Present simple المضارع البسيط

The present simple is used to express:

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الاتي:

1- An action that happen again and again (a habit).

فعل يحدث مرارا وتكرارا كعادة يومية

I go to work by car.

She drinks ten cups of coffee a day.

I wash my hair twice a week.

2- A fact that is always true.

حقيقة صحيحة ودائمة

Ronaldo comes from Brazil.

Some birds fly south in winter.

My daughter has brown eyes.

3- A fact that is true for a long time (a state).

حقيقة صحيحة ولفترة زمنية طويلة

He works in a bank.

I live in flat near the center of town.

I prefer coffee to tea.

s Spelling of verb تهجيئة الفعل + حرف

1- Most verbs add (s) to the base from of the verb.

معظم الافعال يضاف لها حرف الـ 5

Wants, eats, helps, drives

2- Add (es)to verbs that end in (ss), (sh), (ch), (x) and (o).

يضاف حرف الـ S الى الافعال التي تنتهي بالاحرف التالية(ss) (x) (ch) (sh) و (o)

Misses, washes, watches, fixes, goes.

3- Verbs that end in a consonant + (y) change the (Y) to (ies).

الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن (v) هذا الحرف يبدل الي (ies)

Carries, files, worries, tries.

But verbs that end in a vowel + (y) only add (s).

ولكن الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف علة قبل الـ ٧ يضاف لها فقط حرف ٥

(a, e, I, o, u) حروف العلة في اللغة الانكليزية وبعض الاحيان يكون حرف الـ v حرف علة.

Buys, says, plays, enjoys.

ظروف التكرار و الحال Adverbs of frequency

1- We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.

غالبا ما نستخدم ظروف الحال المتكررة مع المضارع البسيط

Never rarely not often sometimes often usually always

0%------100%

2- They go before the main verb, but after the verb be. Compare

تستخدم للمقارنة يستخدم ظروف الحال مثلا هم ذهبو They gol قبل الفعل الرئيسي وبعد فعل الكينونة Be كما في الامثلة التالية:

I **usually** start school at 9.00. They are **usually** in a hurry in the morning.

I don't often go to bed late. I'm not **often** late for school.

She **never** eats meat. He's **never** late.

I **rarely** see peter these days. We're **rarely** at home at the weekends.

3- Sometimes and usually can also go at the beginning or the end.

من الممكن ان تاتي الكلمتين ظرف الحال (sometime, usually) في بداية الجملة او في نهايتها . كما في الامثلة التالية:

Sometimes we play football. We play football **sometimes**.

Usually I go shopping with friends. I go shopping with friends **usually**.

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

Form

Positive and negative

1	'm	
He/she/it	's	
	isn't	eating
We/ you/they	'er	
	Aren't	

Question

what	Am	1	
	Is	He/she/it	Doing?
	are	We/you/they	

Short answer

Are	you	going	by	Yes, I am
trair	າ?			No, I'm not.

Use

The present continuous is used to express:

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الاتي:

1- An activity that is happening now.

فعل او نشاط يحدث الان كما في الامثلة التالية:

Don't turn the TV off. I'm watching it.

You can't speak to Lisa. She's having a bath.

2- An activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.

نشاط او فعل او حالة صحيحة في الوقت الحاضر الان, ولكن ليس بالضرورة تحدث في لحظة التحدث عنها. Don't take that book. Jane's reading it.

I'm doing a French evening class this year.

3- A temporary activity.

حالة او فعل او نشاط مؤقتة

Peter is a student, but he's working as a waiter during the holidays.

I'm living with my parents until find a place of my own.

4- A planned future arrangement.

ترتيب الخطط المستقبلية

I'm having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.

We're meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.

ing+ تهجئة الفعل Spelling of verbs +ing

1- Most verbs add (ing) to the base of the verb.

معظم الافعال تضيف ing الى الفعل الرئيسي

Going, wearing, visiting, eating

2- Verbs that end in one (e) lose the (e).

الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف واحد من (e) يرفع حرف الـe ويضاف لها ing.

Smoking, coming, hoping, writing

Verbs that end in (ee) don't drop an (e).

الاحرف التي تنتهي بحرفين متشابهين وو لا يحذف الحرف و الاخير .

كذاب Agr<mark>eeing</mark>, seeing, lie= lying

3- Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

الافعال ذات مقطع واحد مع حرف علة واحد و حرف ساكن واحد يضاعف الحرف الساكن ويضاف لها ing .

Stopping getting planning jogging

If the final consonant is (y or w)it is not doubled.

اذا كان الحرف الاخير حرف ساكن مثل حرف و و و ₩ لا يضاعف الحرف الساكن هذا.

State verbs افعال الحال

There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the present simple. This is because their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts and not activities. This is a feature of the use of the present simple. *The groups of verbs are:*

هناك مجموعات ثابتة من الافعال التي تستخدم عادة في المضارع البسيط. لان معناها يعود الى حالات او شروط حقيقية وليست افعال او نشاطات. هذه من مميزات استخدام المضارع البسيط.

ومن مجاميع الافعال الاتئ

افعال التفكير الاعتقاد والرأي Verbs of thinking and opinions

یصدق Believe	يفكر او يعتقد Think	يفهم Understand	يضن او Suppose يعتقد	يتوقع Expect
يوافق Agree	ىشك Doubt	يعرف Know	يتذكر Remember	يسامح Forget
يعني او Mean يقصد	يتخيل Imagine	یمیز Realize	يستحق Deserve	يفضل Prefer

I **believe** you.

Do you understand?

I know his face, but I forget his name.

افعال الشعور والعاطفة Verbs of emotions and feelings

يرغب Like	یعب Love	یکره Hate	يعتني Care	Норе	Wish	یرید Want	Admit
			<i>او يهتم</i>	يرجوا او	يتمنى		يعترف
				يتمنى			

I like black coffee.

Do you want to go out?

I don't care.

افعال التملك والكينونة Verbs of having and being

Belong تعود الی	یملک Own	Have فعل تملك يجب	Possess يقيم	Contain ي د توي	كافة Cost	يبدو Seem	يظهر
Need یحتاج	Depend on یعتمد علی	Weigh وزن	Come یاتی from من	Resemble تماثل او تشابه			

This book **belong**s to jane.

How much does it cost?

He has a lot money.

افعال الحواس Verbs of the senses

ينظر Look	Hear يسمع	يتنوق Taste	يشم Smell	يشعر Feel
•				

The food **smells** good.

We often use can when the subject is a person.

نحن غالبا ما نستخدم can عندما يكون الموضوع عن شخص

Can you smell something burning?

I can hear someone crying.

2- Some of this verbs can be used in the present continuous, but with a change of meaning. In the continuous, the verb express an activity, not a state. Compare:

بعض هذه الافعال يمكن ان تسخدم في المضارع المستمر, ولكن مع تغيير في المعنى في الاستمرارية الفعل يعبر عن نشاط المعنى المحدث وليس حالة مقارنة.