

Tikrit University

Biology

Second Year

English Language

A.T. Rifqa Sami Saleh

Present Simple tense: **زمن المضارع البسيط**

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن الحاضر وعن الحقائق, الصفات, العادات, والاشياء التي تحدث بشكل متكرر. وهناك ثلاث حالات او صيغ يمكن استخدامها للتعبير عنه.

1. حالة المثبت :: Affirmative:

S. فاعل + V.(S) فعل + تكملة الجملة + دلائل **Every day, every week, every month, every year.**
للمفرد فقط (She, he, it)

*اما اذا كان الفاعل جمع مثل (they, we, you, I) فلا تضاف له (S) الشخص الثالث يبقى الفعل مجرد خالي من أي اضافة أي:

دلائل + تكملة الجملة + فعل مجرد V. + فاعل S.*

Ex: Layla **drinks** coffee every Sunday.

Ex: I **get up** every day at 7:00 o'clock.

Ex: Tamara (try) to do exercises every weekend. **(Present Simple)**

- Tamara **tries** to do exercises every weekend .

*تستخدم ايضا ظروف التكرار (Adverbs of Frequency) في زمن المضارع البسيط وتأتي بين الفاعل

والفعل الرئيسي سواء مع الجمع او المفرد وتشمل هذه الظروف **always, usually, often, sometimes,** (never, seldom, occasionally etc..).

Ex: Ali **always** goes to school.

Ex: We **sometimes** travel to Turkey.

Ex: He often (speak) English. **(Present Simple)**

- He **often** speaks English.

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ملاحظة/ عند وجود فعل الكينونة (be) في الجملة نعاملها معاملة الفعل الرئيسي ونضع بدلها (is / are) للمفرد والجمع.

Ex: Sarah (be) a lawyer.

- Sarah is a lawyer.

Ex: They (be) doctors.

-They are doctors.

2. حالة السؤال Question:

(?) + تكملة الجملة + فعل مجرد + S. + V. للمفرد = Does *

(?) + تكملة الجملة + فعل مجرد + S. + V. للجمع = Do *

Ex: Does he build his house?

Ex: Do you do your job?

Ex: Rice grows in Iraq. (Question)

- Does rice grow in Iraq?

ملاحظة/ بعض الاحيان هناك جمل تحتوي على ادوات Wh-Questions للسؤال ويطلب استخدام صيغة السؤال في زمن المضارع فتكون الصيغة هكذا:

*What/ where/ when + does / do + S. + v. base + Comp. + ?

Ex: What Omar eat every weekend?

-What does Omar eat every weekend?

Ex: Where do they marry?

3. حالة النفي: Negative:

*S. فاعل + does not (n't) + V. فعل مجرد + تكلمة الجملة .

Do not (n't)

Ex: Salwa **doesn't** open her book.

Ex: Students **don't** go to school.

Ex: They wash their hands and dry them. (Negative)

- They **don't** wash their hands and dry them.

Ex: She (not bake) the cake. (Negate this sentence correctly)

- She **doesn't** bake the cake.

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زمن الماضي البسيط: Past Simple tense

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن الافعال, الاشياء, والاحداث التي يحدث وقوعها في زمن ماضي أي مضى وانتهى.
ونعبر عنها بثلاث حالات / صيغ:

1. حالة المثبت: Affirmative

*S. فاعل + V. (شاذ / ed) + تكلمة الجملة + دلائل . Yesterday, last day/ week/ year, ago

" Play= played

Watch= watched

Visit= visited

"go= went

see= saw

write= wrote

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Cook= cooked make= made
Clean= cleaned buy= bought
Water= watered" sweep= swept"

Ex: she play**ed** volleyball yesterday.

Ex: They **went** to London last week.

Ex: Hala (write) a letter to her parents last week. **(Past simple)**

-Hala **wrote** a letter to her parents last week.

2. حالة السؤال: Question

*Did + S. + فعل + V. (خالي من أي اضافة) ؟

Ex: **Did** Lena watch TV two days ago?

Ex: Tena swept the floor yesterday. **(Make a question)**

-**Did** Tena **sweep** the floor yesterday?

Ex: Ali visited his grandmother last day. **(Question)**

Did Ali **visit** his grandmother last day?

3. حالة النفي: Negative

*S. + did not (n't) + V. + تكملة الجملة + فعل مجرد .

Ex: Zainab **didn't** see her friend in the school last week.

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Ex: Sarah cooked for lunch yesterday. **(Negative)**

-Sarah **didn't** cook for lunch yesterday.

Ex: Negate this sentence, Ameer learnt a new language.

-Ameer **didn't** learn a new language.

*ملاحظة: عند وجود (is/ are) في الجملة يجب تحويلها الى (was/ were) في الماضي. اما اذا وجدت كلمة (be) فنحولها مباشرة الى (was/ were) للمفرد والجمع.

Ex: Raghad is a good cook. **(Change to the Past Simple)**

-Raghad **was** a good cook.

Ex: You (be) dentists.

-You **were** dentists.