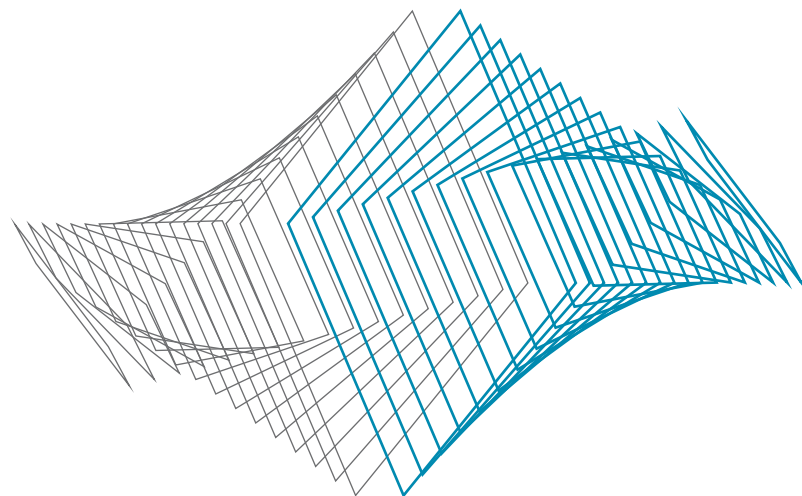


VYSOKÁ  
ŠKOLA  
EKONOMIE  
A MANAGEMENTU



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE

# A1

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# Požadavky

- účast min. 80 %
- výsledek v závěrečném testu min. 51%

# UNIT 1

# PRESENT TENSES

- PRESENT SIMPLE
- PRESENT CONTINUOUS

*In this chapter you will learn how to use different present tenses to talk about the present and future.*

*My brother is still a student. He usually gets up at 6.30. He has breakfast and then he gets dressed. He leaves home at 7.15 and he goes to school by bus. He has a lot of hobbies so he often comes home late. At the moment he is watching TV. He isn't studying although they are writing a test tomorrow. He isn't a very good student.*

- Look at the example highlighted in **blue**. Which person is it? Is it singular or plural? What is the infinitive? Find other examples in the text.
- Can you find a negative? Which auxiliary verb do you use in negatives and questions in present simple?

# PRESENT SIMPLE

- 3rd person singular **s**
  - *work > works*
  - *study > studies (y>i after a consonant)*
  - *finish > finishes (after sh, s, ch, x add es)*
  - *go > goes, do > does, have > has*
- Auxiliary verb **do/does** – used in negatives and questions
- Often used with adverbs of frequency.
- TB p 12 -13 / ex. 1-4

# Adverbs of frequency

- *always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb but after be.
  - *E.g. He usually gets up early. \* He is always late.*

*My brother is still a student. He usually **gets** up at 6.30. He has breakfast and then he gets dressed. He leaves home at 7.15 and he goes to school by bus. He has a lot of hobbies so he often comes home late. At the moment **he is watching** TV. He isn't studying although they are writing a test tomorrow. He isn't a very good student.*

- Look at the example highlighted in **red**. Which tense is it? Which auxiliary verb do we use? What is the form of the full verb?
- Can you find a negative? How do we form the negative?

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Aux. verb **TO BE – verb + ing** e.g. He is watching
  - cook > cooking
  - study > studying
  - live > living
  - run > running
- Negative – use not e.g. He is not watching.
- Question – use inversion e.g. Is he watching?
- TB p 13 -15 / ex. 6-9

# Question tags

- It isn't so bad, is it?
  - You like chocolate, don't you?
  - They are eating, aren't they?
  - She isn't coming, is she?
- 
- Use auxiliary verb (word order of the question).
  - Positive sentence has a negative question tag and negative sentence has a positive question tag.

# Use

- Which tense do we use for HABITS and ROUTINES?
- Which tense do we use for ACTIONS HAPPENING NOW?
- TB p 15 -17 / ex. 11- 13, Translate 1

# State verbs

- *like, love, hate, prefer, understand, believe, remember, want, need, know, belong, have (possess) etc.*
- state verbs are not usually used in continuous tenses

# Summary of uses



## Present simple

- habits and routines
- permanent situations or facts  
E.g. He lives in London.
- timetables and schedules  
E.g. The bus leaves at eight.

## Present continuous

- actions happening now
- temporary situations  
E.g. He is staying in London for a month.
- arrangements in the future  
E.g. We are leaving tomorrow.
- describing annoying behaviour  
E.g. He is always calling me at midnight.

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# SOME x ANY x NO

- There are some chairs.
- Are there any chairs?
- There aren't any chairs. / There are no chairs.

- Look at the examples? Match:

some	positive sentences
any	negative sentences
no	questions

# Use some, any, no

- SOME – positive sentences
- ANY – questions, negative sentences (verb is negative)
- NO – negative sentences (verb is positive)

+ BODY , + THING, + ONE, + WHERE

- TB p 17 / ex. 14 - 15

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# UNIT 2

# PAST TENSES

- PAST SIMPLE
- PAST CONTINUOUS

*In this chapter you will learn how to use different past tenses to talk about the past experience.*

*When I **was** 17 I **went** on holiday with my parents to Spain. My parents **rented** a house near the beach. The weather was great. When we **arrived** to the beach, the sun was shining and people were swimming and sunbathing. Everybody was having a great time. But I was a teenager and I didn't want to be on holiday with my parents. I **wanted** to be with my friends. I was angry and I didn't smile once in ten days.*

- What are the infinitives of the **blue** verbs? Are these verbs regular or irregular?
- Can you find a negative? Which auxiliary verb do you use in negatives and questions in past simple?

# PAST SIMPLE

## Verb TO BE

	+	-	?
I/ HE/SHE/IT	WAS	WAS NOT (WASN`T)	WAS I/HE/SHE/IT
WE/THEY/YOU	WERE	WERE NOT (WEREN`T)	WERE WE/THEY/YOU

## Other verbs

	+	-	?
I/WE/THEY/YOU/ HE/SHE/IT	WORKED	DID NOT (DIDN`T) WORK	DID YOU WORK

# PAST SIMPLE

- Regular verbs **+ED**
  - *work > worked*
  - *like > liked (add only d if verb finishes in e )*
  - *study > studied (y>i after a consonant)*
  - *stop > stopped (consonant-vowel- consonant, double the final consonant)*
- Irregular verbs (go > went, do > did, have > had, see > saw etc.)
- TB p 24 -26 / ex. 1-8

*When I was 17 I went on holiday with my parents to Spain. My parents rented a house near the beach. The weather was great. When we arrived to the beach, the sun **was shining** and people were swimming and sunbathing. Everybody was having a great time. But I was a teenager and I didn't want to be on holiday with my parents. I wanted to be with my friends. I was angry and I didn't smile once in ten days.*

- Look at the example highlighted in red. Which tense is it? Which auxiliary verb do we use? What is the form of the full verb?
- Can you find another example in the text?

# PAST CONTINUOUS

	+	-	?
I/ HE/SHE/IT	WAS WORKING	WAS NOT (WASN'T) WORKING	WAS HE WORKING
WE/THEY/YOU	WERE WORKING	WERE NOT (WEREN'T) WORKING	WERE YOU WORKING

- TB p 26 -27 / ex. 9-11

# Use

- Which tense do we use for COMPLETED ACTION IN THE PAST?
- Which tense do we use for ACTION IN PROGRESS?
- TB p 27 -28 / ex. 9- 14, Translate

# Summary of uses



## Past simple

- completed action in the past
- one thing happened after another

E.g. When she arrived, we had dinner. (She arrived and then we had dinner)

## Past continuous

- action in progress
- one thing happened in the middle of something else

E.g. When she arrived, we were having dinner. (We had already started before she arrived)

# -ING FORM x INFINITIVE

- verbs followed by –ing form : *admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, fancy, imagine, keep, mind, suggest, put off, give up etc.*
- verbs followed by infinitive : *decide, hope, order, want, expect, fail, refuse, advise, would like, pretend, seem, promise etc.*
- TB p 29-30 / ex. 15 - 19

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# UNIT 3

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSES

- PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE
- PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

*In this chapter you will learn how to use present perfect tenses.*

*Jane was working as a shop assistant for five years. Then she went on holiday to Borneo. It was a working holiday, where she could study apes in the wild. She has always been interested in animals. After the holiday she decided to go back to university and study biology. Four years later she finished her studies. For the last two years Jane has been working at a centre which looks after apes. She **has** already **rescued** many apes from laboratories and circuses. She works long hours and the salary isn't very high but she likes her job. She feels that she has been doing something important in her life since she started working there.*

- Look at the **blue** example? Which tense is it? What is the auxiliary verb and what is the form of the full verb? Find one more example in the text.
- How do you form a negative and a question?

# PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

- **have/has – past participle (3rd form)**
- Past participle (PP)
  - 1) regular +ED
  - 2) irregular (go > gone, do > done, have > had, see > seen etc.)
- TB p 36 - 38 / ex. 1-7

- Find examples of the past simple tense in the text. Compare the two tenses.
- Which tense refers to a specific moment in the past?
- Which tense refers to the situation which started in the past and continues to the present?

- **Present perfect simple**

- action started in the past and continues to the present

E.g. I have lived in London for 4 years. (I still live there.)

- action happened in the past and we can see the result in the present

E.g. I have broken my arm. (It is broken.)

- **Past simple**

- completed action in the past

E.g. I lived in London for 4 years, then I moved to Oxford. (I don't live in London anymore.)

E.g. I broke my arm yesterday.

*Jane was working as a shop assistant for five years. Then she went on holiday to Borneo. It was a working holiday, where she could study apes in the wild. She has always been interested in animals. After the holiday she decided to go back to university and study biology. Four years later she finished her studies. For the last two years Jane **has been working** at a centre which looks after apes. She has already rescued many apes from laboratories and circuses. She works long hours and the salary isn't very high but she likes her job. She feels that she has been doing something important in her life since she started working there.*

- Look at the example highlighted in red. Which tense is it? How do we form it?
- Can you find another example in the text?



# Use

- Which tense stresses A RESULT?
- Which tense stresses AN ACTION?
- TB p 40 - 41 / ex. 13 - 15, Translate

## Present perfect simple

- stresses a result  
E.g. I have already read all his books.  
(I know what the books are about.)

## Present perfect continuous

- stresses an action  
E.g. I have been reading for two hours.  
(I am still reading.)

# ARTICLES

**A/AN** - singular countable nouns (mentioned for the first time)

**THE** – previously mentioned things, things that are unique  
- plural mountain ranges, island groups, countries whose name includes a common noun (the Czech Republic), oceans, seas, rivers, deserts, hotels, cinemas, theatres, newspapers, national groups

**NO ARTICLE** – continents, countries, mountains, lakes, villages, towns, cities, streets, magazines

- TB p 42 / ex. 16,17

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# UNIT 4

# PAST PERFECT TENSES

- PAST PERFECT SIMPLE
- PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

*In this chapter you will learn how to use past perfect tenses.*

*I had a really bad week. I was looking for my mobile on Monday but I couldn't find it anywhere. Then I realized that **I had seen** it half an hour before. I remembered that I had been writing a text message. Finally I found out that I had left it in my trouser pocket and I had put my trousers in the washing machine.*

- Look at the **blue** example? Which tense is it? What is the auxiliary verb and what is the form of the full verb? Find more examples in the text.
- How do you form a negative and a question?

# PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

- **had – past participle (3rd form)**

+ I had done

- I hadn't done

? Had you done

- TB p 48 - 50 / ex. 1-5

I found out that I had left it in my trouser pocket.

- Look at this sentence. What happened first?

## Past perfect simple

- the event happened before some moment in the past

When we arrived at the party, Tom had already left.  
(Tom wasn't there when we arrived)

Compare with:

When we arrived at the party, Tom was leaving. (Tom was there but he was about to leave)

When we arrived at the party, Tom left. (Tom left after we arrived)

*I had a really bad week. I was looking for my mobile on Monday but I couldn't find it anywhere. Then I realized that I had seen it half an hour before. I remembered that **I had been writing** a text message. Finally I found out that I had left it in my trouser pocket and I had put my trousers in the washing machine.*

- Look at the example highlighted in red. Which tense is it? How do we form it?
- Can you form a question and a negative?

# PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- **had - been – verb+ing**

+ I had been doing

- I hadn't been doing

? Had you been doing

- TB p 50 – 51 / ex. 6-9

## Use of past perfect continuous

- action which was happening before something else happened.

E.g. We had been playing tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain.

- TB p 51 - 52 / ex. 10, Translate

# PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

**IN** – months, years, seasons, parts of a day

**ON** – days, dates

**AT** – time of a day (11.45, midnight),  
festival periods (Christmas)

- TB p 52 / ex. 11

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# UNIT 5

# EXPRESSING FUTURE

- will
- going to
- present continuous tense
- future continuous tense
- future perfect tense

*In this chapter you will learn how to speak about future.*

*Michael has just arrived to London from Toronto.*

*"Why are you here?"*

*"I'm going to see my father. It's his eightieth birthday. We're going to have a big party and I'm going to meet my whole family – all my aunts, uncles and cousins and as well my little nephew, who was born just three months ago."*

*"Are you going to stay for long?"*

*"No, **I am leaving on Saturday**. I have to go back to work."*

*"Are you going to visit him again soon?"*

*"I don't know. It's too expensive to visit very often. But I promise I'll try to come as soon as possible."*

- 1) How do we express promises in English? Find an example in the text. How do we form a question and a negative?
- 2) How do we express plans in English? How do we form a question? Find examples in the text.
- 3) Look at the **green** example. Which tense is it? We can use it for expressing future as well. When?

# WILL

- **will – base**

- + I will do
  - I won't do
  - ? Will you do

- **use:** promises, suggestions, offers, instant decisions, predictions

- TB p 60 / ex. 1

# GOING TO

- **to be – going to – base**

- + I am going to do

- I am not going to do

- ? Are you going to do

- **use:** plans, predictions (based on some evidence)

- TB p 60 / ex. 2-3

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- **use:** future arrangements

# PRESENT SIMPLE

- **use:** schedules e.g. Our train arrives at 8.

# FUTURE CONTINUOUS

- **will – be – verb-ing**

+ I will be doing

- I won't be doing

? Will you be doing

- **use:** action in progress in the future  
e.g. At 9 I will be watching TV.

- TB p 61 / ex. 4

# FUTURE PERFECT

- **will – have – PP**
  - + I will have done
  - I won't have done
  - ? Will you have done
- **use:** something will be completed before a time in the future  
e.g. The film will have started by the time we get to the cinema.
- TB p 61-2 / ex. 4-7, translate

