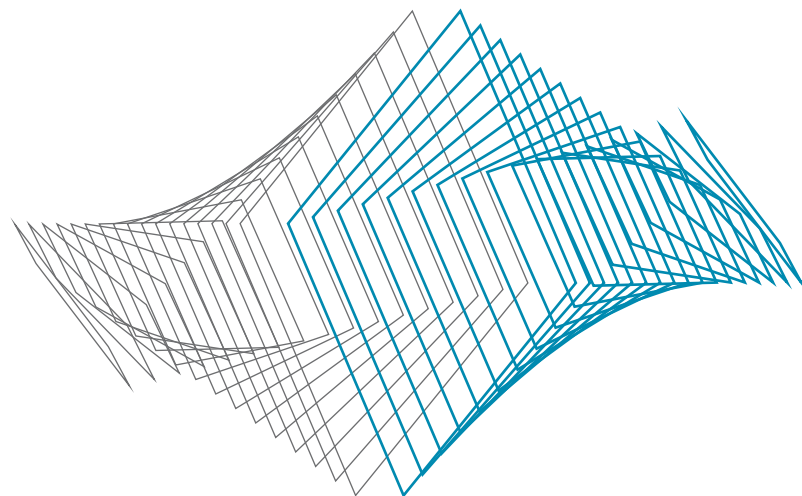


VYSOKÁ
ŠKOLA
EKONOMIE
A MANAGEMENTU



English language

A1

Mgr. Yulia Gaponenková

Contact me

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To pass the exam

- **FINAL TEST > min. 51%**
- 10 classes > **max. 2 absences**
- 9 small tests > **min. 4 passed**
- 9 hometasks > **min. 4 done**

Sources

- **General English, Book A1**

Tomáš Hauer, Jan Mašek

- Grammar
- Texts for reading

- **E-learning**

- **Lecturer**

- Presentations
- Additional exercises

UNIT 1

GRAMMAR



Present simple **X** **Present continuous**

Present simple

Present simple 1



- The Present Simple tense is used for two main types of action:

Habits > Actions which **happen regularly** (for example, every day or every week)

States > Things which **do not** often **change** (for example, opinions)

Present simple 2

(examples)

Habits

- They go to class **every day**.
- Santos **always** talks about his family.
- Jerry spends Christmas with his parents.

States

- Bianca lives in Florida.
- We like chocolate.
- Anna believes in God.

Present simple 3

- **Negative sentence:**

I / you / we / they **don't** drink milk

He / she / it **doesn't** drink milk

- **Question:**

Do you drink milk?

Does she drink milk?

- **Question tag:**

You drink milk, **don't** you?

She drinks milk, **doesn't** she?

Present continuous

Present continuous 1

An action happening now

- John **is working** in the library.
- It's **raining** outside.
- She **is spending** Christmas with his family.

A definite plan for the future

- Sarah **is leaving** for San Francisco on Friday.
- I **am having** a party next week.

Present continuous 2

- **Negative sentence:**

You **aren't** playing football

He / she / it **isn't** playing football

- **Question:**

Are you playing football?

Is he playing football?

Exercises

GRAMMAR



SOME, ANY, NO

SOME x ANY

SOME

- **Positive sentences**
(countable and uncountable nouns).
I have **some** friends.
- **Questions**
(when offering or requesting something)
Would you like **some** bread?
(offer)
Could I have **some** water?
(request)

ANY

- **Negative sentences**
I don't have **any** friends.
- **Questions**
(countable and uncountable nouns).
Do you have **any** cheese?

NO

- **Positive sentences with negative meaning**

There are **no** girls in the class.

- **Not a/an**

I am **no** Mozart.

GRAMMAR

SOMEBODY, SOMEWHERE, SOMETHING
in positive sentences.

He lives **somewhere** in France.

ANYBODY, ANYWHERE, ANYTHING:
in negative sentences or questions.

Do you know **anything** about that boy?

She doesn't have **anywhere** to go.

NOTHING:

in positive sentences (with a negative meaning).

This task is very easy! There's **nothing** difficult!

EXERCISES

English language

A1

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UNIT 2

GRAMMAR



Past simple

X

Past continuous

Past simple 1

Past Tense of the verb "To Be"

am, is → WAS

are → WERE

She **was** in the theatre last month.

They **were** teachers 2 years ago.

Yesterday, I at school.

I realised that three of my classmates sick.

I visited Tom the hospital, but he pleased to see me.

Past simple 2

“to be”



- **Negative:**

was → **WASN'T**

were → **WEREN'T**

- **Question:**

Was she happy, when you saw her?

Were they embarrassed?

- **Question tag:**

They were ugly, **weren't** they?

She wasn't smart enough, **was** she?

Past simple 3

Past Tense of the *ordinary verb*

regular → +ed

irregular → form change

Peter visit**ed** his colleagues on Friday.
Our boss **flew** to LA last week.

Past simple 4

ordinary verbs



- **Negative:**

DIDN'T

They **didn't** even try to save us.

- **Question:**

Did they try to save us?

Why **didn't** they try to save us?

- **Question tag:**

I listened to the music, **didn't** I?

She didn't cook, **did** she?

Past continuous

Past continuous 1



John **was** **working** in the library when she called.

We **were** **playing** a game when he came in.

- **Negative sentence:**

You **weren't** **playing** football.

It **wasn't** **crying**.

- **Question:**

Were you playing football?

Was he playing football?

GRAMMAR



Infinitive X Gerund

Gerund 1

verb + ing

- admit** He **admitted stealing** in the shop.
- avoid** They **avoid going** on holiday on Saturdays.
- carry on** If we **carry on sleeping** so badly, we may need help.
- consider** Ralph is **considering buying** a new house.
- delay** I **delayed telling** Max the news.

... etc.

Gerund 2

(verb list)



Admit	Delay	Finish	Permit	Resist
Advise	Deny	Forbid	Postpone	Resume
Appreciate	Detest	Get through	Practice	Risk
Avoid	Dislike	Have	Quit	Spend time
Can't help	Enjoy	Imagine	Recall	Suggest
Complete	Escape	Mind	Report	Tolerate
Consider	Excuse	Miss	Resent	Waste time

Infinitive 1

To + verb

agree She **agreed to speak** before the game

ask We **asked** the boys **not to make** noise

attempt John **attempted to cheat**

... etc.

Infinitive 2

(verb list)



Agree	Consent	Have	Offer	Shoot
Aim	Continue	Hesitate	Ought	Start
Appear	Dare	Hope	Plan	Stop
Arrange	Decide	Hurry	Prefer	Strive
Ask	Deserve	Intend	Prepare	Swear
Attempt	Detest	Leap	Proceed	Threaten
Be able	Dislike	Leave	Promise	Try
Beg	Expect	Like	Propose	Use
Begin	Fail	Long	Refuse	Wait
Care	Forget	Love	Remember	Want
Choose	Get	Mean	Say	Wish
Condescend	Happen	Neglect		

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English language

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UNIT 3

GRAMMAR



Present perfect X Present perfect continuous

Present perfect 1

Subject	HAVE / HAS	Past participle
I, ...	have	eaten lived
He, she, it	has	eaten lived

I (visit) my family → I **have visited** my family

I (see)3 movies this week → ?

Harry (fail)his exam again → ?

We (arrive)in Prague → ?

Present perfect 2



1. Actions which started in the past and are still continuing (FOR, SINCE)

He *has lived* in Canada *for five years*.

She *has worked* at the University *since 1994*.

2. Actions which happened at some unknown time in the past (ALREADY, YET, EVER, NEVER)

I've *already seen* that film. I don't want to see it again.

Have you *ever been* to Germany?



Present perfect 3

3. Actions which happened in the past, but have an effect in the present

Tense	Sentence	Meaning
Present perfect	I've lost my keys.	I don't have the keys. They are still missing.
Simple past	I lost my keys yesterday.	I didn't have them yesterday, but maybe today I found them.
Present perfect	She's broken her arm.	?
Simple past	She broke her arm.	?

Present perfect 4



- **Negative:**

have → **haveN'T** (I haven't seen it yet)

has → **hasN'T** (she hasn't eaten a piece)

- **Question:**

Have you **seen** it?

Has she *already* **eaten**?

- **Question tag:**

I have seen it, **haven't** I?

She hasn't eaten, **has** she?

Present perfect continuous

Present perfect continuous

Subject + has/have + BEEN + verb..ing

- + You **have been waiting** here for two hours.
- You have **not** been waiting here for two hours.
- ? **Have** you **been waiting** here for two hours?

GRAMMAR



Definite X Indefinite articles

Articles 1

A / AN (indefinite), THE (definite)

or

No article

1. To talk about things in general.

People are worried about rising crime.

2. When talking about sports.

My son plays **football**.

Tennis is expensive.

3. Before uncountable nouns when talking about them generally.

Information is important to any organisation.

Definite article THE

Use	Do not use
<p>→ names of seas, rivers, oceans, deserts, or other landmarks (<i>the Atlantic Ocean , the Black Sea, the Mohabi Desert</i>)</p> <p>→ plural mountains, lakes, and islands (<i>the Hawaiian Islands, the Rocky Mountains</i>)</p> <p>→ Union, republic, kingdom, state, plural names of countries (<i>the Czech Republic, the Philipines, the United States, the United Kingdom</i>)</p> <p>→ buildings, structures, or bridges, but not if the name includes the word hall (<i>the Hilton Hotel, the Statue of Liberty, Lind Hall</i>)</p>	<p>→ Singular mountains, lakes, and islands (<i>Mount Everest, Lake Michigan</i>)</p> <p>→ names of continents, countries, states, provinces, or cities (<i>China, Europe, Asia, Mexico</i>)</p> <p>→ streets, parks, or squares (<i>Rodeo Drive, Central Park, Berkeley Square</i>)</p>

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UNIT 4

GRAMMAR



Past perfect
X

Past perfect continuous

Past perfect 1

Subject	HAD	Past participle
I, you, he, we...	had	arrived lived

+ You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.

? **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?

-You had **not** studied English before you moved to New York

1) She (live) in LA before she moved in with her parents.

2) Jason (see) ... the film before John invited him to a movie theater.

Past perfect 2

USE: Completed Action Before Something in the Past

- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

You **had** *previously* **studied** English before you moved to New York.

She **had** *never* **seen** a bear before she moved to Alaska.

Had Susan *ever* **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

Past perfect continuous

Past perfect continuous

Subject + HAD + BEEN + verb..ing

- + You **had been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- ? **Had** you **been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?
- You had **not** been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.



Past perfect continuous 2

USE 1: Duration Before Something in the Past

- They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.
- How long **had** you **been waiting** to get on the bus?

USE 2: Cause of Something in the Past

- Jason was tired because he **had been jogging**.
- Sam gained weight because he **had been overeating**.

Past perfect continuous 3

Past Continuous vs. Past Perfect Continuous

→ He was tired because he **was exercising** so hard.

This sentence emphasizes that he was tired because he was exercising at that exact moment.

→ He was tired because he **had been exercising** so hard.

This sentence emphasizes that he was tired because he had been exercising over a period of time. It is possible that he was still exercising at that moment OR that he had just finished.



GRAMMAR



Prepositions

Prepositions of TIME 1

AT	IN	ON
PRECISE TIME	MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES	DAYS and DATES
at 10.30am at noon at dinnertime at sunrise at the moment	in May in summer in 1990 in the next century in the past/future	on Sunday on Tuesdays on 6 March on Christmas Day on New Year's Eve
at night at the weekend at Christmas/Easter at the same time at present	in the morning	on Tuesday morning

Prepositions of TIME 2



When we say
last, next, every, this
we do not use at, in, on.

- I went to London **last June**. (not in last June)
- He's coming back **next Tuesday**. (not on next Tuesday)
 - I go home **every Easter**. (not at every Easter)
 - We'll call you **this evening**. (not in this evening)

Prepositions of PLACE 1



AT	IN	ON
POINT	ENCLOSED SPACE	SURFACE
at the corner at the bus stop at the top of the page at the end of the road at the entrance at the crossroads	in London In the garden In France in a box in my pocket in a building	on the wall on the ceiling on the cover on the floor on the menu

Standard expressions:

AT → at home, at work, at school, at university, at college, at the top, at the side, at reception

ON → on a bus, on an elephant, on a bike, on the radio, on television, on the left, on the way

IN → in a taxi, in a boat, in the newspaper, in the sky, in a row, in Oxford Street, in the picture

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Prepositions of PLACE 2

- **above** - The picture is above the sofa.
- **across** - My house is across the street.
- **against** - The desk is against the wall.
- **at the back of** - We are going to sit at the back of the theater.
- **at the top of** - The books are at the top of the shelves.
- **between** - We sit between the two boys.
- **behind** - The girls sit behind the two boys.
- **below** - The desk is below the window
- **by** - The books are by the door.
- **inside** - I live inside the big green house.
- **near** - I don't live near the supermarket.
- **next to** - I live next to my best friend.
- **opposite** - The post office is on the opposite side of the street.
- **outside** - The car is outside the garage.
- **to** - We went to Europe.
- **under** - The blanket is under the bed in a box.
- **underneath** - The pen is underneath the box.



English language

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UNIT 5

GRAMMAR



Future tenses

Simple future

Future continuous

and

other ways of expressing future

Present simple

Present continuous

Simple future 1 –

WILL

Subject	Auxiliary verb	Main verb
I, you, he, we...	will	show eat

+ I think Monica **will be** at school tomorrow.

- Jerry will **not** start to study until you come to say goodbye.

? **Will** you **finish** your pizza?

Make a question and a negative.

1. You will call Michele tomorrow.

2. They will help you.



Simple future 2 –

WILL

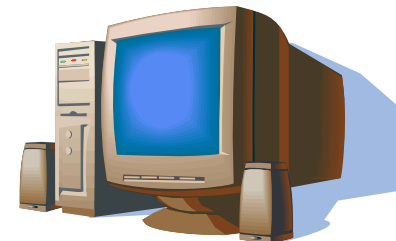
USE 1: "Will" to Express a Voluntary Action

A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Similarly, we use "will not" or "won't" when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

- ❖ I **will** translate the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.
- ❖ **Will** you help me move this heavy table?
- ❖ A: I'm really hungry.
B: **I'll** make some sandwiches.

USE 2 "Will" to Express a Promise

- ❖ I **will** call you when I arrive.
- ❖ I promise I **will not** tell him about the surprise party.
- ❖ Don't worry, **I'll** be careful.



Simple future 3 –

Be Going To

Subject	Verb “to be”	GOING TO	Main verb	...
I / you / he / we / they ...	am / is / are	GOING TO	meet tell do	Jim tonight him the truth my homework

+ You **are going to** meet Jane tonight.

Nigel _____ confess.

We _____ do this because we don't want to.

- Mike is **not** going to leave Santander.

? **Are** you **going to** eat or not?

Simple future 4 –

Be Going To

USE 3: "Be going to" to Express a Plan

- ❖ I'm **going to** be an actor when I grow up.
- ❖ Michelle **is going to** travel to Europe next year.
- ❖ They **are going to** drive all the way to Alaska.

USE 4: "Will" or "Be Going to" to Express a Prediction

- The year 2222 **will be** a very interesting year.
- The year 2222 **is going to be** a very interesting year.

Simple future 5 – important!

No Future in Time Clauses!!!

When you **will arrive** tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Not Correct*

When you **arrive** tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

- You will **never** help him.
- Will you **ever** help him?
- You are **never** going to meet Jane.
- Are you **ever** going to meet Jane?



Future continuous

Will + be + verb...ing

- + He **will be waiting** for us.
- He **will not** be waiting for us.
- ? **Will** he **be waiting** for us?



USE: To emphasize an action or an event that will be in progress at some time in the future.

Other ways of expressing future

1. Present simple (future action is fixed (e.g. timetable))

The train leaves at 6.30.

2. Present continuous

(planned action in the near future)



I am studying for a test tonight, I can't come to a party.

- Future Simple Perfect

We will have worked at the school 25 years next week.

- Future Perfect Continuous

In the fall, I will have been studying here for 2 years.

GRAMMAR



Word order

Word order 1

Positive sentence: BASIC structure

Subject	Verb(s)	Object
I	speak	English

Positive sentence: ADVANCED structure

Subject	Verb(s)	Indirect object	Direct object	Place	Time
I	will tell	you	the story	at school	tomorrow

Negative sentence: ADVANCED structure

Subject	Verb(s)	Indirect object	Direct object	Place	Time
I	will NOT tell	you	the story	at school	tomorrow

Word order 2

Questions

Interrogative	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Other verb(s)	Indirect object	Direct object	Place	Time
What	would	you	like to tell	me?			
	Did	you	have		a party	in a flat	yesterday?
When	were	you				here?	

Exception: WHO, WHAT

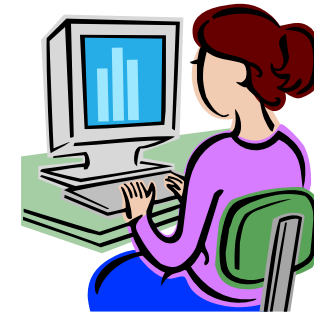
Interrogative	Verb(s)	Object
Who	asked	you?

Word order 3

Position of Adverbs

1. Adverb of Manner (e.g.: slowly, carefully, awfully)

Subject	Verb(s)	Adverb
He	drove	carefully



2. Adverb of Place (e.g. here, there, behind, above)

Subject	Verb(s)	Direct object	Adverb
I	stayed		there
I	left	her	there

Word order 4

Position of Adverbs



3. Adverb of Time (e.g.: recently, now, then, yesterday)

Time	Subject	Verb(s)	Indirect object	Direct object	Time
	I	will tell	you	the story	tomorrow
Tomorrow	I	will tell	you	the story	

4. Adverbs of Frequency (e.g.: always, never, seldom, usually)

Subject	Auxiliary/be	Adverb	Main verb	Object, place or time
I		often	dance	in the evenings
He	doesn't	always	play	tennis
We	are	usually		at home at the weekend
I	have	never	been	abroad

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Rewrite the sentences and put the adverbs in correctly.

We were in London. (last week) → We were in London **last week**.

He walks his dog. (rarely) → He **rarely** walks his dog.

She waited. (patiently) → She waited **patiently**.

My father goes fishing. (always) → My father **always** goes fishing.

Your bedroom is. (upstairs) → Your bedroom is **upstairs**.

We don't go skiing. (in summer) → We don't go skiing **in summer**.

Cats can hear. (well) → Cats can hear **well**.

I saw him. (there) → I saw him **there**.

The girl speaks English. (fluently) → The girl speaks English **fluently**.

I have seen that film. (never) / (before) → I have **never** seen that film **before**.

English language

A1

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English language

Revision and practice

English tenses

and

Preparation for the Final Test

Team
projects

- Into which categories can we divide English tenses?
- Name the basic 3 categories.
- How many English tenses do we know?

Present tenses

Present Simple Tense

I do

Present Continuous Tense

I am doing

Present Perfect Tense

I have done

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

I have been doing

Past tenses

Past Simple Tense

I did

Past Continuous Tense

I was doing

Past Perfect Tense

I had done

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

I had been doing

Future tenses

Future Simple Tense

I will do, I am going to

Future Continuous Tense

I will be doing

Other ways of expressing future

+

Future Perfect Tense

I will have done

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

I will have been doing

