are + Subject + (verb) ing +com. ?

EX: 1. Why is she cooking dinner at the moment ?
2. What is he reading now ?

Form Interrogative



2- Is/Are + Subject + (verb) ing +com. ?

Ex:

1-Are you playing football now ?

2- Is he playing football now ?



Form Negative

Subject + is/are/am+ not+(verb) ing +com. ..

I	am+not	I am not reading the book now.
He , she , it	is+not	He isn't reading the book now.
we , they , you	are+not	They aren't reading the book now.

Summary



The present continuous tense is an essential aspect of **English grammar**, used to describe actions that are currently happening or ongoing.

Understanding and mastering the present continuous tense helps improve both **spoken and written** communication in English language .

Summary

Positive +	Question ?	Negative -
He is reading	Is he reading?	He isn't reading
She is reading	Is she reading?	She isn't reading
It is finding	Is it finding?	It isn't finding
I am reading	Am I reading?	I am not reading
You are reading	Are you reading?	You aren't reading
We are reading	Are we reading?	We aren't reading
They are reading	Are they reading?	They aren't reading



Thank You



Al-Mustaqbal University
College of Arts and Humanities
Department of English Language
Subject : Grammar
Stage : First
The Third Lecture

Present Perfect Tense

BY : Rusul Niema Kamal

rusulbaiee@gmail.com

2024-2025

Lecture Description



- ❧ **Lecture Title:** Present Perfect Tense
- ❧ **Target Audience:** First-Stage students, English Language Department.
- ❧ **Teaching Methods:** Brainstorming, Group Work, and Hands-on Training Sessions.
- ❧ **Assessment and Feedback Strategy:** Tests and Techniques, Oral References, Written Notes, Group Discussions, Personal Evaluation.
- ❧ **Lecture Attachments:** Smart Screen, Internet links such as Classroom , Google Form and Padlet.
- ❧ **Lecture Duration:** 60 minutes.

Objectives



- **General objective** : is for the student to know the concept of the present perfect tense in the English language .
- **Behavioral Objectives** : By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:-
 - 1- **Understand** the present perfect tense.
 - 2- **Construct** sentences in the present perfect tense.
 - 3- **Apply** the present perfect tense in meaningful sentences.
 - 4- **Analyze** sentences in the present perfect tense.
 - 5- **Distinguish** between affirmative , interrogative and negative sentences.
 - 6- **Produce** sentences in the present perfect tense.

Contents



- Introduction.
- Form affirmative sentence.
- Uses of the present perfect tense.
- Form Interrogative sentence.
- Form negative sentence.
- Summary.



What does this picture mean ?



Introduction



What is the Present perfect Tense?



Introduction



∞ **The present perfect tense** : is used to express an **action** or **event** that started in the **past** and **continues** to the **present**, or to emphasize the result of a past action in the present.

Study this example situation



☞ Tom is looking for his key . He can't find it . He has lost his key . He felt sad.

☞ This means that he lost it and he still hasn't got it.

Form Affirmative



Subject + has/have + past participle of verb + com. ..

He , she , it	has	He has broken his leg.
I , we , they , you	have	We have gone to Kufa. I have written a letter.

NOTE



- ∞ The present perfect is **has \ have + past participle**.
- ∞ The past participle often ends in **-ed** such as (**finished , decided , started**) , but many verbs are irregular like (**lost , done , been**).

Present perfect is used in a variety of situations



1- **To describe an action:** that started in the past and is still continuing in the present:

Ex : **I have lived in this city for 22 years.**

2- **To describe an action:** that happened in the recent past and has a result or relevance in the present:

Ex : **I have lost my keys.**



3- To describe past experiences:

Ex : **I have travelled to over 22 countries.**

4-To talk about actions: that have been completed but the time is not specified:

Ex : **I have finished reading the story.**

Time Expression



- 1- since (a point in time).
- 2- already (something happened sooner).
- 3- just (a short time ago).
- 4- yet (until now).
- 5- ever (questions and negatives)
- 6- never
- 7- For (a period of time).
- 8- Still (in negative).

Examples



- ❖ 1. I haven't seen Tom **since** Monday.
- ❖ 2. What time is Mark leaving? He's **already** gone.
- ❖ 3. Hello. Have you **just** arrived?
- ❖ 4. Has it stopped raining **yet** ?
- ❖ 5. Have you **ever** been to Paris?
- ❖ 6. I have **never** seen such a beautiful sunset.
- ❖ 7. She has studied English **for** 5 years.
- ❖ 8. He **still** hasn't replied.

Quiz Time



Individual activity (use the paper) 3 Minutes

✓ Compare between Yet & Still

Supporting your answer with examples.

Form Interrogative



Has / Have + S. + P.P + Com. +..?

Ex :

1. Have you ever been to Paris ?
2. Has she lived here for a long time ?
3. What have you been doing all day ?

Form Negative



**Subject + have/has not (haven't/hasn't) +
past participle of the main verb + com. ..**

Ex :

1- I **have not** eaten breakfast yet.

2- She **hasn't** finished her homework.

Summary



There are three cases to make sentences in the present perfect tense (positive , negative and question) by using two types of auxiliary verbs (Has & Have).

Summary



Positive +	Question ?	Negative -
He has eaten	Has he eaten?	He hasn't eaten
She has eaten	Has she eaten?	She hasn't eaten
It has eaten	Has it eaten?	It hasn't eaten
I have eaten	Have I eaten?	I haven't eaten
You have eaten	Have you eaten?	You haven't eaten
We have eaten	Have we eaten?	We haven't eaten
They have eaten	Have they eaten?	They haven't eaten



Thank You