# Unit 2

- Present Simple
- Spelling Of Third Person Singular
- Pronouns
- Prepositions

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### **Present Simple**

	Positive				
He					
She	lives	in Basrah			
It					
Ι					
We	live	in Basrah			
You	live	III Dasraii			
They					

	Negative					
He She It	doesn't		in Basrah			
I We You They	don't	live	in Basrah			

Wh question					
	does	He She It			
Where	do	I We You They	Live?		

	Yes/ No questions			Short answers
Do	you	like	playing card	Yes , I do . / No, I don't. Yes , we do . / No, we don't.
	they			Yes , they do . / No, they don't.
Does	he she	go	out on Sunday?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

#### **Uses of the Simple Present Tense**

1)To speak about habits or routines .We can use some words: always, often, usually, never, etc. للتكلم عن العادات والروتين

I always go to university by car.

My dad washes his motorcycle every weekend.

Lili usually does her homework when she gets home.

2) To speak about true facts or situations that are permanent. للتكلم عن الحقائق او الأوضاع الدائمية
They have a beautiful villa.

I live in Mexico.

My parents sell street food.

3) The simple present tense is used for general truths. الحقائق العامة

A day has 24 hours.

Water covers 71% of the earth's surface.

Radiation exposure causes health problems.

4) It is used for future events such as timetables, arrangements, programmes. الاحداث المسقبلية مثل جداول الاعمال ، البرامج و التنظيمات

The bus leaves at 3 o'clock.

Amery's holiday starts tomorrow.

My favourite TV series starts at 5 o'clock.

### **Present Simple – Exceptions**

The Present Simple tense has four types of exceptions, where we don't just add "s" in 3rd person singular (he, she, it), but "es" or "ies" to the verbs.

1) Verbs ending in -s, -x, -z, -sh, -ch + "es":

- He passes the ball to his teammate.
- She fixes the broken lamp.
- It buzzes loudly.
- 2) Verbs ending in a consonant and y + ``ies'':
  - He studies English every day.
  - She tries to solve the problem.
  - It flies high in the sky.
- 3) Verbs like (go) and (do), we add-es

go—goes do—does

4) (have) is irregular.

have --- has

Fil	lin	the	Sentences	with	the	correct	form	of tl	he vert	in c	the	Present	Sim	ple:

1.	My dad	(	(drink)	coffee	in	the	morning.
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- 2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV every evening.
- 3. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east.
- 4. The cat \_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) all day.
  5. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_\_ (bloom) in the spring.
  6. The train \_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at 8 o'clock.
  7. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the park.

- 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) pizza.
- 9. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us math.
- 10. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) at the mailman.

#### **Pronouns**

- A subject pronoun (I, we, he, she, they, or who) refers to the person or thing that performs an action. It normally appears at the start of a sentence, before the verb.
- An **object pronoun** (me, us, him, her, them, or whom) refers to the person or thing affected by an action. It normally comes after a verb or preposition.

	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives
Singular	I	me	My
	You	you	Your
	Не	him	His
	She	her	Her
	It	it	Its
Plural	We	us	Our
	You	you	Your
	they	them	their

We use subject pronouns as	We use object pronouns as (1)the <b>object</b> of
the <b>subject</b> of a <u>verb</u>	a <u>verb</u> and (2)after <b>prepositions</b> :
I like your dress.	Can you <b>help me</b> , please?
You are late.	I can see you.
<b>He is</b> my friend.	She doesn't <b>like him</b> .
It is raining.	I saw her in town today.
She is on holiday.	We saw them in town yesterday, but they
We live in England.	didn't <b>see us</b> .
<b>They come</b> from London	She is waiting <b>for me</b> .
	I'll get it <b>for you</b> .
	Give it <b>to him</b> .
	Why are you looking at her?
	Don't take it <b>from us</b> .
	I'll speak to them

#### Answer the questions using a SUBJECT and an OBJECT pronoun: 1) Hey! There's a new e-mail. Read to me, please! 2) The little girl is very happy. Her mum gave a lovely present this morning. 3) My father loves Greek monuments. He wants to go to Greece and visit all of 4)The runners are very tired. We'll give some water. 5)That's a very difficult game. I don't know how to play . Can you show 6) Patrick is still in class. The teacher asked to stay for ten minutes. 7) Where's Sam? David is with in the park yesterday afternoon. 8) Have you seen Alice? Yes, I saw 9) Can you ask Costin if he wants to come to the supermarket with ? I don't want to go alone. 10) Would you like to play with ? We need another player. 11) I think this activity is very difficult. I don't understand 12)Robert and Theodore are speaking in class. Can you tell to be quiet? 13)Our teacher is so nice! We'll give a birthday present.

14)I love Peter and he loves . We're so happy together!
15)Lucas works in a bank. I see every morning when he goes to work.
16)Pat and Tom live in Oxford. We never see
17)Anna studies in Rome. We telephone every week.
18)Does Peter like Italian food? Yes, loves.
19)Do you listen to American pop songs? No, don't like.
20) Are those flowers for you? No, aren't for.
21)Did I give you the keys? Yes, gave to me.
22)Does Anne love Peter? Yes, loves.

## **Prepositions:**

in	Usage	Example
Time	months/seasons (الأشهر – الفصول ) years السنوات time of day أوقات اليوم centuries and historical periods القرون والفترات التاريخية	in 1985 in the evening in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	after a certain period of time بعد فترة معينة من الوقت	Mystic Market closes in two hours.
Place	when something is <i>in</i> a place, it is inside it(enclosed within limits) عندما يكون الشيءفي مكان له حدود	in class/in Victoria in the book in the car/in a taxi You look serious in this photo.

on	Usage	Example
Time	days of the week ايام الأسبوع	on Friday
Place	• being on a surface (not enclosed) السطح الغير مطوق	• I left the keys on the table.
	• for a certain side (left, right) الجهة معينة	• Go down this hall to the end, turn right, and it's the third door on your left.
	• for a floor in a building مع طابق في	• My apartment is on the fourth floor.
	• for public transport مع وسائل النقل العامة	• I forgot my phone on the bus.
	• for television, radio التلفاز – الراديو	You can hear my brother on the radio.

at	Usage	Example
Time	<ul> <li>time of days أوقات اليوم</li> <li>noon, night, and midnight</li> <li>names of mealtime الوجبات</li> <li>age العمر</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>at 2:30</li> <li>at night</li> <li>at breakfast</li> <li>I learned how to use a computer at 12.</li> </ul>
Place	<ul> <li>located at a specific place (a point) للقول ان شخص او شي في القول ان شخص او شي في مكان محدد</li> <li>for events الاحداث</li> <li>place where you are to do something typical (watch a movie, study, work) مكان تقوم له يعمل</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>at the library</li> <li>at a concert/at a party</li> <li>at the cinema/at school/at work</li> </ul>

preposition	Usage	Example
from	for the origin or starting point مع	<ul> <li>I used carrots from my garden.</li> <li>I received a suspicious email from my bank.</li> <li>I will be on vacation from July 31 for a week.</li> </ul>
with	<ul> <li>Between two noun phrases when the second is a particular feature of the first بين الجملتين الاسميتين عندما تكون الثانية خاصية خاصة بالأولى to say that people or things are together القول بأن</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I spilled coffee on the computer with a pink keyboard.</li> <li>I think Sarah is studying with Tara/I went to a workshop with my friend.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>for the specific thing used to perform an action</li> <li>للشيء المحدد المستخدم لتنفيذ عمل</li> </ul>	My roommate killed a spider with a book.
by	<ul> <li>in the sense of "at the latest"         "بمعنى "على أبعد تقدير         "تاريخ الاستحقاق due date         when we want to describe an action in a more general way         عندما نريد وصف إجراء ما بطريقة         اكثر عمومية</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>You must return your book by April 21st.</li> <li>My essay is due by the end of the week.</li> <li>My roommate saved my life by killing the spider.</li> </ul>

for	<ul> <li>how long a period of time</li> <li>has been کم من الوقت مضی</li> </ul>	• I have been a student here for 2 years.
of	between two noun     phrases to show that the     first belongs to or is part     of the second بين الجملتين المجالتين الأولى تابعة للثانية أو     الاسميتين لبيان أن الأولى تابعة للثانية أو	The keyboard of my computer is pink.
	<ul> <li>to say how people are</li> <li>related أن أقول كيف يرتبط الناس</li> </ul>	• Richard is the son of Audrey/He is a good friend of mine.
near	<ul> <li>something not far a way in distance شي ليس بعيد</li> </ul>	• My school is near the shops
about	• For topics (in the sense of "with regard to/concerned with") بالنسبة للموضو عات (بمعنى المعنية بـ"	• She was the author of many books about the history of ancient Egypt.
Over	<ul> <li>above or higher than</li> <li>something else أعلى من شيء</li> </ul>	She held the umbrella over both of us
after	• following in time , place , or order ، ما يتبع في الزمان المكان او التسلسل	• let's go for a walk after breakfast.

1) Look th	e painting on the wall.
2) He has cut his finger	<u> </u>
3) The novel was written	
4) He will arrive	
5) Trains pass	the tunnel.
6) There are dirty spots	the floor.
7) Leave the papers	the table.
8) They sat	the grass.
9) We stood	. one foot.
10) Tom had a blister	his foot.
11) He wore a golden ring	his finger.
12) There is a coat	a hook.
13) He has no chance	winning.
14) I need a dictionary	Spanish.
15) He is a professor	Mathematics.
16) Please speak	
17) The poem was written	biro (a kind of ball pen).
18) The lines were printed	italics.
19) Say it	

20)	He goes a morning walk.	
21)	It's a machine cutting wood.	
22)	I draw pictures pleasure.	
23)	What did you shout him for?	
24)	Tom stood before her the queue	•
25)	We knelt the shrine.	
26)	Your name comes mine on the l	ist.
27)	Rice sells	
28)	I bought this book Rs.100.00.	
29)	He drives 70 kilometres per hour.	
30)	The man was shooting the crowd.	