In the name of God , the most gracious , the most merciful

﴾ وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿

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Past Simple Tense (الزمن الماضي البسيط)

The past simple is the basic form of the past tense in Modern English. It is used principally to describe events in the past although it also has some other uses. Regular English verbs form the simple past in -ed; however, there are a few hundred irregular verbs with different forms.

Regular verbs form the simple past end-ed; however there are a few hundred irregular verbs with different forms.

 The spelling rules for forming the past simple of regular verbs are as follows: verbs ending in -e add only –d to the end (e.g. live – lived, not *liveed), verbs ending in -y change to -ied (e.g. study – studied) and verbs ending in a group of a consonant + a vowel + a consonant double the final consonant (e.g. stop – stopped).

Consonant = حرف ساكن

Vowel = حرف متحرك

Most verbs have a single form of the simple past, independent of the person or number of the subject (there is no addition of -s for the third person singular as in the simple present). However, the copula verb be has two past tense forms: was for the first and third persons singular, and were in other instances. The form were can also be used in place of was in conditional clauses and the like. This is the only case in modern English where a distinction in form is made between inversion, negations with not, and emphatic forms of the simple past use the auxiliary did. A full list of forms is given below, using the (regular) verb help as an example:

Basic simple past:

I/you/he/she/it/we/they helped

Also in simple past:

I/you/he/she/it/we/they did help

*Question form:

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they help?

Did you go to the zoo?

Did they lose the match?

*Negative:

I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not (didn't) help

I didn't make my homework.

She didn't become a teacher.

*Negative question:

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they not help? / Didn't I/you/he/she/it/we/they help?

Did she not go to the zoo?

Didn't she go to the zoo?

**Base form

Affirmative (+) S + verb(ed or شاذ) + the rest of the sentence

**Example **

I played football yesterday.

He saw his family last week.

Negative (-) S + did not (didn't) + verb + the rest of the sentence.

**Example **

I didn't play football yesterday.

They didn't go to the cinema.

The simple past is used for a single event (or sequence of such events) in the past, and also for past habitual actions , for example :

He took the money and ran.

I visited them every day for a year.

I was born in 1980.

We turned the oven off two minutes ago.

I came home at 6 o'clock.

When did they get married?

We wrote two letters this morning.

PAST TIME WORDS

AGO	LAST	YESTERDAY
I saw my friend …	*I saw my friend …*	*I saw my friend …*
• ten minutes ago	• last night	• yesterday
• an hour ago	• last week	• yesterday morning
• two days ago	• last month	• yesterday afternoon
• a week ago	• last November (etc.)	• yesterday evening
• a few months ago	• last year	
• a year ago	• last Monday (etc.)	
	• last spring	
	• last summer	
	• last fall / autumn	
	• last winter	

Last + المدة الزمنية (I went to the cinema last week)

المدة الزمنية+ ago (I went to the cinema a week ago)

Yesterday (often come at the end of the sentence) without (مدة زمنية)

Ex\ Noor sent a message to my sister yesterday.

Use one of the following:

Last, ago, yesterday

1. _____ morning I talked to my cousin.

2. _____ week I walked to school.

3. 3 weeks _____ I watched a movie with my friend.

4. _____ month I celebrated my birthday.

5. _____ afternoon I studied for my English test.

6. I helped my sister with her homework 2 days _____.

7. _____ year I played soccer with 10 classmates.

8. 2 hours _____ I listened to my favorite song.

9. I wanted to drink a coke 2 days _____.

10. I asked my teacher a question _____.

Write the past simple of these verbs :

agree		like	
arrive		stop	
Plan		Use	
Save		Feel	
Walk		Smile	
Know		Clap	
Travel		Write	
wash		Speak	
read		Live	
discover		Visit	
stay		Run	
Build		Say	
Let		Find	
Pay		meet	
see		Take	

Present Simple Tense (الزمن المضارع البسيط **)**

The simple present, present simple or present indefinite is one of the verb forms associated with the present tense in modern English. It is commonly referred to as a tense, although it also encodes certain information about aspect in addition to the present time. The simple present is the most commonly used verb form in English, accounting for more than half of verbs in spoken English.

It is called "simple" because its basic form consists of a single word (like write or writes).

*For pronouns I, you, we, they, there is no modification for verbs.

Example : I write my name in the paper.

*For pronouns he, she, it, a suffix is added following these rules:

Example : He writes a letter.

*For verbs that end in -o, -ch, -sh, -s, -x, or -z, the suffix -es is added.

Examples:

Go – Goes

Catch – Catches

Wash – Washes

Fix – Fixes

Buzz – Buzzes

Teach-teaches

Pass- passes

For verbs that end in a consonant + y, the letter y is replaced by the suffix -ies.

Examples:

Marry – Marries

Study – Studies

Carry – Carries

Worry – Worries

In other cases, the suffix -s is added.

Examples:

Play – Plays

Enjoy – Enjoys

Say – Says

The basic form of the simple present is the same as the base form of the verb, unless the subject is third person singular, in which case a form with the addition of -(e)s is used.

Simple Present Indicative

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I **write**	We **write**
Second Person	You **write**	You **write**
Third Person	He/she/it **writes**	They **write**

Negative :

The present simple for lexical verbs has an expanded form that uses do (or does, in the third person indicative) as an auxiliary verb. This is used particularly when forming questions and other clauses requiring inversion, negated clauses with not, and clauses requiring emphasis.

If the verb to be (am , is , are) found in the sentence and there is no basic verb in the sentence , negative in (not) after verb to be.

NOTE : negative form as (am not) لا يمكن اختصارها

الفاعل Subject	Verb to be فعل يكون	النفي Negation
I	am	I am not
He, she, it	is	He, she, it + isn't
We, you, they	are	We, you, they +aren't

Example:

He is a. doctor	إنه طبيب.	He isn't a. doctor	انه ليس طبيباً.
They are. happy together	انهم سعداء معا.	They. aren't happy together	انهم ليسوا سعداء معا.
I am at. home	أنا في البيت	I am not. at home	أنا لست في المنزل.

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- اذا كان الفعل الموجود بالجملة فعل اساسي (basic verb) يتم استخدام احد الفعلين المساعدين المنفيين (don't / doesn't)

| Doesn't | تستخدم لنفى الفعل إذا كان الفاعل الموجود بالجملة he-she-it أو اسم مفرد |
| Don't | تستخدم لنفى الفعل إذا كان الفاعل الموجود بالجملة i- we- you- they أو اسم جمع |

Simple Present Negative

	Singular	**Plural**
First Person	I do not **write**	We do not **write**
Second Person	You do not **write**	You do not **write**
Third Person	He/she/it do**es** not **write**	They do not **write**

The simple present is used to refer to an action or event that takes place habitually, to remark habits, facts and general realities, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions, and wishes. Such uses are often accompanied by frequency adverbs and adverbial phrases such as always, sometimes, often, usually, from time to time, rarely, and never.

Examples:

I always take a shower.

I never go to the cinema.

He writes for a living.

She understands english language.

Questions :

In simple present the questions become as the following :

- **If the verb in the sentence (to be) , the form like this**
  He is a teacher – Is he a teacher ?
  She is happy – Is she happy ?

- **If the verb in the sentence (basic verb) we use (do or does) in the beginning of the sentence + S. + V. + ?**
  You study hard for exams – Do you study hard for exams?
  He drinks tea every day – Does he drink tea every day ?

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.

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)