**Unit Five /** Tenses – **The Present Simple Tense** **الأزمنة -– زمن المضارع البسيط**

 The simple present is a verb tense with four main uses:

**1.** We use the simple present tense when we talk about **facts** (fixed facts)

 or factual information (truths)

e.g. Lions **are** wild animals. / e.g. The sky isn’t green.

e.g. I **have** two sisters. / e.g. She **has** two sisters.

e.g. Water boil**s** at 100 celsius. / e.g. Cows give milk

e.g. A cow ………. milk. (a. gave / b. will give / c. gives / d. give)

**2.** We use the simple present tense when the action happens regularly

 like in general habits or scheduled programs:

**Note (1)** / we usually here use **adverbs of frequency** (**always** / **often** / **ever** / **usually** / **occasionally** / **frequently** / **rarely** / **seldom** / **sometimes** / **generally** / **never** / **every** …. / **once** … ( once a week, once a year ) / **normally**/ **hardly ever** / ……etc., which are put in front of the verb, except ***every ….*** which is put at the end of sentences (like the adverbs of time).

e.g. I **always brush** my teeth. e.g. He **always** brush**es** his teeth.

e.g. They **often** **travel** to China.

e.g. Nada practice**s** the violin **every day**.

e.g. She **is** always late.

**3.** We use the simple present tense when we describe a permanent

 situation or state:

e.g. I **work** in a bank. e.g. She **works** in a bank.

**4.** The present simple is also used with **future schedules** and fixed

 timetables.

e.g. School begins at 9:00 and ends at 3:00.

e.g. The bus leaves every 15 minutes. The last train **leaves** at 8:00 Pm

**How to Form the Simple Present?**

 In the simple present, most regular verbs use the **root form**, except in the third-person singular (which ends in –s or ‑es which are added at the end of the verbs whose root form ends in – o, ch, sh, ss, **gh**, or z).

**Note 2 /** when the verb ends with the letter (**y**), in this case:

**(a)** if the letter (y) preceded by a vowel letter, the (-s) is added directly.

Examples: pla**y** ……> plays / stay ……> stays

**(b)** if the letter (y) preceded by a consonant letter, then the letter (y) is

 changed into (i), and then add (-es).

Examples: stu**d**y …….> stud**ies** / carry …..> carr**ies**

**Q. / Choose the correct answer.**

 **1.** The students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.

 a. went b. go c. goes d. will go

**2.** The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ badminton on Saturdays.

 a. plays b. is playing c. was playing d. play

**3.** The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 6 pm.

 a. leaves b. left c. leave d. leaf

**4.** The moon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round the earth.

 a. went b. go c. goes d. is going

**5.** The student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English every night.

 a. studies b. study c. are studying d. studied

**Q. 2 /** Put the verbs in brackets in the correct verb form.

1. The shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 9:00 in the evening. **(close)**

2. Bad driving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many accidents. **(cause)**

3. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place every four years. **(take)**

4. They are good students**.** They always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their homework**. (do)**

5.The earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the sun. **(turn)**

6.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12 months in the year**. (be)**