



English Language

Present Simple Tense

Fourth Stage

Six 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.

1. The study _____ on medical imaging techniques.

(A) Focus (B) focuses (C) focusing (D) focused € has focused)

◆ تركز الدراسة على تقنيات التصوير الطبي.

2. The researcher _____ data from various hospitals.

(A) Collect (B) collects (C) collected (D) collecting € has collected)

◆ يجمع الباحث البيانات من مستشفيات مختلفة.

3. The paper _____ the importance of patient safety.

(A) Discuss (B) discussed (C) discusses (D) discussing € has discussed)

◆ تناقش الورقة أهمية سلامة المريض.

4. The author _____ the results clearly.

(A) Presents (B) presented (C) presenting (D) present € has presented)

◆ يعرض المؤلف النتائج بوضوح.

5. The research _____ to improve diagnostic accuracy.

(A) Aim (B) aims (C) aiming (D) aimed € has aimed)

◆ يهدف البحث إلى تحسين دقة التشخيص.

6. The introduction _____ the purpose of the study.

(A) Explain (B) explains (C) explained (D) explaining € has explained)

◆ تشرح المقدمة هدف الدراسة.

7. The method section _____ the experimental process.

(A) Describe (B) described (C) describes (D) describing € has described)

◆ يصف قسم المنهج العملية التجريبية.

8. The discussion _____ the findings with previous studies.

(A) Compare (B) compares (C) compared (D) comparing € has compared)

◆ يقارن النقاش النتائج بالدراسات السابقة.

9. The conclusion _____ the key outcomes.

(A) Summarize (B) summarizes (C) summarized (D) summarizing € has summarized)

◆ تلخص الخاتمة النتائج الرئيسية.

10. The study _____ both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

(A) Use (B) uses (C) used (D) using € has used)

◆ تستخدم الدراسة المناهج الكمية والنوعية.

11. The researcher _____ APA style in writing

(A) Follow (B) follows (C) followed (D) following € has followed)

12. The data _____ a significant difference.

(A) Show (B) shows (C) showed (D) showing € has shown)

◆ تُظهر البيانات فرقاً ملحوظاً.

13. The report _____ several detailed figures and tables.

(A) Include (B) includes (C) included (D) including € has included)

◆ يتضمن التقرير العديد من الجداول التفصيلية.

14. The experiment _____ consistent results.

(A) Produce (B) produces (C) produced (D) producing € has produced)

15. The study _____ useful information for future research.

(A) Provide (B) provides (C) provided (D) providing € has provided)

◆ تقدم الدراسة معلومات مفيدة للبحوث المستقبلية.

16. The researcher _____ many recent references.

(A) Cite (B) cites (C) cited (D) citing € has cited)

◆ يستشهد المؤلف بالعديد من المراجع الحديثة.

17. The paper _____ the standard format.

(A) Follow (B) follows (C) followed (D) following € has followed)

◆ تتبع الورقة التنسيق الأكاديمي القياسي.

18. The team _____ the data using modern software.

- (A) Analyze (B) analyzes (C) analyzed (D) analyzing € has analyzed)

◆ يحلل الفريق البيانات باستخدام برامج حديثة.

19. The study _____ to the field of radiology.

- (A) Contribute (B) contributes (C) contributed (D) contributing € has contributed)

◆ تسهم الدراسة في مجال الأشعة.

20. The results _____ the hypothesis.

- (A) Support (B) supports (C) supported (D) supporting € has supported)

◆ تدعم النتائج الفرضية.

21. The researcher _____ SPSS to process the data.

- (A) Use (B) uses (C) used (D) using € has used)

◆ يستخدم الباحث برنامج SPSS لمعالجة البيانات.

22. The article _____ relevant literature.

- (A) Review (B) reviews (C) reviewed (D) reviewing € has reviewed)

◆ تراجع المقالة الأدبيات ذات الصلة.

23. The conclusion _____ the importance of the findings.

- (A) Highlight (B) highlights (C) highlighted (D) highlighting € has highlighted)

◆ تسلط الخاتمة الضوء على أهمية النتائج.

24. The research _____ the effectiveness of the new method.

- (A) Demonstrate (B) demonstrates (C) demonstrated (D) demonstrating € has demonstrated)

◆ يُظهر البحث فعالية الطريقة الجديدة.

25. The study _____ key factors affecting image quality.

- (A) Identify (B) identifies (C) identified (D) identifying € has identified)

◆ تحدد الدراسة العوامل المؤثرة في جودة الصورة.

26. The paper _____ the APA referencing style.

- (A) Follow (B) follows (C) followed (D) following € has followed)

◆ تتبع الورقة أسلوب توثيق APA

27. The paper _____ discuss all variables in detail.

(A) Discuss (B) discusses (C) discussed (D) discussing € has discussed)

◆ تناقش الورقة جميع المتغيرات بالتفصيل.

28. The discussion _____ explain the data clearly.

(A) Explain (B) explains (C) explained (D) explaining € has explained)

◆ يشرح النقاش البيانات بوضوح.

29. The results _____ match the previous studies.

(A) Match (B) matches (C) matched (D) matching € has matched)

◆ تتطابق النتائج مع الدراسات السابقة.

30. The researcher _____ use modern methods.

(A) Use (B) uses (C) used (D) using € has used)

◆ يستخدم الباحث أساليب حديثة.

31. The article _____ include visual illustrations.

(A) Include (B) includes (C) included (D) including € has included)

◆ تتضمن المقالة رسومات توضيحية.

32. The research _____ focus on clinical practice.

(A) Focus (B) focuses (C) focused (D) focusing € has focused)

33. The discussion _____ connect the data to theory.

(A) Connect (B) connects (C) connected (D) connecting € has connected)

◆ يربط النقاش البيانات بالنظرية.

34. The study _____ include a large sample size.

(A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)

◆ لا تتضمن الدراسة حجم عينة كبير.

35. The author _____ ignore ethical considerations.

(A) Don't (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) not € didn't)

◆ لا يتجاهل المؤلف الاعتبارات الأخلاقية.

36. The report _____ contain any spelling errors.

(A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)

◆ لا يحتوي التقرير على أي أخطاء إملائية.

37. The experiment _____ show clear improvement.

(A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) not (D) isn't € didn't)

◆ لا تُظهر التجربة تحسناً واضحاً.

38. The data _____ support the original hypothesis.
 (A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا تدعم البيانات الفرضية الأصلية. ❖
39. The study _____ provide enough background information.
 (A) Don't (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا تقدم الدراسة معلومات كافية. ❖
40. The study _____ mention funding sources.
 (A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا تذكر الدراسة مصادر التمويل. ❖
41. The researcher _____ collect qualitative data.
 (A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا يجمع الباحث بيانات نوعية. ❖
42. The experiment _____ take too much time.
 (A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا تستغرق التجربة وقتاً طويلاً. ❖
43. The results _____ confirm the hypothesis completely.
 (A) Don't (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا تؤكد النتائج الفرضية بالكامل. ❖
44. The conclusion _____ reflect the real outcomes.
 (A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا تعكس الخاتمة النتائج الحقيقية. ❖
45. The researcher _____ use proper statistical tools.
 (A) Doesn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) not € hasn't)
 لا يستخدم الباحث أدوات إحصائية مناسبة. ❖
46. The study _____ all research questions.
 (A) Address (B) addresses (C) addressed (D) addressing € has addressed)