



English Language
Present Simple Tense
Second Stage
First Lecture
By

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Present Simple Tense

The present simple tense is used in English to express habitual actions, general truths, or facts that are always true.

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط في اللغة الإنجليزية للتعبير عن الأفعال المعتادة أو الحقائق العامة

The Usage of Present Tense:

- Habits or routines: "I usually **go** to the gym in the morning."
- General truths or facts: "Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius."
- Permanent situations: "She **lives** in New York."

Affirmative Form of present tense:

حالة الإثبات Affirmative Form

1- Subject as (I/we /they / you+ base of the verb without (S) as: cook, go, attend, arrive + com

2- Subject as (He /She /It)+ (base verb+ s/es) as:goes, eats, drinks+ com

Ali/ Suha/ the sun

For example:

1- The sun shines every day

2- I **work** In a bank.

3- She **studies** at Oxford University.

4- The sun **rises** In the east.

5- Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.

6- I **go** to the gym every day.

7- The earth **revolves** around the sun.

8- She **goes** to school every morning.

9- It **rains** in the winter.

10- The train **leaves** at 7:30 every morning

11- She **reads** a book before bedtime.

12- I **eat** lunch at 12:00 every day.

Negative Form of Present Tense: حالة النفي

Negative Form of Present Tense: use the auxiliary verb (do not/doesn't) + the base form of the main verb.

Subject + don't/ doesn't + base of the verb + Completion

- 1- Subject as (I/we /they / you) **don't** + base of the verb as: **cook, go, sleep, drink + com**
- 2- Subject as (He /She /It)+ **doesn't** + (base verb) as: **cook, go, drink, eat,**

Examples:

- I do not (don't) **like** coffee.
- He doesn't (does not) **play** soccer.

Interrogative Form of Present Tense: حالة الاستفهام

- Use the auxiliary verb "do" or "does" + the base form of the main verb + the rest of the sentence.
- 1-Do + subject as: (I, we, they, you)+ base of verb as:(visit, break,... + com?
- 2- Does +subject as: (he, she, it) + base of verb as:(come, leave,... + com?

For Examples:

- Do you **speak** Spanish? Yes, I do.
- Do you **drink** coffee? No, I don't
- Does she **work** on weekends? No, she doesn't.
- Does Mohammad **arrive** to Canada? Yes, he does.

Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship (usually cordial) or social status (formal or informal) between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other.

Introductions

1 **T1.1** Complete the conversations.

My I'm name's



1 A Hello. I'm Adam.



2 B Hello. name's Bonnie.



3 C Hello. My Chris.

2 **T1.2** Complete the conversations.

your My (x2) name What's



1 A I'm Alex. What's your name?
B Belle.



2 B name's Kate.
What's name?
C Charlie.



3 H I'm Harry. What's your ?
A name's Alfie.

HOW ARE YOU?

1 **T 1.6** Read and listen.



1 **Pablo** Hi, Ben. How are you?
Ben Fine, thanks, Pablo. And you?
Pablo I'm OK, thanks.

Hi, _____. How are you?



2 **Ben** Hello, Ahmed. How are you?
Ahmed Very well, thank you. How are you?
Ben Fine.

Fine, thanks.

Fine, thanks. And you?

Very well, thank you.

OK, thanks.

am/are/is

Nice to meet you

3 **T 1.3** Complete the conversations.

- 1 **A** Carl, this is Liliana Moretti.
C Hello, Liliana. My name's Carl Erikson.
L Hello, Carl. Nice _____ you.
- 2 **B** Ruby, _____ Husain Malouf.
R Hello, Husain. _____ meet you.
H _____ you.



- 3 **C** Liliana, _____ Ruby. Ruby, _____ Liliana.
L Hello, Ruby. _____ Liliana Moretti.
R Hello. _____ Ruby Harrison.
L _____ you.
R And _____.

How are you?

5 **T1.4** Put the words in order to make conversations.



- 1 are / you / How
E Hi, Ben. How are you ?
 thanks / Fine
B _____, Eddie. And you?
 OK / I'm / thank
E _____ you.



- 2 you / How / are
C Hello, Michael. _____?
 well / very / you / And
M I'm _____, thanks. _____?



- 3 Alice / Hi
R _____ How are you?
 How / you / are
A I'm fine, thank you, Robert. _____?
 thank / well / Very
R _____ you.

ENGLISH GREETINGS

FORMAL

- Hello Mary!
- Hello.
- How are you?
- Good morning.
- Good afternoon.
- Good evening.
- What are you doing?
- It's nice to meet you.
- How is it going?
- How are you doing?
- Good to see you.
- It is a pleasure to meet you.
- How do you do?
- It's an honor to meet you.
- Nice to meet you.



INFORMAL

- Hi!
- Hey!
- What's up?
- Howdy!
- How are ya?
- What's new?
- What's going on?
- How is it going?
- How are things?
- What's up?
- How is everything?
- How's life?
- Long time no see!



Possessive Adjectives

possessive adjective + noun

my

This is my chair.

your

Is this your bag?

his

Those are his keys.

her

That's her phone.

its

Its handle is brown.

our

This is our house.

your

These are your books.

their

That's their car.

My house is old.

بیتي قديم

Your house is old.

بيتك قديم

His house is old.

بيته قديم

Her house is old.

بيتها قديم

Its house is old.

بيته , بيتها قديم

Our house is old.

بيتنا قديم

Your house is old.

بيتكم قديم

Their house is old.

بيتهم قديم

6 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

She's	He's	Her	His
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- 1 His name's Yong. He's from China.
- 2 _____ name's Hayley. _____ from Australia.
- 3 _____ name's Karima. _____ from Egypt.
- 4 _____ name's Kevin. _____ from the United States.
- 5 _____ name's Rosely. _____ from Brazil.
- 6 _____ name's Simon. _____ from England.
- 7 _____ name's Tatiana. _____ from Russia.
- 8 _____ name's Lázló. _____ from Hungary.

7 **T22** Listen and match a question in A with an answer in B.

A	B
1 What's her name?	<input type="checkbox"/> a His name's David
2 Where's she from?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b Her name's Carla
3 What's his name?	<input type="checkbox"/> c He's from England.
4 Where's he from?	<input type="checkbox"/> d She's from Italy

1. Read the information and introduce them.

1



Name: Haruto
Country: Japan
Nationality: Japanese

**This is Haruto. He's
from Japan. He's
Japanese.**

2.

2



Name: Mario
Country: Spain
Nationality: Spanish

4.

4



Name: Maribel
Country: France
Nationality: French

5.

5



Name: Maria
Country: Portugal
Nationality: Portuguese

6.

6



Name: Abbas
Country: Saudi Arabia
Nationality: Saudi Arabian

Introduce Your Self

1. Where are you from?

I am from Egypt. **الدولة**

2. What's your nationality?

I am Egyptian. **الجنسية**

3. What language do you speak?

I speak Arabic. **اللغة**

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Argentina	Argentinian
Brazil	Brazilian
Britain	British
China	Chinese
Egypt	Egyptian
France	French
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Israel	Israeli

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Korea	Korean
Mexico	Mexican
Poland	Polish
Russia	Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian
Spain	Spanish
Switzerland	Swiss
The United States	American
Turkey	Turkish

Abbreviation

Abbreviation: is a shortened form of a written word as auxiliary verbs (is, are, am) used in place of the whole word.

For example:

am = 'm

is = 's

are = 're

The auxiliary verbs are : (is, are, am), every one of auxiliary verbs comes with particular subjects.

For example:

I am= I' m

They are = They 're

We are= We' re

Students are = Students 're

He is = He' s

She is = She 's

It is = It' s

Ammar is = Ammar 's

Zaineb is = Zaineb 's

The book is = The book '

19 Complete the sentences with a word in the box.

'm	are	's	is	're
----	-----	----	----	-----

1 How are you today?

I _____ very well, thanks.

2 Where _____ you from, Suzanne?

I _____ from France.

3 Where _____ Jack and Maria on holiday?

They _____ in Florida.

4 _____ the weather good?

Yes, it _____. It _____ fantastic.

5 Where _____ they from?

Maria _____ from Spain. Jack _____ from Canada.

Possessive Adjectives

A possessive adjective is a word that sits before a noun and modifies it by talking about its possession (who it belongs to). Possessive adjectives are (my, our, his, her, their, its

For example:

Our car.

My computer.

Your pen.

Possessive adjectives	Meaning	Examples
MY	refers to the possession of the speaker (singular)	I love my <u>business</u> .
OUR	refers to the possession of the speaker (plural)	Our <u>houses</u> need to be refurnished.
YOUR	refers to the possession of the listener (second person)	Could you lend me your <u>car</u> for a day?
HIS	refers to the possession of a third person (singular & masculine)	We all loved his <u>performance</u> .
HER	refers to the possession of a third person (singular & feminine)	Call her <u>friends</u> right now.
THEIR	refers to the possession of a third person (plural)	Their <u>shop</u> is getting shut down.
ITS	refers to the possession of a third person (singular, thing)	I have a vintage car. Its <u>design</u> is amazing.

Opposite

Opposite: is word that expresses a meaning opposed to the meaning of another word, in which case the two words are antonyms of each other.

طويل	long X short	قصير
كبير	big X small	صغير
الاول	first X last	الاخير
ناعم	soft X hard	صلب
سادة	plain X colourful	ملون
خطير	dangerous X safe	آمن
رخيص	cheap X expensive	غالي
سميك	thick X thin	نحيف
لطيف	nice X bad	سيئ
ممتع/مهم	interesting X boring	ممل
سهل	easy X hard	صعب
تصفح للاعلى	scroll up X scroll down	تصفح للأسفل
الذهاب للاعلى	go up X go down	الذهاب للأسفل
قبل	before X after	بعد
ودود	friendly X unfriendly	غير ودود

متعاون مساعد	helpful X unhelpful	غير متعاون غير مساعد
قصير	short X tall	طويل
شاب	young X old	مسن
طويل	long X short	قصير
جيد/بخير	well X unwell	غير جيد/ليس بخير
اعلى	up X down	اسفل
بارد	cold X hot	حار
امن	safe X unsafe	غير امن
صلب	hard X soft	ناعم
خفيف	light X thick	سميك
سميك	thick X thin	نحيف
نهار	day X night	ليل
يمين	right X left	يسار

Thank you for Listening

