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METODICKO-PEDAGOGICKÉ CENTRUM

**VZDELÁVANÍM
PEDAGOGICKÝCH ZAMESTNANCOV
K INKLÚZII MARGINALIZOVANÝCH
RÓMSKYCH KOMUNÍT**



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VZDELÁVANÍM PEDAGOGICKÝCH ZAMESTNANCOV K INKLÚZII MARGINALIZOVANÝCH RÓMSKYCH KOMUNÍT

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Present Simple Tense

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Tento učebný zdroj bol vytvorený z prostriedkov projektu Vzdelávaním pedagogických zamestnancov k inklúzii marginalizovaných rómskych komunít. Projekt je spolufinancovaný zo zdrojov Európskej únie.

Text neprešiel štylistickou ani grafickou úpravou.

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1. Present Simple Tense

Present Simple Tense – Jednoduchý prítomný čas v angličtine vyjadruje dej, ktorý sa opakuje či už každý deň, alebo obyčajne za určitých okolností, v určitom čase. Často sa s ním používajú výrazy: **always, usually, sometimes, every morning (afternoon, evening, day, year...)**

I learn English every day.

You decorate the Christmas-tree every day.

He shaves every morning.

She always **cleans** her house before Christmas.

It always **drinks** milk in the morning.

We usually **spend** Christmas with their parents.

You always **read** the newspaper in the morning.

They sometimes **have** a Christmas-card from Mr White.

Tvary jednoduchého prítomného času sú okrem tretej osoby jednotného čísla, rovnaké ako holý neurčitok (Bare Infinitive). Neurčitková častica **to** sa nahrádza zámenami. V 3. Osobe jednotného čísla sa pripája koncovka **-(e)s**.

Z holého neurčitku slovesa v 3. osobe jednotného čísla sa pri pripájaní koncovka

- (e)s - vyslov [-s] po **p, t, k, f**

- vyslov [-iz] po **č, š, dž, s, z**

- vyslov [-z] v ostatných prípadoch

Porovnajme:

he works vyslov [-s]

she reads [-z]

1 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box.

surf play go meet stay in go out



She *goes out* every Friday night.



1 Tim and Daniel soccer in the park on Saturdays.



2 I the Internet every day after school.



3 The night before an exam, David and studies.



4 Jenny shopping with her father every Thursday.



5 We our friends for lunch in Joe's Café.

he washes

[-iz]

Complete the sentences about Janet and her family. Use the verb in brackets.

Example

Janet **lives** on a farm in Wales. (live)

- 1 She very early. (get up)
- 2 She always a shower before breakfast. (have)
- 3 Her parents on the farm. (work)
- 4 They their job. (like)
- 5 Janet and her brother to school by bus. (go)
- 6 She home at five o'clock. (come)
- 7 She always her parents in the evening. (help)
- 8 Her friends often with her at the weekend. (stay)

Put adverbs in the sentences.

I surf the Internet (usually)

I **usually** surf the internet.

1 We go to the movies. (never)

2 John takes out the garbage. (sometimes)

3 I go shopping with my friends. (always)

4 You have breakfast in bed. (not usually)

2. Present Simple Tense – negative

Zápor v prítomnom jednoduchom čase sa tvorí pomocou slovesa **to do**. Stiahnutý tvar od **do not** je **don't**. V tretej osobe jednotného čísla sa používa **does not**, v skrátenej tvare **doesn't**.

I **don't** learn English every day.

You **don't** decorate the Christmas-tree every day.

He **doesn't** shave every morning.

She **doesn't** clean her house before Christmas.

It **doesn't** drink milk in the morning.

We **don't** usually spend Christmas with their parents.

You **don't** read the newspaper in the morning.

They **don't** have a Christmas-card from Mr White.

Complete the sentences with *don't* or *doesn't*.

Clare **doesn't** make her bed every day.

- 1 Pete and I.....watch a lot of TV.
- 2 I.....speak Japanese.
- 3 Neil.....like homework.

4 Karen and Andybike to school.

5 My father play sports.

Write don't or doesn't

1 She watch television.

2 I like Maths.

3 We collect things.

4 My brotherplay football.

Making negatives

1 The sun rises in the west.

The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.

2 The Pope lives in Alaska

3 Manchester United footballers wear yellow shirts.

4 Kangaroo comes from Canada.

5 The sun shines at night.

6 In Britain people drive on the right.

3. Present simple - question

Otázka v prítomnom jednoduchom čase sa tvorí pomocou slovesa **to do**. Stiahnutý tvar od **do not** je **don't**. V tretej osobe jednotného čísla sa používa **does not**, v skrátenej tvare **doesn't**. Sloveso **to do** stojí pred podmetom.

Do I learn English every day?

Do you decorate the Christmas-tree every day?

Does he shave every morning?

Does she clean her house before Christmas?

Does it drink milk in the morning?

Do we usually spend Christmas with their parents?

Do you read the newspaper in the morning?

Do they have a Christmas-card from Mr White?

Alebo v zápornej otázke:

Do not I learn English every day?

Don't you decorate the Christmas-tree every day?

Does not he shave every morning?

Doesn't she clean her house before Christmas?

Doesn't it drink milk in the morning?

Do not we usually spend Christmas with their parents?

Do not you read the newspaper in the morning?

Don't they have a Christmas-card from Mr White?

Write do or does.

- 1 your friends like comics?
- 2 Becky have lunch at school?
- 3 Whenyour sister go to bed?
- 4 What timethe train leave?
- 5 What timethe banks open?
- 6 What timethey close?
- 7 What timethe plane arrive?
- 8 What time the class start?

Write the questions about Janet and her family.

Example

Where/Janet/live **Where does Janet live?**

1 When/Janet/get up?

.....
.....?

2 What/she/do/before breakfast?

.....
.....?

3 Where/her parents/work?

.....
.....?

4 How/she/go/school?

.....
.....?

5 What/she/do/evening?

.....
.....?

6 When/her friends/stay/with her?

.....
.....?

4. Present Simple Tense – short answers

V prítomnom jednoduchom čase sa po otázke používa krátka odpoveď.

Do I learn English every day?

Yes, I do.

Do you decorate the Christmas-tree every day?

Yes, you do.

Does he shave every morning?

Yes, he does.

Does she clean her house before Christmas?

Yes, she does.

Does it drink milk in the morning?

Yes, it does.

Do we usually spend Christmas with their parents?

Yes, we do.

Do you read the newspaper in the morning?

Yes, you do.

Do they have a Christmas-card from Mr White?

Yes, they do.

Alebo v zápornej odpovedi:

Do I learn English every day?

No, I don't.

Do you decorate the Christmas-tree every day?

No, you don't.

Does he shave every morning?

No, he doesn't.

Does she clean her house before Christmas?

No, she doesn't.

Does it drink milk in the morning?

No, it doesn't.

Do we usually spend Christmas with their parents?

No, we don't.





Do you read the newspaper in the morning?

No, you don't.

Do they have a Christmas-card from Mr White?

No, they don't.

Complete the question. Use *Do* or *Does*. Then write sort answers.

<u>Simon</u>  sports magazines, basketball, tennis	<u>Suki</u>  history books, tennis
 classical music, coffee, computers	 classical music, computers

A: **Does** he read sports magazine?

B: **Yes, he does.**

A: **Do** they like classical music?

B: **No, they don't.**

A:she read history books?

B:.....

A:.....They play tennis?

B:.....

A:.....he drink coffee?

B:.....

A:they use computers?

B:.....

Short answers. Answer the question about you. Use short answers.

1 Do you smoke?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

2 Do you like science fiction?

3 Do you dream a lot?

4 Do you listen to the radio?

5 Do your parents read a lot?

6 Does your teacher give you a lot of homework?

7 Does it rain a lot in your country?

5. Present Simple Tense – question tags

Mini otázky, ktoré často stoja na konci výpovede v hovorovej Angličtine.

Po kladnej výpovedi nasleduje negatívna otázka.

Po zápornej výpovedi nasleduje pozitívna otázka.

I learn English every day, **don't I?**

You decorate the Christmas-tree every day, **don't you?**

He shaves every morning, **doesn't he?**

She always cleans her house before Christmas, **doesn't she?**

It always drinks milk in the morning, **doesn't it?**

We usually spend Christmas with their parents, **don't we?**

You always read the newspaper in the morning, **don't you?**

They sometimes have a Christmas-card from Mr White, **don't they?**

Karen plays the piano, _____

You don't lock the door, _____

They don't like us, _____

He doesn't clean car, _____

6. Present Simple Tense – revision

Write the third person singular of these verbs.

1 help helps

2 watch watches

3 want _____

4 go _____

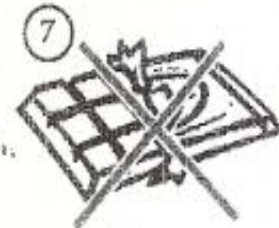
- 5 carry _____
- 6 catch _____
- 7 think _____
- 8 crash _____
- 9 wash _____
- 10 read _____
- 11 do _____
- 12 fly _____
- 13 study _____
- 14 kiss _____
- 15 eat _____
- 16 have _____
- 17 cry _____

Simple present: affirmative and negative

Write affirmative or negative sentences with *eat* or *drink* and a word from the box.

coffee meat fish chocolate
alcohol pasta water

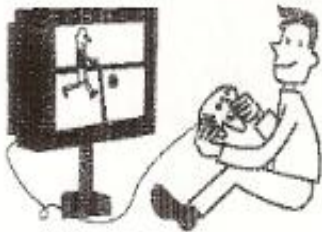
- 1 I eat fish.
- 2 They don't drink coffee.
- 3 We
- 4 I
- 5 He
- 6 You
- 7 She



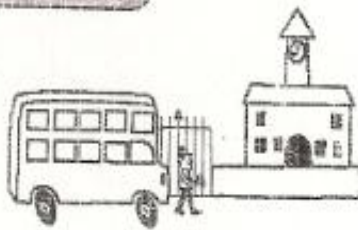
Simple present: questions

Write the questions. Use the verbs in the box. Then complete the answers.

read listen play sleep walk watch



A: Do you play computer games?
B: Yes, I do.



1 A: Tom to school?
B: No, he



2 A: your sister a lot of videos?
B: Yes, she



3 A: you comics?
B: No, we



4 A: they to pop music?
B: Yes, they



5 A: you for nine hours every day?
B: No, I

Adverbs of frequency

Find the adverbs of frequency in the word snake. Then use the adverbs to write true sentences.



have a sandwich for breakfast.
I never have a sandwich for breakfast.

1 read magazines at school

2 play volleyball with my friends

3 get up at 5 o'clock

4 watch sports on TV

5 have breakfast in bed

GRAMMAR: present simple

Write questions using *What* or *Where*.

1 (What/you/do)

What do you do?

2 (Where/you/live)

3 (What/your girlfriend/do)

4 (Where/she/live)

5 (Where/your parents/live)

Write short answers.

1 Do you live near here? (No)

No, I don't.

2 Do you like your job? (Yes)

3 Does your brother live here? (No)

4 Do your parents like your friends? (Yes)

5 Does your sister live at home? (Yes)

Simple present

Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of the verbs.



They *don't live* (live) in London.



1 We
(bike) to school.



2 I
(read) a lot of books.



3 Diana
(study) science at school.



4 He
(like) big groups of people.

2 Complete the dialog. Use the simple present form of the verbs.

A: What time *do* you *get up* (get up) on Saturdays?

B: At about 10 o'clock. I'm very lazy on Saturdays - I (1)
(not get up) early.

A: What (2) you (do) in the afternoons?

B: My best friend Julia and I often (3) (go) shopping.

A: (4) she (live) near you?

B: Yes, she (5) (live) in my street.

A: (6) you (go out) together on Saturday evenings?

B: Sometimes. But usually Julia (7) (get) a DVD and we (8) (watch) it at home.