

English Language Present Simple Tense Second Stage First Lecture By

Asst. lect. Tabarak Alaa Fouad

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:

Affirmative Form حالة الإثبات

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.

حالة النفي :Negative Form of Present Tense

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.

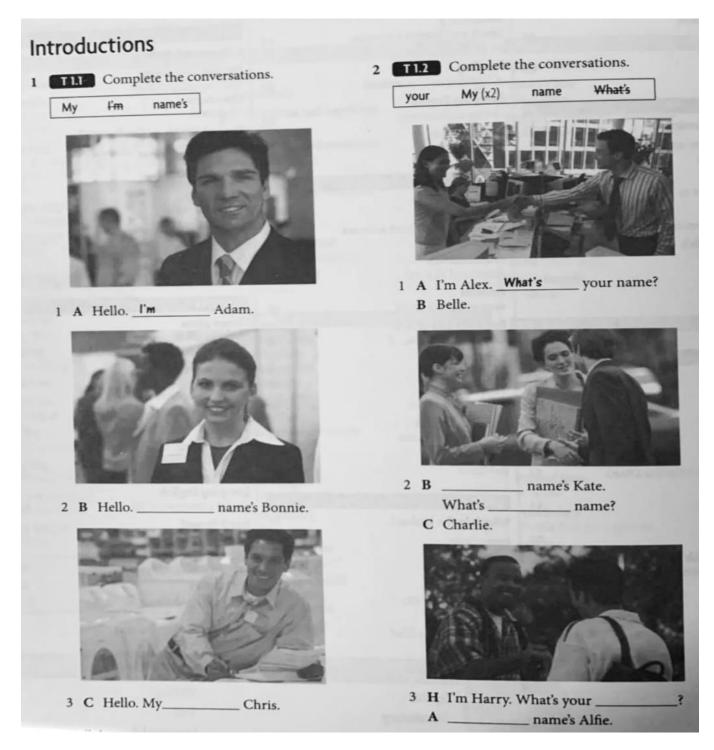
حالة الاستفهام :Interrogative Form of Present Tense

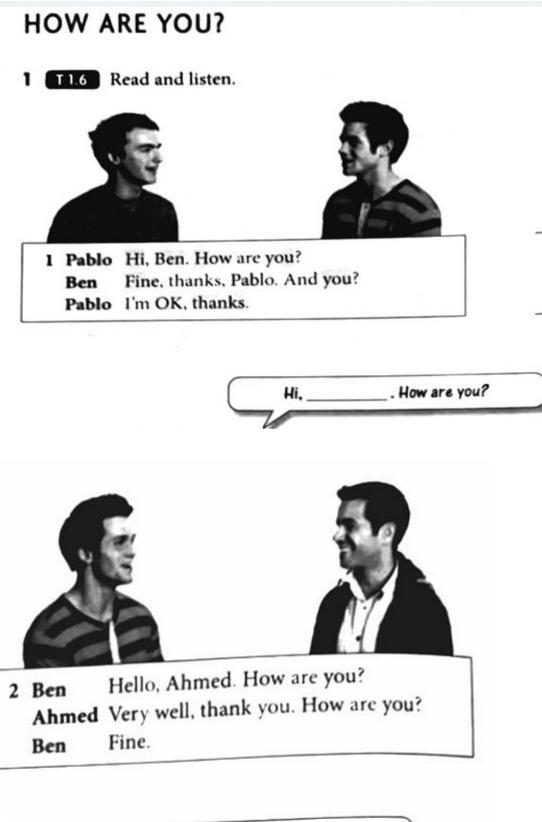
- Use the auxiliary verb "do" or "does" + the base form of the main verb + the rest of the sentence.
- 1-Do + subject as: (I, we, they, you)+ base of verb as:(visit, break,... + com?
- 2- Does +subject as: (he, she, it) + base of verb as:(come, leave,... + com?

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.





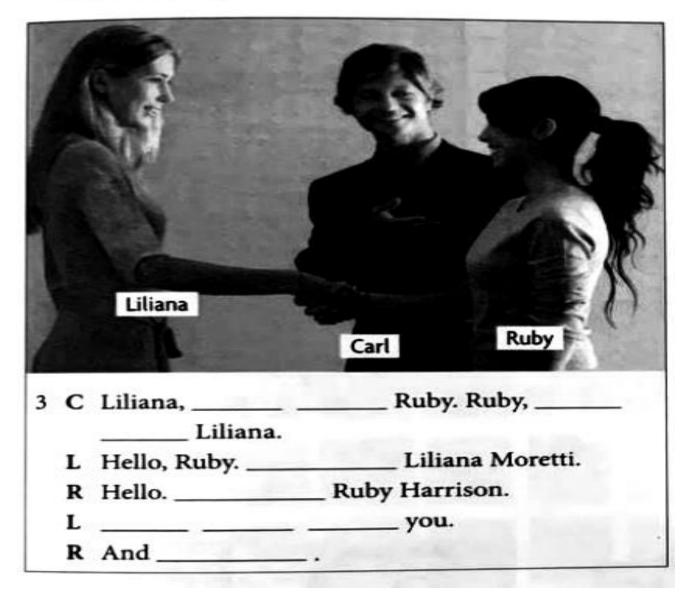


am/are/is

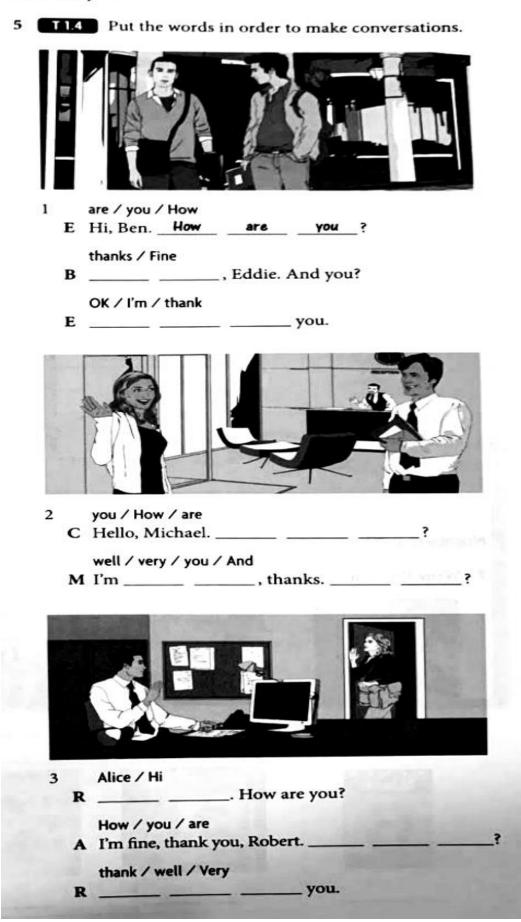
Nice to meet you

3 T1.3 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.



How are 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?
- lish.org · 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.

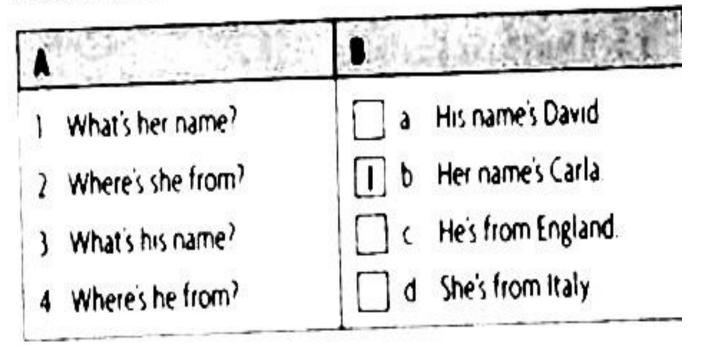
their That's their car.

My house is old.	بيتي قديم
Your house is old.	بيتك قديم
His house is old.	بيته قديم
Her house is old.	بيتها قديم
Its house is old.	بيتهُ , بيتها قديم
Our house is old.	بيتنا قديم
Your house is old.	بيتكم قديم
Their house is old.	بيتهم قديم

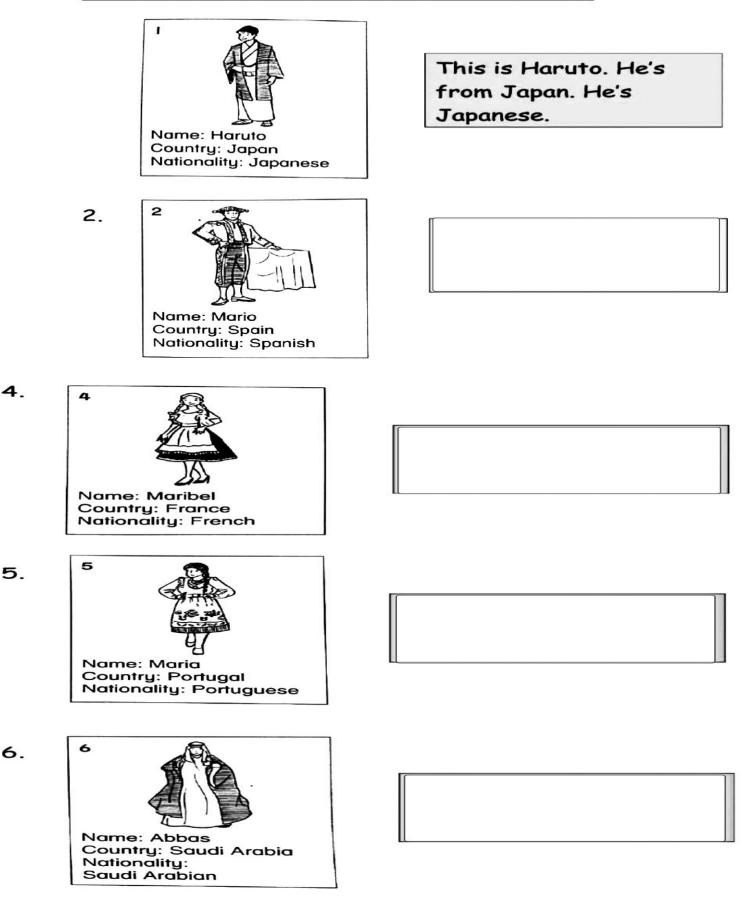
6 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

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

7 122 Listen and match a question in A with an answer in B.



1. Read the information and introduce them.



Introduce Your Self

1. Where are you from? الدولة I am from Egypt. 2. What's your nationality? I am Egyptian. الجنسية 3. What language do you speak?

I speak <u>Arabic</u>.

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.

'n	are	's	is	're]
1 Hov	w are	_ you t	oday?		
1	ve	ry well	, than	ks.	
2 Wh	nere	yo	u fron	n, Suzani	ne?
1_	fro	om Fra	nce.		
3 W1	here	Jac	k and	Maria o	n holiday?
Th	ey	_ in F	lorida		
4	the	e weath	er goo	od?	
Ye	s, it	It		fantasti	с.
	-				

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)	l 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 www.englishwithashish.com	refers to the possession of a third person (singular, thing)	l 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.

I .				
طويل	long X short	قصير		
کبیر	bigXsmall	صغير		
الاول	firstXlast	الاخير		
ناعم	softXhard	صلب		
سادة	plain X colourful	ملون		
خطير	dangerous X safe	أمن		
رخيص	cheap X expensive	غالي		
سميك	thick X thin	نحيف		
لطيف	niceX bad	مىي		
متع/مهم	∽interestingXboring	ممل		
سهل	easyҲhard	معب		
تصفح للاسفل scroll up X scroll down تصفح للاعلى				
هاب للاعلى	iugo up X go down	الذهاب للاسفل		
قبل	before X after	بعد		
ودود	friendly X unfriendly	غير ودود		
I				

عبر متعاون غير مساعد helpful Xunhelpful مساعد					
short X tall قصير	طويل				
young X old شاب	مسن				
long X short طويل	قصير				
بر well X unwell جيد/بخير	غیر جید/لیس بخب				
up X down اعلى	اسفل				
cold X hot بارد	حار				
safe X unsafe أمن	غير أمن				
hard X soft صلب	ناعم				
light ێ thick خفيف	سميك				
thick X thin سميك	نحيف				
day X night نهار	ليل				
right X left يمين	يسار				

Thank you for Listening