Present Simple



			Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short Answers
S		1	l play	I don't play	Do I play?	Yes, I do No, I don't
i	2		You play	You don't play	Do you play?	Yes, you do No, you don't
g u		M	He plays	He doesn't play	Does he play?	Yes, he does No, he doesn't
a		F	She plays	She doesn't play	Does she play?	Yes, she does No, she doesn't
r		A	It plays	It doesn't play	Does it play?	Yes, it does No, it doesn't
P		1	We play	We don't play	Do we play?	Yes, we do No, we don't
u r	200	2	You play	You don't play	Do you play?	Yes, you do No, you don't
a I	-	3	They play	They don't play	Do they play?	Yes, they do No, they don't

Present Simple Spelling Rules

Most verbs takes -s in the third person singular. (He/ She/ it)



Present Simple Mipply

S + verb + object ...

I/we/they/you + like + tea. He/she/it + likes + tea.



* Facts.

* Habitual actions.

* Things that don't/won't change.

* Describing yourself.

S + don't/doesn't + verb + object ...

I + don't + like + tea. She + doesn't + like + tea.

Signal words

Adverbs of frequency, like:

* Often

* Usually

* Sometimes

Never

Do/Does + S + verb + object?

Do + you/we/they/I + like + tea? Does + he/she/it + like + tea?

BUT REMEMBER



*** The verb 'to be' is different ***

I + am (Australian.)

He/she/it + is (clever.)

you/we/they + are (nice.)

TRESENT SHITTE
FORM

DDECENT CIMDLE

My daughter studies in the mornings.

New York is a big city.

I have a car.

work

work

Interrogative

Do I /you work?

Does / He / She / it work?

Do we / you / they work?

Adverbs of frequency / Time expressions

Always, frequently, generally, never, occasionally, often, rarely, regularly,

seldom

at 1 o'clock, at night, in the mornings ...

	Affirmative	Negative	
	I / You work	I / You do not (don't) work	
-	He / She / It works	He / She / It does not (doesn't)	
	We / You / They work	We / You / They do not (don't)	
	Uses	Examples	

A regular habit or routine

A general truth or scientific fact

Stative verbs

Present Simple

eat

	affirmative	negative
100	eat	don't eat
you	eat	don't eat
he	eats	doesn't eat
she	eats	doesn't eat
it	eats	doesn't eat
we	eat	don't eat
you	eat	don't eat
they	eat	don't eat

+ add "S"
- doesn't + infinitive

Present Simple Forms

Positive

I work.

You work.

He/She/It works.

We work.

They work.

Negative

I do not work.
I don't work.

You do not work.
You don't work.

He/She/It does not work He/She/It doesn't work.

We do not work. We don't work.

They do not work.
They don't work.

Questions

Do I work?

Do you work?

Does he/she/it work?

Do we work?

Do they work?

Short answers

Yes, I do.

No, I do not. No, I don't.

Yes, you do.

No, you do not. No, you don't.

Yes, he/she/it does.

No, he/she/it does not. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Yes, we do.

No, we do not. No, we don't.

Yes, they do.

No, they do not. No, they don't. درس انجليزي للصف السابع عن المضارع البسيط Present simple

ماذا نعني بالزمن المضارع البسيط؟ هو: الفعل الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن حدث معين لا يحدث في الماضي بل يحدث الآن في الأوقات الحالية وهذا الحدث يحدث بتكرار أو عادة أو إنه حقيقة ثابتة

طريقة صياغة الفعل المضارع البسيط How to form present simple

أولا: Subject + verb (s)+object أولا: الملحقة بالفعل ثم المفعول به وإذا فاعل ثم الفعل مضافا معه حرف الـ(
) في الفعل في حالة توفر ولكن فيه ملاحظه مهمة هنا إنه: لا بد إضافة حرف الـ(
شرطين ضروريين:

She eats the apple. هي تأكل التفاحة

)ملحوقا بالفعل المضارع sإذا في جميع الأمثلة السابقة لاحظنا وجود حرف الر

والسبب؟؟

He, She, it

أما الضمائر الأخرى فلاتتبع نفس القاعدة أي

أما الضمائر الأخرى الأخرى فلاتتبع نفس القاعدة أي

We, they, I, you) فإذا تبعها العل يوضع كما هو بدون إضافة حرف الـ(se

2- الشرط الثاني هو إذا كان الفاعل يعود على اسم مذكر أو مؤنث أو جماد أي غير عاقل. غير عاقل.)ملحقا بالفعل المضارع وإذا في هذه الحالة نضيف حرف الر Faten eats the apple.
تأكل فاتن التفاحة.

ثانيا:

Subject + verb +object

)ثم المفعول به وإذا فاعل ثم الفعل من غير إضافة حرف الـ(
وحتى نطبق هذه القاعدة لا بد من توفر الشرط التالي *
في حالة توفر الضمائر التالية في محل الفاعل وهي
I, you, they, we
They watch the T.V every day.
هم يشاهدوا جهاز التلفاز يوميا

We watch the T.V every day.

نحن نشاهد جهاز التلفاز يوميا.

He/She/It

Døes

I/We/You/They

نلاحظ استخدام Do في صيغة الأمر ولا نستخدم Does

not في النّهي عن فعل شيء بإضافة doايضا نستخدم

مثال

Do not move

لا تتحرك

Do not play

لا تلعب

ايضا تستخدم في نفي فعل شيء ما

مثال

I do not know

لا اعلم

I do not speak French

لا اتكلم الفرنسية

بمعنى هل اذا اتت بداية الجملةodo تأتى

Do you know her

هل تعرفها ؟

والتي تعني يفعل او تفعلdoesالان نأتي الى

she , he , itوهي تستخدم مع

She does her work

انها تؤدي(تفعل) عملها في بداية الجملة تأتي بمعنى هلdoesاذا أتت

Does she work?

هل هي تعمل

)) نستخدم عضد تشكيل أسئلة على الزمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الأول + (do/does:حسب الفاعل كما يلي

He / she /It doesعل+مجرد فاعل مفرد أو

They / We /You / I فاعل+مجرد + do فاعل جمع أو

He lives in Amman.

Does he live in Amman?



Yes, he does

They speak English.

Do they speak English?

No, they don't

- 1. Ali ----- football.(like)
- 2. Aisha ----- school.(not like)
- the dog and the cat ----- in the garden.(sleep)
- 4. Where -----? (you / live)
- 5. ----- English well? (you / speak)
- 6. The sun ----- in the East .(rise)

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الحاضر البسيط

Signal Words for Simple Present Tense

هناك كلمات عندما نجدها في الجمة فاننا نضع الفعل الموجود في الجملة في زمن Adverbs of ومعظم هذه الكمات من ظروف التكرار)المضارع البسيط frequency : وهي

ابدا / sometimes احیانا / usually غالبا / often کثیرا / sometimes دانما never / کل شهر / weekly کل اسبوع/ daily کل یوم / ever فی وقت ما / monthly کل شهر / hardly ever نادرا / hardly ever

نستخدم الظرف

never

في الجملة المنفية فقط

ونسبة الحدوث صفر

،مثال

Yaser never eats pasta

(على لا ياكل المعكرونة ابدا)

يعني اذا كان هنالك سوال من متعدد في جملة مضارع بسيط فيها نفي واحدى الخيارات كلمة

Never

فسوف تكون هي الاختيار الصحيح

......

أحيانا

sometimes

Maria sometimes drinks tea.

نسبة التكرار

25% - 75%

يعني ان نسبة حدوثه هي النصف واقل

.....

Always

"تستخدمه للتعبير عن شيء يتحدث بشكل مستمر ومعناه "دائماً نسبة حدوثه 100%

I always play basketball

كلمات من دلائل المضارع البسيط و تقع بعد الفاعل

We always reuse old paper

We..... eat chocolate (never)

I...... play computer games (sometimes) .

الافعال الغير منتظمة عد تصريفها في زمن المضارع البسيط

sh - ch - o -x -z الافعال التي ينتهي مصدرها بحرف من الحروف الاتية

لنهاية المصدرes نقوم باضافة بشرط ان يكون الفاعل قبلها هو المدد he-she-it الامثلة

```
- watch / يشاهد wash -washes / يغسل go – goes ويذهب
watches / يصح pass – passes / يصح fix – fixes / buzz –
بطنbuzzes
Practice // Correct the verb
 She go to the club . (She ...... to club
Yaser often wash his car . (Ali ...... his car .)
He fix his car .( He .....his car )
  Heba watch TV. (Heba.....
الافعال التي ينتهي مصدرها بحرف
  Υ
 وقبله حرف متحرك
فاننا نقوم باضافة حرف
 في نهاية المصدر
مع عدم تغييرنا للفعل نفسه
و الحروف المتحركة
في اللغة الانجليزية ( vowels )
هم
( a-e-i-o-u)
الامثلة
```

```
يشترى / pay -pays يدفع / say - says يقول / play -plays يلعب
buy-buys
الافعال التي ينتهى مصدرها بحرف
 Y
 وقبله حرف ساكن
(جميع الحروف باستثناء الحروف المتحركة)
فاتنا عدما نقوم بتحويله للمضارع البسيط عدما يكون فاعل الجملة قبله
- -اسم مفرد )he -she -it(
تحذف من المصدر حرف
y
ونضع بدلا منه
 (ies)
 الامثلة
cry –cries یبکی fly -flies یطیر
/ carry - carries پحمل
study -studies يدرس
  try -tries يحاول
يقلي fry -fries
hurry -hurries
```

Practice // Correct the verb

1 – She always play tennis . (She tennis .
2-He usually carry a bag . (He A bag .) / 3-Ali play tennis .(Ali tennis)
4-The baby cry . (The baby)
5 – Mai fly a kite . (Mai A kite .)
أسئلة مع إجابات Test Form of Affirmative Sentences - Part 1
Choose the correct form.
We sometimes books.
Emily to the disco.
It often on Sundays.
Pete and his sister the family car.
I always to the bus stop.

Form of Affirmative Sentences - Part 2			
Put the verbs into the correct form.			
I (to like) lemonade very much.			
The girls always (to listen) to pop music.			
Janet never (to wear) jeans.			
Mr Smith (to teach) Spanish and French.			
You (to do) your homework after school.			
Simple present with 'have' and 'be'			
Fill in the correct form of the verbs.			
We (to have) a nice garden.			
She (to be) six years old.			
Simon (to have) two rabbits and five goldfish.			
I (to be) from Vienna, Austria.			
They (to be) Sandy's parents.			
Negative Sentences			
Make negative sentences.			
My father makes breakfast. →			
They are eleven. →			
She writes a letter. →			
I speak Italian. →			

```
Danny phones his father on Sundays. >
Questions
Make questions.
you / to speak / English →
when / he / to go / home →
they / to clean / the bathroom →
where / she / to ride / her bike →
Billy / to work / in the supermarket
Signal Words
Find the signal words for simple present.
Which is a signal word for simple present?
   now [ last Monday [ often
Which is a signal word for simple present?
   sometimes at the moment vesterday
Which is a signal word for simple present?
   last Friday every Friday next Friday
Which is not a signal word for simple present?
   never already usually
Which is not a signal word for simple present?
Listen! first ... then ... seldom
```

إجابات

Choose the correct form.

We sometimes read books.

Emily goes to the disco.

It often rains on Sundays.

Pete and his sister wash the family car.

I always hurry to the bus stop.

Put the verbs into the correct form.

I like lemonade very much.

The girls always listen to pop music.

Janet never wears jeans.

Mr Smith teaches Spanish and French.

You do your homework after school.

Fill in the correct form of the verbs.

We have a nice garden.

She is six years old.

Simon has two rabbits and five goldfish.

I am from Vienna, Austria.

They are Sandy's parents.

Make negative sentences.

My father makes breakfast. → My father doesn't make breakfast.

They are eleven. → They aren't eleven.

She writes a letter. → She doesn't write a letter.

I speak Italian. → I don't speak Italian.

Danny phones his father on Sundays. → Danny doesn't phone his father on Sundays.

-

Make questions.

you / to speak / English -> Do you speak English?

when / he / to go / home -> When does he go home?

they / to clean / the bathroom → Do they clean the bathroom?

where / she / to ride / her bike → Where does she ride her bike?

Billy / to work / in the supermarket → Does Billy work in the supermarket?

(How often)

.. لسوال عن عدد المرات

اداة استفهام تسأل عن عدد المرات و تأتي بمعنى (كم مره) -مثال

```
How often does sara go to the gym?
مثال اخر
How often do you take a shower in week?
:او مثلا
How often do you have letters from your friend?
how often do they clean them room?
****
"DO ,DOES" ايضا ممكن نستخدم
DOES = اذا كان الفاعل مفرد
DO = اذا كان الفاعل جمع
********
: الجواب يكون بتحديد عدد المرات*
(مرة في الشهر) Once a month
او
(مرتان في الأسبوع) Twice a week
****** ايضا ******* النفي
```



Imperative verbs (or bossy verbs) are words that tell people what to do. We use them a lot in our instructions:

Click the button.

Open the box.

Mix the ingredients.

Cook for 25 minutes.

Fold the paper.

Stick the pieces together.

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G Teaching Policies

Passive of imperative / let

```
open the door?
       Let the door be opened.
    Let + object + be + verb 3
 Let him open the door?
Let the door be opened by him.
```

Let +object + be + verb 3 + by + sub

der Imperativ



IMPERATIVE - NEGATIVE

To make the negative form use the structure:

Or use the structure:

No + gerund (-ing)

IMPERATIVE FORM

We can use the imperative to give a direct order.

- Take that chewing gum out of your mouth.
- Stand up straight.
- Give me the details.

We can use the imperative to make an invitation.

- Come in and sit down. Make yourself at home.
- Please start without me. I'll be there shortly.
- 3. Have a piece of this cake. It's delicious.

We can use the imperative to give friendly informal advice.

- 1. Speak to him. Tell him how you feel.
- 2. Have a quiet word with her about it.
- Don't go. Stay at home and rest up. Get some sleep and recover.

We can use the imperative to give instructions.

- Open your book.
- Take two tablets every evening.
- 3. Take a left and then a right.

We can use the imperative on signs and notices.

- 1. Push.
- Do not use.
- Insert one dollar.

We can make the imperative 'more polite' by adding 'do'.

- Do be quiet.
- Do come.
- Do sit down.

شرح قواعد لجمل الامر المثبت والمنقي للصف السابع الوحدة الثاتية

the imperative affirmative and negative في هذا الدرس تتعلم صيغ الأمر حيث كلمة imperative تعني (صيغة أمر) ويأتى منها نوعين

الأول: المثبت affirmative

مثال: اغلقوا كتبكم Close your books

الثاني: المنفي negative الثاني:

لا تغلقوا كتبكم Don't close your books

.We form the affirmative imperative with the base form of the verb

Listen to the teacher!

• We form the negative form with don't+base form. نصيغ (الأمر المنفي) باستخدام don't + الفعل في مصدره. مثال:

Don't speak! لا تتكلم

We use the imperative to ask someone to do something. We can • .use "please" to be more polite

نستخدم الـ imperative يعني الأمر لسؤال أحدهم, ويمكننا أ نستخدم الكلمة (من فضلك) please لنكون أكثر تأدبا.

مثال:

Open your books, please!

شرح اكثر تقصيل

القاعدة:

1 الاثبات: . تكملة الجملة + فعل مجرد-

- 2النفى : . تكملة الجملة + فعل مجرد+ Don't

We use the infinitive to form the Imperative.

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences
Come here.	Don't come now.
Clean the bathroom.	Don't clean the living room.
Help your father.	Don't play on the computer.

2. The Imperative with let's

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences
Let's ask the teacher.	Let's not ask the teacher.

في اللغة الانجليزية. Imperativeكيف تستعمل صيغة الأمر

The imperative form of the verb is always the base form. It is the same whether it is directed at one or several people.

الصيغة العامة للأفعال الانجليزية في الأمر تتكون من الفعل الأصلي أو ما يسمى في اللغة الصيغة العامة للأفعال الانجليزية بالانفينيتيف. أمثلة.

Mary, please get ready.

Get ready guys!

في اللغة الانجليزية. Imperativeالمبرتيف نستعمل صيغة الأمر مثال على ذالك. Directionsلإعطاء إرشادات أو تعليمات

Turn left at the traffic lights.

. Orders/commands!عطاء أوامر

Don't move!

. Request الإجراء طلب

Please read this article!

Read this article please!

لإعطاء نصيحة او اقتراح.

You can use the imperative form to give advice and make suggestions.

في اللغة الانجليزية لإعطاء Suggestions/adviceنستعمل صيغة الأمر

نصائح وافتراحات. مثال.

Don't exercise if you feel unwell!

لإعطاء تحذيرات. Warningsنستعمل صيغة الأمر

We can use imperative form in English language to give warnings.

Be careful! Don't trip over that mat!

كما أننا نستعمل كذالك صيغة الأمر في الانجليزية عندما نرغب في دعوة شخص ما.

We can use imperative form in English language to invite someone.

Come to the gym with us tomorrow!

THE IMPERATIVE

قعل الامر

We can use the imperative to give a direct order.

نستعمل فعل الأمر لإعطاء أمر مباشر.

Take that chewing gum out of your mouth.

Stand up straight.

Give me the details.

We can use the imperative to give instructions.

نستعمل فعل الأمر للإرشاد

Open your book.

Take two tablets every evening.

Take a left and then a right.

We can use the imperative to make an invitation.

نستعمل فعل الأمر للدعوة إلى فعل.

Come in and sit down. Make yourself at home.

Please start without me. I'll be there shortly.

Have a piece of this cake. It's delicious.

We can use the imperative on signs and notices.

نستعمل فعل الأمر في ألواح الإشارات و الإشعارات.

Push.

Do not use.

Insert one dollar.

We can use the imperative to give friendly informal advice.

نستعمل فعل الأمر لنصح الأصدقاء و الأحباب

Speak to him. Tell him how you feel.

Have a quiet word with her about it.

Don't go. Stay at home and rest up. Get some sleep and recover.

We can make the imperative 'more polite' by adding 'do'.

تستعمل فعل الأمر بصورة أكثر أدبا باستعمال الفعل دو

Do be quiet.

Do come.

Do sit down.

/1يجب أن يكون الفعل في أول الجملة ولايسبقه شيء أبدأ.

/2يجب أن يكون الفعل مجرد من أي إضافات مثل (ed-ing) ولايكون في صيغة الماضي.

نيدا بالأمثلة:

دقق على الكلمات (الأفعال) التي أسقلها خط ستلاحظ أنها تأتي أول الكلام وخالية من الإضافات

get ready / اكن جاهزا.

open the door افتح الباب.

be carefull كن حذراً.... الفعل be هو مصدر الأفعال (is-am-are) فعند الأمر بـ كن في اللغة الإنجليزية ناتى بالفعل be ولانستخدم (is-am-are) في بداية الكلام عند الأمر.

من الممكن أن تأمر بالنقي بـ don't وستلاحظ أن القعل الذي يلي don't يكون مجرد خالي من الممكن أن تأمر بالنقي من إضافات (ed-ing)

/ don't move /الاتتحرك.

/ 2/don't scare me لاتخيفني.

/ don't leave me alone/لاتتركني وحدي.

ملاحظه: الأفعال الشاذه) التي لاتضيف إليها ed في الماضي (لاتأتي في صيغة الماضي ولا تأتي في صيغة المضارع التام

/ drink your juice اشرب عصيرك

من المعروف أن الفعل (drink) فعل شاذ فعند الأمرلاياتي في صيغة الماضي (drank) ولافي صيغة المضارع التام(drunk)

تمارين

upstairs. (to go) .1		
in this lake. (not/to swim)	.2	
your homework. (to do)	.3	
football in the yard. (not/to play)		.4
your teeth. (to brush)	.5	
during the lesson. (not/to talk)		.6
the animals in the zoo. (not/to feed)		.7
the instructions. (to read)	.8	
late for school. (not/to be)	.9	
your mobiles. (to switch off)		.10

Go upstairs. .1

Don't swim in this lake. .2

Do your homework. .3

Don't play football in the yard. .4

Brush your teeth. .5

Don't talk during the lesson6		
Don't feed the animals in the zoo7		
Read the instructions8		
Don't be late for school9		
Switch off your mobiles10		
Choose the correct verb.		
a minute1		
over here, please2		
the door when you go outside. 3		
your teacher4		
me your phone number so that I can call you5		
Construct the negative form of the imperative.		
(work) so hard1		
(go) there2		
(be) so rude3		
(forget) to tidy up your room4		
(smoke) inside the building5		
Check answers / Solutions		
Choose the correct verb.		
Wait a minute1		

Come over here, please. .2

Close the door when you go outside. .3

Ask your teacher. .4

Give me your phone number so that I can call you. .5

Construct the negative form of the imperative.

Don't work so hard. .1

Don't go there. .2

Don't be so rude. .3

Don't forget to tidy up your room. .4

Don't smoke inside the building. .5