

Present Simple (Prítomný čas jednoduchý)

Present simple tense používame, keď:

- stálych alebo dlho-trvajúcich situáciách
Where do you work?
The bank opens at 9 o'clock.
She lives in London.
- pravidelne sa opakujúcich zvykoch a činnostiach
I usually get up at 7 o'clock.
She doesn't often go to the cinema.
How do you usually go to school?.



Tvoríme ho:

V oznamovacom spôsobe používame sloveso v neurčitku, ale bez častice „to“. Jediný rozdiel je v **3. osobe jednotného čísla**, ktorá má koncovku _____. Pre túto koncovku platia rovnaké pravidlá, ako pre tvorenie množného čísla podstatných mien.

Napr. read - _____, say - _____, go - _____

Zápor sa tvorí pomocou _____ a v 3. osobe jednotného čísla pomocou _____.

Napr. Ja nevarím. - _____

Otázka sa tvorí pomocou _____. Sloveso ostáva v každej osobe v neurčitku.

Hráš ty futbal? - _____

Present Continuous Tense (Prítomný priebehový čas)

Present continuous tense používame, keď:

- hovoríme o veciach, ktoré **sa dejú v momente rozprávania, práve prebiehajú**
The children are watching TV.
I am sitting in my new car.
My _____
- hovoríme o aktivitách, ktoré **neprebiehajú presne v momente rozprávania, ale v danom období**
We aren't working really hard these days.
My best friend is studying hard for her exam this week.



Tvoríme ho:

Osoba (I/You/He/We/They) + _____ + **plnovýznamové sloveso** s _____

Napr. Ja práve hrám na klavír. - _____

Zápor – zápor tvoríme pomocou slovesa _____.

Napr. On nešíta knihu. - _____

Otázka – prehodíme slovosled – zoraď.

Sloveso s -ing Osoba (I, she, You) sloveso to be (am, is, are)
_____ + _____ + _____

Napr. Variš teraz večeru? _____

EXERCISES

Look at the picture and fill in the correct tense.



Jack _____ (watch) the television.

He _____ (play) the guitar.

But Jack _____ (have) a guitar.

He often _____ (play) his guitar.

Jack _____ (play) the guitar, but he
_____ (play) it right now.

In which sentence is the adverb in the correct spot?

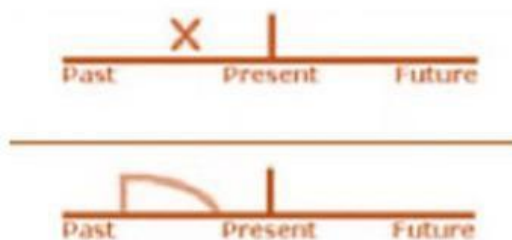
- a. We speak **always** English in English class.
- b. I **never** am late for school in the morning.
- c. My dad and I **usually** watch football on Sundays.

Complete the sentences with present simple or present continuous.

- 1. She _____ (run) because she's late for her lesson.
- 2. Our teacher always _____ (give) us lots of homework.
- 3. We _____ (not want) to go to the concert.
- 4. I _____ (not work) today. I'm on holiday.
- 5. People _____ (speak) English in Jamaica.
- 6. Archie _____ (not use) his computer at the moment.
- 7. _____ (Tony / live) near the park?
- 8. What is he doing? He _____ (sit) at his desk.

Past Simple (Minulý čas jednoduchý)

Jednoduchý minulý čas vyjadruje **dej, ktorý skončil v minulosti**. Celý sa uskutočnil v určitom okamihu v minulosti a nemá žiadny vzťah k súčasnosti. Používa sa tiež ako rozprávanie, to znamená, že **deje za sebou nasledujú**.



U **pravidelných slovies** sa minulý čas tvorí od neurčitku koncovkou _____.

Pri tvorení minulého času

u týchto pravidelných slovies niekedy dochádza k **pravopisným zmenám**.

Napr. *to stop* – _____, *to cry* – _____, *to play* – _____

U **nepravidelných slovies** vzniká nové iné alebo niekedy aj to isté slovo. Neexistuje žiadne pravidlo na ich tvorbu, takže sa **učia naspamäť**.

KLADNÁ VETA: osoba + sloveso v tvare minulého času

I went to school yesterday.

I baked a cake last week.

ZÁPORNÁ VETA: Zápor sa v jednoduchom minulom čase tvorí pomocou _____.

Napr. Včera som nešiel do školy. _____

OTÁZKA: Otázka sa v jednoduchom minulom čase tvorí pomocou _____.

Napr. Učil si sa včera? _____

EXERCISES

Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) _____ up at 6 o'clock in the morning and (3) _____ a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) _____ home and (5) _____ to the airport. When she (6) _____ there, she (7) _____ the car, (8) _____ to the airport building, and (9) _____ in. Then she (10) _____ breakfast at a cafe and (11) _____ for her flight. The plane (12) _____ on time and (13) _____ in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) _____ a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get
have
leave, drive
get, park, walk
check, have
wait, depart
arrive, take

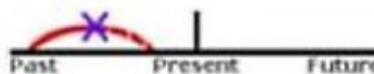
Past Continuous – Minulý čas priebehový

Minulý priebehový čas používame, keď chceme vyjadriť, že **niekto bol uprostred nejakej situácie alebo deja v určitom čase v minulosti, a že trval dlhší čas.**

I was reading a newspaper.

We were eating breakfast at eight o'clock.

He was living in Paris in 1994.



Minulý čas priebehový použiješ aj v tom prípade, ak v **jednej vete opisuješ činnosti, ktoré prebiehali v minulosti súbežne v rovnakom čase.** Použiješ ho vtedy, keď opisuješ dva deje, kde jeden dej do druhého nezasahoval a obidva deje prebiehali **nezávisle od seba.** Tieto vety môžu, ale aj nemusia, obsahovať spojky „**while**“ (**zatiaľ čo**), alebo „**when**“ (**keď**).

KLADNÁ VETA: Minulý čas priebehový tvoríme pomocou slovesa _____ a teda + sloveso s koncovkou _____.

Napr. Včera som pozeral TV. _____

ZAPORNÁ VETA: Vytvoríme cez _____ a pridáme -ing formu slovesa.

Napr. *My sme sa včera neučili.* _____

OTÁZKA: Otázku tvoríme: (zoraď)

be v min.č. (was, where)

Osoba (she, we, you)

sloveso s -ing

_____ + _____ + _____

EXERCISES

Fill in the correct form of the verb.

When I phoned my friends, they (play) _____ monopoly.

Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner.

The kids (play) _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.

I (practise) _____ the guitar when he came home.

We (not / cycle) _____ all day.

Fill in the correct verb form.

a) I _____ (go) to work, when I _____ (see) an accident.

b) The phone _____ (ring) while David _____ a shower.

c) Sarah and Kate _____ (have) a drink, when _____ two men _____ to fight.

- d) I _____ (sleep), when I _____ (fall off) the bed.
- e) I _____ (do) my homework, when my mum _____ (arrive).
- f) It _____ to (rain) while Helen and Michael _____ (wait) for the bus.
- g) While Emma _____ (go) home, she _____ (have) an accident.
- h) When I _____ (meet) Robert, he _____ (wear) a black jacket.

**Here are some more stories about the incident.
Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**



At 10.35 Karen Ball was outside her house with her little brother, William. William ¹_____ (sit) in a toy car with his teddy bear, and Karen ²_____ (push) the car. They ³_____ (have) a good time. Then suddenly Karen ⁴_____ (hear) a shout: 'The dam's breaking!' Karen ⁵_____ (grab) William and ⁶_____ (run) into the house. As she ⁷_____ (run) indoors, William ⁸_____ (drop) his teddy bear.



Mr and Mrs Payne were in their car at 10.30. They
¹⁰ _____ (park) the car in front of the shops,
when they ¹¹ _____ (see) the water. It
¹² _____ (come) down the hill towards the
town. When they ¹³ _____ (see) it, they
¹⁴ _____ (get) out of the car as fast as possible
and ¹⁵ _____ (run) into the nearest shop. A
minute later the water ¹⁶ _____ (pick up) the
car and ¹⁷ _____ (throw) it against a tree.