



► Unit Two / The way we live

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Simple Present المضارع البسيط



I work

You work

He works

They work

She works

We work

It works



Affirmative

Subject	Verb Form	Example
I	simple form	<i>I sing</i>
You	simple form	<i>You sing</i>
He	simple form + S	<i>He sings</i>
She	simple form + S	<i>She sings</i>
It	simple form + S	<i>It sings</i>
We	simple form	<i>We sing</i>
They	simple form	<i>They sing</i>

Negative

Subject	Auxiliary	Example
I	don't	I don't sing
You	don't	You don't sing
He	doesn't	He doesn't sing
She	doesn't	She doesn't sing
It	doesn't	It doesn't sing
We	don't	We don't sing
They	don't	They don't sing

Questions

Auxiliary	Subject	Example
Do	I	Do I sing?
Do	you	Do you sing?
Does	he	Does he sing?
Does	she	Does she sing?
Does	it	Does it sing?
Do	we	Do we sing?

I **come** to school
early

She **comes** to
school late



A habit

**a fact which
is always true**

**a fact which true
for a long time**

A habit

I get up at 6 o'clock

**a fact which
is always true**

Vegetarians don't eat meat

**a fact which true
for a long time**

I live in Makkah

She ____ four languages.

a. speak

b. speaks

The food in Japan is expensive.
It ____ a lot to live there

a. cost

b. costs

Jane is a teacher. She ____ French

a. teach

b. teaches

He always ____ his car on Sundays.

a. wash

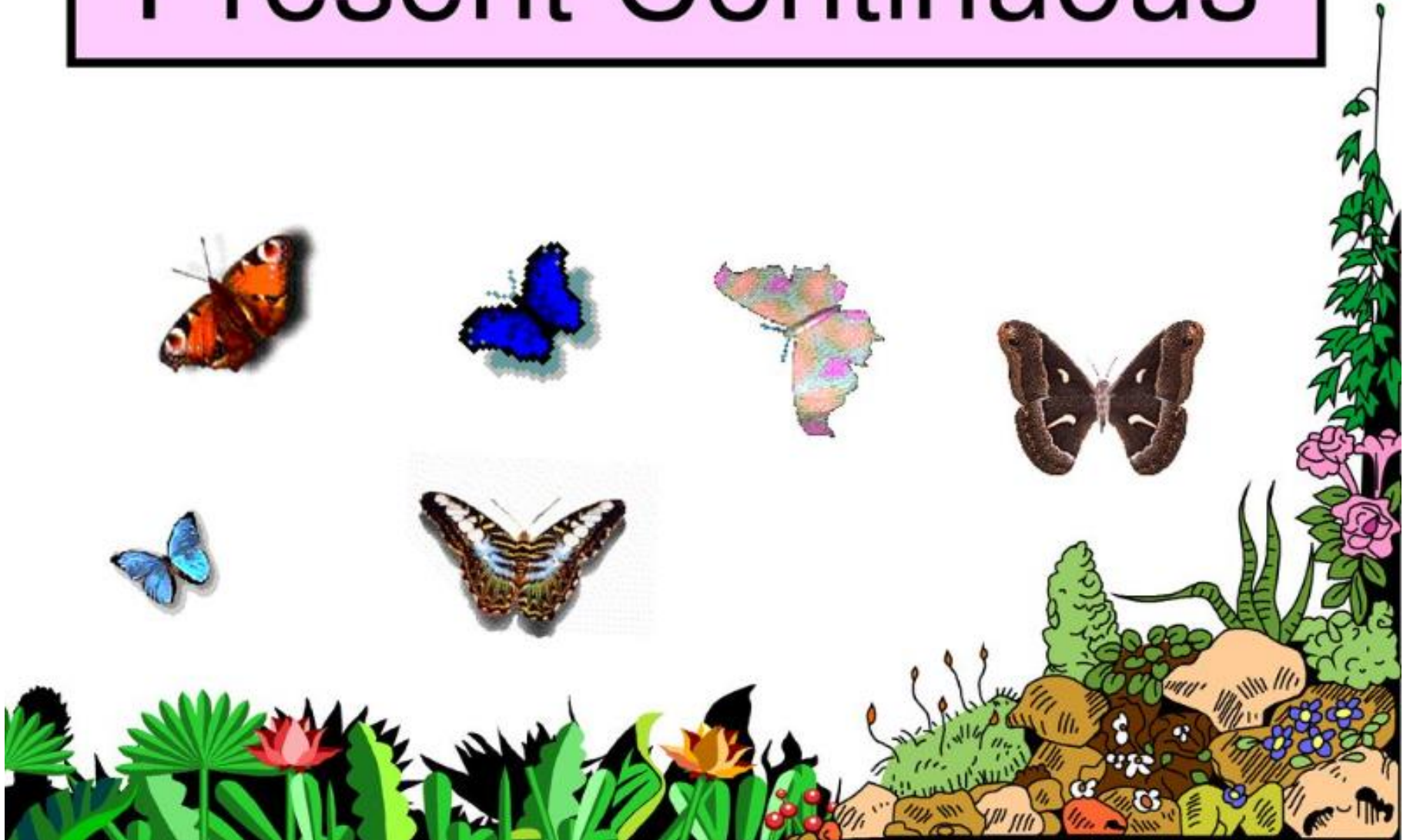
b. washes

I ____ to watch movies.

a. love

b. loves

Present Continuous



pronoun	be + main verb +ing
I	I am teaching you this term .
She He	She is studying English this year.
It	It is sleeping now.
You We They	You are thinking about the test.

The table shows how we form the -ing form of a verb.

Most verbs	+ ing	walk → walking
Verbs ending in e	-e + ing	come → coming
Verbs ending in ie	-ie + ing	lie → lying die → dying
Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	Double the consonant + ing	run → running

Present Continuous

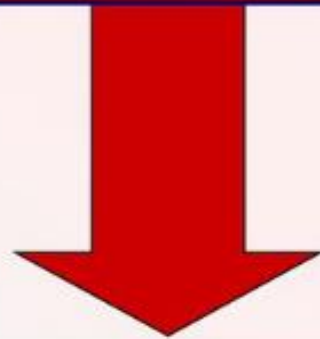
Something is happening now

now

Am / is / are + V.ing

Present Continuous

Something happening around now but not at the moment of speaking



She is studying math at the university.

Present Continuous

A planned future arrangement



I'm meeting Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.

Present Continuous

Affirmative

Sam
is driving
to the
countryside
now.



The girls are playing
now.

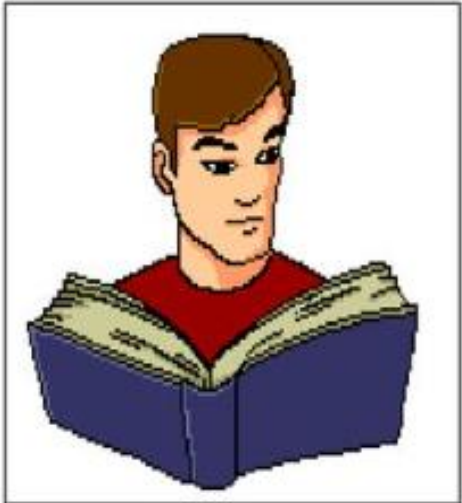


Present Continuous

Negative

He is reading

He is **not** writing



Negative Form

am / is / are not + v.ing

Present Continuous

Negative

Something **is not**
happening now

He **is not** sleeping

We **are not** playing

She **is not** listening

Present Continuous

Negative



I am **not**
wearing a
dress today.

wear a dress



sleep



drink



laugh

Sameer

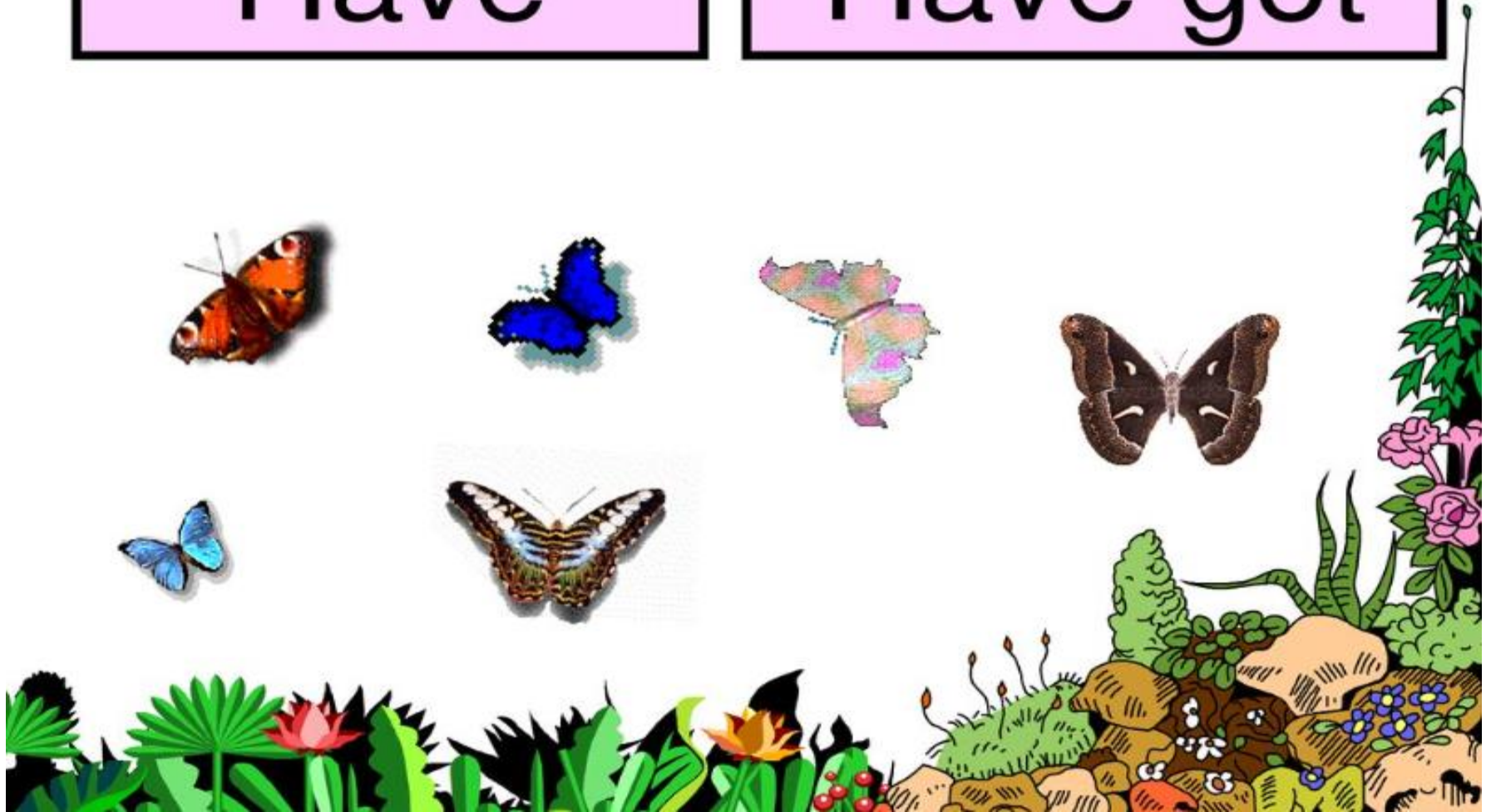
----- now.

Dad ----- juice
every day.

My brother always
----- at me.

Have

Have got



Positive

Two forms:

- **Have** for I, you, we and they
- **Has** for he, she and it

We can use contractions

I have got

I've got

You have got

You've got

He has got

He's got

She has got

She's got

It has got

It's got

We have got

We've got

They have got

They've got

Negative

Add the word **not** after
have or **has**

e.g. I have **not** got an expensive red car

She has **not** got a lot of things on her desk.

John and Susan have **not** got children.

pronoun	Verb (be)	Verb (have)	action verbs
I	I am Saudi .	I have 2 sisters.	I go to work every day.
She He	She is beautiful.	She has long hair.	She watches TV 2 hour a day.
It	It is a big cat.	It has 3 kittens.	It plays all the time.
You We They	You are smart.	You have beautiful face.	You drive to fast.

Have/ have got

Same meaning

I **have** two brothers

I **have got** two brothers

For an activity or habit

I have a shower in the morning

not

I have got a shower in the morning

Forms:

- + Subject + have + object
- + Subject + have got + object
- - Subject + don't/doesn't have + object
 - Subject + haven't got + object
- ?
 - Do/Does + subject + have + object?
 - Have/Has + subject + got + object?

British English

They use with it the word **got**
when it means possession


e.g. I have **got** an expensive red car

She has **got** a lot of things on her desk.

John and Susan have **got** two children.

تستعمل للتعبير عن شيء يعود لنا

Have/have got to say that something is mine

- +** I have a nice house with a garden
I 've got a nice house with a garden
 - I don't have a house with a garden
I haven't got a house with a garden
 - ?** Do you have a house with a garden?
Have you got a house with a garden?
- 

تستعمل للتعبير عن ايضا عن الحالة الصحية الغير جيدة لك

Have/have got to say that you're not healthy (=you have an illness)

+ I have a headache
I 've got a headache



- I don't have a cold
I haven't got a cold



? Do you have (the) flu?
Have you got (the) flu?



تستعمل للتعبير عن شيء يعود لنا

Have for actions (=performing an action)

+ I have breakfast
NOT: I have got breakfast



- I don't have breakfast
NOT: I haven't got breakfast



? Do you have breakfast?
NOT: Do you have got breakfast?



ملاحظات مهمة لاستعمال Have and Have got

□ تستعمل Have and Have got كضمائر تملك

Example: *Jack has got a beautiful house. OR Jack has a beautiful house.*

□ يستعمل الفعل Have فقط للتكلم عن الفعاليات كافة

Example: *I usually have breakfast at 8 o'clock. NOT I usually have got breakfast at 8 o'clock.*

□ يستعمل Have got لا تأتي إلا في زمن المضارع البسيط، لا يمكن أن تأتي في زمن الماضي ولا زمن المستقبل، بينما الفعل Have يأتي بالماضي والمضارع والمستقبل.

Example: *She had a copy of that book.*

□ مع الفعل **have** عند السؤال نستخدم فعل مساعد (**do, does**)
إذا كانت في المضارع و **did** إذا كانت في الماضي) أما مع الفعل
have got نسأل ب **have** لأنها هنا فعل مساعد وليست فعل
أساسي.

✓ **He has a car.**

Does he have a car?

✓ **He has got a car.**

Has he got a car?

□ في حالة النفي :

مع الفعل **have** نستخدم فعل مساعد عند النفي، أما مع الفعل

have got لا نستخدم فعل مساعد وننفي ب **haven't**

لاحظ الآتي :

➤ **I have a car.**

I don't have a car.

➤ **I have got a car.**

I haven't got a car.

VOCABULARY

Daily life

1 Match the verbs and nouns.

2 have	a film on TV
3 wash	to my friends
3 watch	my hair
4 talk	breakfast

1 make	to music
2 listen	my homework
3 relax	a cup of tea
4 do	on the sofa

2 have	posters on the wall
3 clear up	the mess
1 do	a shower
4 have/put	the washing-up

1 cook	magazines
2 send	a meal
3 put on	make-up
4 read	emails

Some exercises

Order the sentences

has /she/ diary /new /got/a

Money/have /they/got / lot /of /not/a

have/ evening/in/ I /shower /the/ a

Has/ for/salad /Anna /lunch/a

?/house/ you / new/a /got /have

PRACTICE

باستعمال الزمن المضارع البسيط والمستمر

- Think of questions to ask about free time and holiday activities.
 - What do you do in your free time?
 - What do ... at the weekend?
 - Where?
 - Who?
 - Do you?
 - Why ...?

- down some questions to ask about the following subjects:
 - job
 - home
 - free time
 - last holiday

A close-up photograph of two hands holding a white rectangular sign. The sign has the text 'THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION' written on it. 'THANK YOU' is in black, 'FOR YOUR' is in black with 'YOUR' in red, and 'ATTENTION' is in red and underlined. The background is a blurred light blue-grey color.

**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**