



Tikrit University

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Subject : Headway for first stage

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**The Present Simple Tense**

**The Past Simple Tense**

**The Future Simple Tense**

## The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

- This tense is like the base with no addition except when the subject is a third person singular ( He , She , It ) add ( s ) or ( es )  
e.g -He **plays** football .
- It is used to express permanent facts : يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حقائق ثابتة  
e.g - It ( rain ) in Winter .  
It **rains** in Winter .  
- A cow ( give ) milk .  
A cow **gives** milk .
- It also used to express a general habit :  
-Ahmed ( brush ) his teeth after every meal .  
- Ahmed **brushes** his teeth after every meal .
- It is used the following adverbs : ( **usually , always , often , seldom , rarely , hardly , generally , every day , .....** )  
- My father ( go ) to the office every day .  
- My father **goes** to the office **every day** .

### السؤال Interrogative

في حالة السؤال نقدم الفعل المساعد ( do , does ) في بداية الجملة فيكون موقعها قبل الفاعل

e.g -**Dose he spend the holiday in the mountains ?**

e.g -**Do they live with their parents ?**

## النفى Negative

في حالة تحويل الجملة الى صيغة النفى نستخدم

{ He , She , It } + **dose not** للفاعل المفرد  
{ I , We , You , They } + **do not** للفاعل الجمع

e.g -Iron ( not float ) on water .

Iron **doesn't float** on water .

## زمن الماضي البسيط The Past Tense

- This tense is used to describe completed action or an event that occurred in the past .  
يستعمل الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي

e.g -I ( open ) the window yesterday .

- I **opened** the window yesterday .

e.g -They ( finished ) their homework yesterday .

- They **finished** their homework yesterday .

تقسم الافعال في اللغة الانكليزية الى افعال قياسية تقبل اضافة ( d ,ed )

Open +ed → opened

mange + d → manged

Travel +ed → traveled

و افعال شاذة لا تقبل اضافة ( d ,ed ) Go → went / write → wrote

- It is used the following adverbs : ( **yesterday , ago , 1945 , last day , .....** )
  - I ( see ) an interesting film last month .
  - I **saw** an interesting film last month .

-She ( study ) English in U.K .

- She **studied** English in U.K

### السؤال Interrogative

في حالة السؤال نستخدم الفعل المساعد ( did ) في بداية الجملة فيكون موقعها قبل الفاعل للمفرد والجمع

e.g –**Did he leave India last Summer ?**

e.g –**Did they met their friends last year ?**

### النفى Negative

في حالة تحويل الجملة الى صيغة النفى نستخدم

**{ He , She , It , I , We , You , They } + did not** للفاعل المفرد والجمع

e.g -Ali ( buy ) a new car last Winter . (negative )

-Ali **didn't buy** a new car last Winter .

- They ( write ) letters last week .( negative )

-They **didn't write** letters last week .

### زمن المستقبل البسيط The Future Simple Tense

- - This tense is used to express an action or event that will happen in the future or make predictions :

**{ S + will /shall + V(base ) + Com... }**

**{ He , She , It } + will** للفاعل المفرد

**{ I , We , You , They } + shall** للفاعل الجمع

e.g. - Omer is a student . **He will be a teacher in the future .**

- They shall visit Basra next Summer .

- It is used the following adverbs : ( tomorrow , soon , in the future , next month , .....)

- We ( go ) to the hospital next week .
- We shall go to the hospital next week .
- I ( send ) him an e-mail tomorrow .
- I shall send him an e-mail tomorrow .

نستخدم بعض الاحيان للدلالة على خطتنا في المستقبل { going to + V(base ) }

- He is going to ( swim ) in the pool soon .
- He is going to swim in the pool soon .
- They are going to ( have ) a party in the future .
- They are going to have a party in the future .

### السؤال Interrogative

في حالة السؤال نستخدم الفعل المساعد ( will , shall ) في بداية الجملة فيكون موقعها قبل الفاعل للمفرد والجمع

e.g - Will he listen the music next week ?

e.g - Shall they fly to London soon ?

### النفى Negative

في حالة تحويل الجملة الى صيغة النفى نستخدم

{ He , She , It , I , We , You , They } + will / shall not للفاعل المفرد والجمع

e.g -She ( work ) at home in the future . (negative)

-She will not work at home in the future .

- They ( go ) to Paris next week .(negative)

-They shall n't go to Paris next week .

