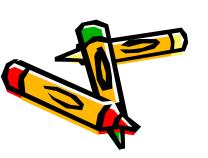


## PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the Present Simple to describe habits, facts, states and regular actions.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط لوصف عادات، حقائق عامة، وأفعال متكررة.

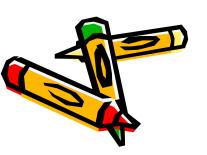


We will divide the Pronouns into 2 groups.

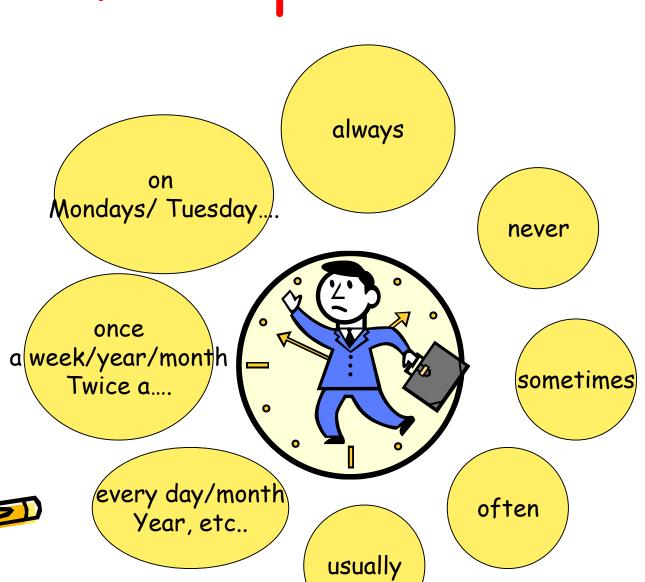
نقسم الضمائر لمجموعتين

1. I You We They

2. He She It

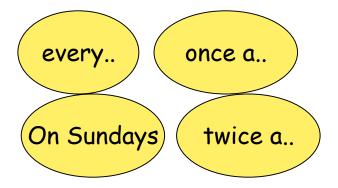


# Time expression



## Time expressions

Beginning or end of sentence في بداية أو نهاية الجملة



They go to ballet lesson once a week.



Adverb of Frequen

Before the main verb After family Be

قبل الفعل الرئيسي، وبعد الفعل من عائلة

always

never

sometimes

usually

often

seldom

She always walks to school.

He is often late for school.

They don't usually read.

### Positive Sentences-

الجملة المثبتة

Subjectالفاعل

+ Vert

Verb الفعل

Rest of the sentence

تكملة الجملة

Example: The boys to the pool.

go

#### Positive Sentences - الجملة المثبتة

ذا كان الفاعل في الجملة (I, you, we, they) أواسم جمع نكتب الفعل في صيغته الاصلية (من دون إضافات للفعل)

Subjectالفاعل

You We They

The pupils

Verb1

learn

Rest of the sentence

English.



#### Positive sentence in the third person singular

اذا كان الفاعل في الجملة ( he, she, it ) نضيف s/es/ies

<u>Subject</u>

He She It

verb1+s

+es

ies+

Rest of the sentence

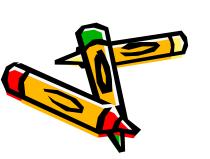
The boy

goes

to the pool.







#### Remember

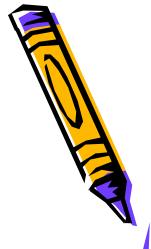
#### STRUCTURE

1. In general, in the third person we add 'S'.

بشكل عام نضيف 5 للفعل مع ضمائر المفرد الغائب he/she/it

Subject	Verb	The Rest of the sentence
he/she/it	speaks / learns	English at home

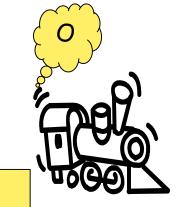




2. We add es to the base form when the verb ends with ch, sh, s, x, z, o

عندما ينتهى بالحروف التاليةنضيف 25 للصيغة الاصلية للفعل

watch \_\_\_\_ watches



S

Sh

Ch

>

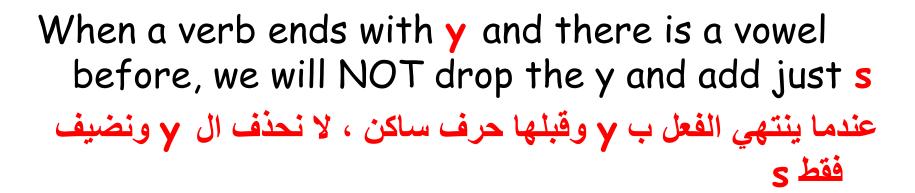
Z



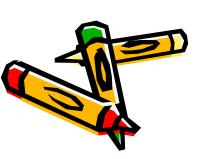
3. When the verb ends with Y and there is a consonant before, we will drop it and add ies

عندما ينتهي الفعل ب y وقبله حرف ساكن، نحذف الy ونضيف ies

fly — fl — flies



plays



play

# vowels

