



Tikrit University

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Present Simple

When speak English language or any other languages many opportunities present to us in use the tenses in different situation either in speaking/listening or writing /reading, in order to communicate with others in correct way without ambiguity. Thus, knowing the tense help for successful communication.

So the question how to know the present simple tense.

It dividing in two three groups:

1) Common knowledge

We use the present simple to talk about well-known facts, something that everyone knows.

- 1-Stars shine at night.
- 2- January is the first month of the year.
- 3- A cow gives milk.
- 4- The wolf **is** a wild animal.

2) More or less permanent situations, skills, preferences

When something is stable and doesn't change over a long period, we use the present simple.

I **speak** English and Arabic.

I **work** in a bank.

We **live** in Paris.

She **doesn't like** olives.

3) Habits, regular actions

We all have our habits, good or bad, and things we do regularly. In this case, we use the present simple, too. **such as** drink, work, eat, play, or everything that we do in ordinary daily routine as:

I **eat** breakfast every day.

They go to gem every Friday .

Marry smokes too much.

I go to school at 8.30.

He gets up at 7.00.

Ahmad always drives his car carefully.

John usually spends the holiday in the mountains.

How to Form the Simple Present

The simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding -s or -es to the end of verb.

In present simple add (s) third personal if the subject (he, she, it) which is singular or name as:

listens, leaves, walks.

Ahmed /He /She / live with his parents.

Ahmed /He /She/ lives with his parents.

In the simple present, most regular verbs use the root form, except in the third-person singular (which ends in -s).

First-person singular: I write

Second-person singular: You write

Third-person singular: He/she/ it writes (note the -s)

First-person plural: We write

Second-person plural: You write

Third-person plural: They write

For a few verbs, the third-person singular ends with -es instead of -s. Typically, these are verbs whose root form ends in o, ch, sh, th, ss, gh, or z.

First-person singular: I go

Second-person singular: You go

Third-person singular: He/she/it goes (note the -es)

First-person plural: We go

Second-person plural: You go

Third-person plural: They go

Such adverbs can be use, and indicate present simple :

(every day, every week, every morning, **always, usually,** often, **sometimes,** generally, normally, rarely, seldom)

With these adverbs come before verb such as :never, always, usually, sometimes. And the verb stay in same shape which means can't add (s) in case of plural or the subject (I)

I **sometimes** read the newspaper **in the morning**.

I come to the college **every morning**.

I play tennis **every day**.

They come to the college **every morning**.

How to Make the Simple Present Negative

We can easily make a sentence in negative present simple through putting (does not) before the main verb which ending with (s) which indicate the subject is singular, but must delete the main verb in answering.

The formula for making a simple present verb negative is do/does + not + [root form of verb]. You can also use the contraction don't or doesn't instead of do not or does not.

-My mother cooks breakfast.

My mother **does not** cook fish. (negative)

Whether the main verb infinitive and the subject is plural we use (do not) in negative present simple sentence , and the verb control his position without change.

- I like fish. (negative)

I **don't** like fish.

How Make sentence in interrogative simple present.

Can use this formula in interrogative simple present

Dose+ singular subject+ complement.

This formula use in interrogative which means put (dose) in the begging of interrogative sentence whether the subject is singular and the verb end with (s) and put question mark in end.

She likes fish.

Does she like fish?

She is crazy.

Does she **crazy**?

is she **crazy**?

Whether the subject pronoun indicate plural, put (do) in beginning of interrogative sentence and the main verb stay in same condition without change

-They **like** fish.

Do they like fish?

They play football.

Do they play football

How to Ask a Question

The formula for asking a question in the simple present is do/does + [subject] + [root form of verb].

Do you know how to answer the question?

How much does Ali love date?