



جامعة المستقبل
AL MUSTAQBAL UNIVERSITY

English

1 stage

Present simple tense

- Present simple tense: is used to talk about general truths, habits, and routines.
- In present simple tense, the verb remains in its base form for all subjects except for the third person singular, which adds an -s or es to the end of the verb.
- **For example ,**
 - I eat breakfast every morning.
 - She eats an apple every day.
 - I go to the gym every day.
She works as a teacher.
 - The sun rises in the east.
 - They play soccer on weekends.
 - Cats like to sleep a lot.

* Here are some common time expressions used with the present simple tense: always ,usually ,often ,sometimes, every day ,week , month , in the morning, at night..... Forming the Present Simple Tense

Adding(s , es , ies)

. In the present simple tense, when the subject is a third person singular pronoun (he, she, it), we add (S, es, or –ies) to the base form of the verb.

For regular verbs, we usually add -s to the end of the verb.

For example:

- He eats an apple every day.
- She runs in the park.
- It sleeps in its bed.

However, there are some spelling rules to consider when adding (s or –es) to certain verbs:

Verbs ending in (s,-ss ,sh, ch, x, or z): For these verbs, we add -es to the end of the verb.

For example:

- He washes his car every week.
- She fixes the broken chair.
- It buzzes around the flowers.

. Verbs ending in a consonant + y: If the verb ends in a consonant + y, we change the -y to (ies).

. For example:

- He studies English every day.
- She carries a heavy bag.
- It tries to catch the ball.

Questions

- In questions we usually invert the subject and the auxiliary verb "do" or "does" for third-person singular.
- For example,
- Do you like ice cream?
- Does he play the guitar?
- Do you like to read?
- Does she play the piano?
- Do they live in the city?
- Does he speak Spanish?
- Do we have any milk in the fridge?

Negative

Negative Statements: Use the auxiliary verb "do not" (don't) or "does not" (doesn't) with the base form of the verb.

Example :

- 1. I do not like spicy food.
- 2. She does not watch television.
- 3. They do not live in that neighborhood.
- 4. He does not speak French.
- 5. We do not have any plans for the weekend.
- 6. It does not rain much in this area.
- 7. You do not need to worry about it.
- 8. My brother does not work on Sundays.
- 9. They do not usually eat breakfast.
- 10. He does not play the guitar.

Past simple

The past simple tense. Is used to talk about specific past events or actions that have no connection to the present. It is often used to describe completed actions, habits, or states in the past.

S+ V (ed) + c..... .

For example,:

I walked to the store yesterday.

They lived in that house for ten years.

In English, regular verbs form the past simple tense by adding (ed) to the base form of the verb.

For example:

walk , becomes , walked,

talk ,becomes , talked,

Irregular verbs are a group of verbs in English that do not follow the regular pattern of adding (ed) to form the past tense.

Ex:

I went to the store yesterday.

She ate a delicious meal last night.

We saw a beautiful sunset.

He took a long nap in the afternoon.

Question

To form a question in the past simple tense, we usually use the auxiliary verb (did) followed by the base form of the main verb.

Did + S +V + C..... ?

For examples.

- Did you go to the store yesterday?
- Did she eat dinner at 7 pm?
- Did they live in that house for ten years?

Note that the main verb does not change its form in the past simple tense when forming a question.

Negative

- To form a negative sentence in the past simple tense, we usually use the auxiliary verb "did not" (or its contracted form "didn't") followed by the base form of the main verb.
- S + did not +v + C..... .
- Here are a few examples:
 - I did not go to the party last night.
 - She didn't finish her homework on time.
 - They did not watch the movie.
- Note that the main verb does not change its form in the past simple tense when forming a negative sentence.

Adding (ed ,ied, d)

- Adding (ed , ied, or d) to a verb is a common way to form the past tense in English.
- 1. Adding (ed): If the base form of the verb ends in a consonant you simply add (ed) to the end .
 - For example:
 - Walk (base form) Walked
 - Talk - Talked
 - Play - Played
- 2. Adding (ied): This ending is used for verbs that end in a consonant followed by a (y) In this case, you drop the (y) and add (ied) .
 - For example:
 - Carry (base form) - Carried
 - Study - Studied
 - Try - Tried
- 3. Adding (d): This ending is used for verbs that end in an (e) In this case, you simply add a (d) to the end.
 - For example:
 - Love - Loved
 - Live - Lived