

Lesson 5

Present Simple Tense

Objective:

To explain the uses, structure, and key elements of the Present Simple Tense in English.

Uses of the Present Simple Tense

1. General Facts (حقائق عامة):

Used to state universal truths or general facts.

Example: The sun rises in the east.

2. Habits and Routines (عادات وروتين):

To describe actions performed regularly.

Example: She reads the newspaper every morning.

3. Scheduled Events (جداول زمنية ثابتة):

To indicate future events on a fixed schedule.

Example: The train leaves at 6 PM.

4. Permanent Situations (حالات دائمة):

To describe situations that are permanent or generally true.

Example: He lives in London.

Structure of the Present Simple

1. Affirmative Form (الجملة المثبتة):

1- Singular Subject (فاعل مفرد):

Add s or es to the verb when the subject is he, she, it.

Example:

He writes his homework.

Ali watches a film.

2- Plural Subject (فاعل جمع):

The verb remains in its base form for subjects like I, they, we, you, and plural nouns.

Example:

They study English.

2. Negative Form (الجملة المنفية):

1- Singular Subject:

Use does not (doesn't) and remove any s or es from the verb.

Example:

Ahmed does not study Mathematics every evening.

2- Plural Subject:

Use do not (don't) before the base verb.

Example:

The boys do not play tennis.

3. Interrogative Form (الجملة الاستفهامية):

1- Singular Subject:

Start with Does, followed by the subject and the base verb.

Example:

Does Rami watch TV?

2- Plural Subject:

Start with Do, followed by the subject and the base verb.

Example:

Do they speak French?

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs commonly used in the Present Simple: always, often, usually, sometimes, never.

Placement: After the subject and before the main verb, except for the verb "to be."

Example:

He often plays football.

It is often warm in spring.

Special Notes:

1. Every + Time Expression (ظرف زمني مثل كل يوم):

Used to indicate regular actions.

Example: We go to school every day.

2. Compound Subjects with 'and':

Considered plural.

Example: Ali and Zaid go to bed early.

Summary Table

Form	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	He writes the letter.	They study math.
Negative	He does not write the message.	They do not study French.
Question	Does he write his homework?	Do they study Arabic?