



Lecture title4:

Past Simple Tense

Objectives:

Understand the use of the past simple tense to describe completed actions in the past.

Learn the difference between regular and irregular verbs.

Recognize time expressions commonly used with the past simple.

Lecturer Affiliation: University of Mosul College of Arts

Ass. Prof Anwar Abdulwahab

Summary:

The past simple tense is used to talk about actions that happened and were completed in the past.

Structure:

Subject + past form of the verb

1. Regular Verbs:

Add -ed to the base form.

Examples:

walk → walked

play → played

2. Irregular Verbs:

These verbs have special past forms.

Examples:

go → went

have → had



Lecture title2:

Making Questions (Present Simple)

Objectives

- - Learn how to form Yes/No and Wh- questions in the present simple tense.
- - Understand the use of auxiliary verbs 'do' and 'does'.
- - Practice using question words like What, Where, When, etc.

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Summary:

To form questions in the present simple, we use 'do' or 'does' before the subject.

Structure: Do/Does + subject + base verb.

Use 'do' with I/you/we/they and 'does' with he/she/it.

Examples:

- Do you like coffee?
- Does she work here?
- Do they speak English?

To make Wh- questions, add the question word at the beginning.

Examples:

- Where do you live?
- What does he do?
- When do they arrive?

Remember: No -s on the main verb when using 'does'.



Lecture title3:

: Negatives (Present and Past Simple)

Objectives

- - Learn how to form negative sentences in the present and past simple tenses.
- - Understand the use of 'do not / does not' and 'did not'.
- - Distinguish between affirmative and negative sentence structures.

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Summary:

In the present simple, use 'do not' (don't) or 'does not' (doesn't) + base verb to make negatives.

Examples:

- I don't like tea.
- She doesn't watch TV in the morning.

In the past simple, use 'did not' (didn't) + base verb.

Examples:

- They didn't go to school yesterday.
- He didn't play football last week.

Remember: The main verb stays in its base form after 'do/does/did not'.

Affirmative: She plays tennis. → Negative: She doesn't play tennis.

Affirmative: He visited Paris. → Negative: He didn't visit Paris.

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Lecture title5:

: Vocabulary Review + Functional Language

Objectives:

Review basic vocabulary: greetings, family, food, places.

Practice common phrases for everyday situations.

Build confidence in simple conversations.

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Summary:

Vocabulary includes greetings like "Hello," family words (mother, father), food and drink items, and common places.

Functional phrases: introducing yourself ("My name is..."), asking for things ("Can I have...?"), ordering food ("I would like..."), and polite expressions.

Practice simple dialogues to improve speaking skills.



Lecture title1:

Present Simple Tense

Objectives

- - Understand the use of the present simple tense.
- - Learn how to conjugate verbs with different subjects.
- - Identify when to use -s or -es with verbs in third person singular.

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Summary:

The present simple tense is used to describe routines, habits, and facts.

Structure: Subject + base verb (add -s or -es for he/she/it).

Examples:

- I work in a bank.
- She lives in London.
- They play football every weekend.

For he/she/it, remember to add -s to most verbs: 'He eats breakfast at 7.'

Some verbs require -es (e.g., go → goes, watch → watches).