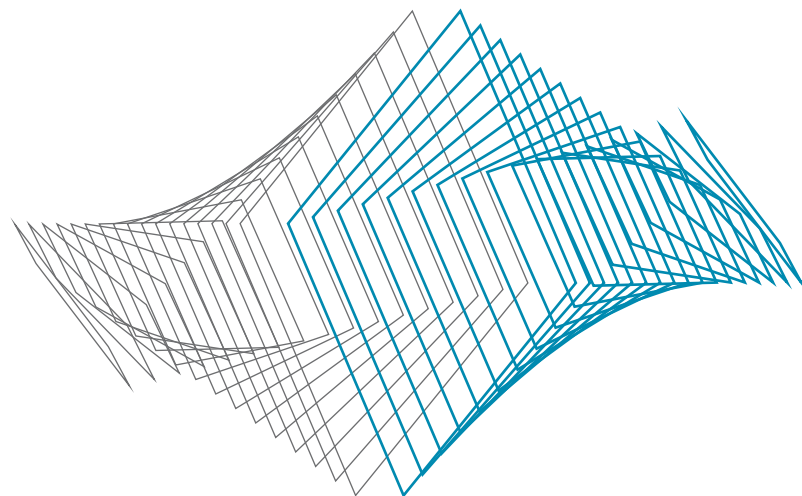


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English language A0

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English sentence

Word order of an English sentence:

Subject verb object adverb

Peter read the book last year.

Verb „to be“

I	am	am not
You	are	aren't
He/she/it	is	isn't
We	are	aren't
They	are	aren't

Is he ill?

Yes, he is.

No he isn't.

Present simple

- Permanent, repeated action in present
 - I **work** as a teacher.
 - **Do** you **work** as a teacher?
 - I **don't work** as a teacher.

 - He **goes** swimming every week.
 - **Does** he **go** swimming every week?
 - He **doesn't go** swimming every week.

Present continuous

- Temporary action or action in progress
 - I **am reading** an interesting book.
 - **Are** you **reading** any interesting book.
 - I **am not reading** any interesting book.

 - He **is listening** to the radio now.
 - **Is** he **listening** to the radio now?
 - He **isn't listening** to the radio now.

Examples

- I play golf.
- She doesn't eat meat.
- Do you read a lot?
- They have a car.
- I am not playing at the moment.
- She isn't eating anything now.
- Are you reading anything interesting these days?
- They are having lunch.

Verb „to be“ in past

I	was	wasn't
You	were	weren't
He/she/it	was	wasn't
We	were	weren't
They	were	weren't

Was he ill?

Yes, he was.

No, he wasn't

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Past simple

- Forms of past simple tense

regular

work**ed**

live**d**

studie**d**

stoppe**d**

Irregular

go – **went**

see – **saw**

feel – **felt**

meet - **met**

Past simple

- Finished action in past (we know when)
 - I **lived** in New York two years ago.
 - **Did** you **live** in New York two years ago?
 - I **didn't live** in New York two years ago.

 - They **saw** your sister yesterday.
 - **Did** they **see** your sister yesterday?
 - They **didn't see** your sister yesterday.

Past continuous

- Action in past in progress (circumstance)
 - I **was** **eating** when he came.
 - **Were** you **eating** when he came?
 - I **wasn't** **eating** when he came.

 - She **was** **working** while I **was** **sleeping**.
 - **Was** she **working** while you **were** **sleeping**?
 - She **wasn't** **working** while I **was** **sleeping**.

Examples

- I read the book a year ago.
- She didn't drink her beer.
- He hit me.
- Did you eat your lunch?
- I was reading the book yesterday.
- She wasn't drinking her beer when she was in the pub.
- He was hitting me.
- Were you eating when he phoned you?

Present perfect simple

- Past, completed action with a result in present

I **have** already **read** the book.

Have you **read** the book yet?

I **haven't** **read** the book yet.

He **has** **been** to China three times.

Has he ever **been** to China?

He **hasn't** **been** to China.

Present perfect continuous

- Action started in past and still in progress, or continuous, recent activity

I **have been reading** the book since Monday.

Have you **been reading** the book since Monday.

I **have not been reading** the book since Monday.

He **has been running**. He is out of breath.

Has he **been running**? He is out of breath.

He **hasn't been running**. He isn't out of breath.

Examples

- I have read the book.
It is fantastic!
- She has written two novels.
- He has eaten the whole chocolate.
There is no more left.
- I have been reading the book for two weeks.
- She has been writing her last novel since last year.
- He has been eating the chocolate! It is half empty!

Time expressions



Past tenses

Last (year, month...)

Ago (two days ago...)

In (spring, June, 2011..)

On (Monday, 25th of May...)

When something happened (event in past)

Present perfect tenses

Never/ever

Yet/already

Just

Since (since Monday)

For (for two days, for ages...)

Recently, lately

Past perfect simple

- Action happening before another event in past

I **had lived** in New York before I moved here.

Had you **lived** in New York before you moved here?

I **hadn't lived** in New York before I moved here.

They left as soon as they **had finished**

Did they leave as soon as they **had finished**?

They didn't leave until they **had finished**.

Past perfect continuous

- Continuous activity happening before another event in past

I **had been eating** before he came.

Had you been **eating** when he came?

I **hadn't been eating** when he came.

She **had been working** until he came.

Had she **been working** until he came?

She **hadn't been working** until he came..

Examples

- Before I saw the film I had read the book.
- I had been reading the book before I saw the film.
- She didn't talk to him until he had apologized.
- Before he came I had been talking on the phone.

Difference in meaning

- When I came to the party
 1. everybody **left**.
 2. everybody **was leaving**.
 3. everybody **had left**.
 - I saw them leaving. (2)
 - I didn't meet anybody.(3)
 - I came and then they left.(1)

Present continuous expressing future

- Arranged future (items in a diary)

I **am having** dinner with my sister **tomorrow at six**.

Are you **having** dinner with your sister **tomorrow at six**?

I **am not having** dinner with my sister **tomorrow at six**.

He **is playing** football with his team **this Sunday**.

Is he **playing** football with his team **this Sunday**?

He **isn't playing** football with his team **this Sunday**.

To be going to

- Plan, intention, prediction of near future

I **am going to buy** a new car.

Are you going to buy a new car?

I **am not going to buy** a new car.

She **is going to make** a cake..

Is she going to make a cake?

She **is not going to make** a cake..

Future simple

- Prediction, promise, immediate decision, requests.

I **will** **study** French.

Will you **study** French?

I **won't** **study** French.

He **will** **write** back. (He promised it).

Will he **write** back?

He **won't** **write** back.

Examples

- I am going to study Japanese. I have already thought about it.
- It is going to rain. Look at the clouds.
- I am going to miss you.
- I will study Japanese. I have just decided.
- This political party will win the election.
- I will call tomorrow. I promise.

Questions

- English questions have a fixed order:

auxiliary	subject	main verb	object/other
Did	you	meet	Peter?
Are	you	listening	to music?

Qword	Auxiliary	subject	main verb	object/other
Where	do	you	live	now?
When	will	he	come	back?

Present simple and past simple

- In present simple and past simple we need the auxiliary „do, does, did“

How often do you go swimming?

When did you see Peter?

How much does it cost?

Did you go out yesterday?

Subject question

- Subject questions begin with „What“ or „Who“ and they do not have the auxiliary „do, does, did“. They ask about subject of the sentence.

Somebody stole my car.

Something happened.

Somebody lives here.

Who stole your car?

What happened?

Who lives here?

Examples

- Who did you see?
- Who saw you?
- Who did you talk to?
- Who talked to you?
- How did you do it?
- Who did it?
- Who does he come with?
- Who comes with him?

Reported speech

- When transforming sentences we have to change:
 - Pronouns
 - Tenses (backshift)
 - Adverbs of time and place

Change of tenses

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple	Past simple
„I speak English.“	She said she spoke English.
Present continuous	Past continuous
„I am learning English.“	She said she was learning English.
Past tenses	Past perfect tenses
„I saw him yesterday.“	She said she had seen him the day before.
Present perfect tenses	Past perfect tenses
„I´ve never been here.“	She said she´d never been there.
Future tenses (will)	Would
„I´ll call you tomorrow.“	She said she would call me the next day.

Reported questions

- When transforming a question you also have to change the word order into indirect questions (affirmative sentence).
- e.g. „*Do you like ice-cream?*“ *She asked if I liked ice-cream.*
- „*What is your favourite film?*“ *He wanted to know what my favourite film was.*

Examples

„Peter is at home.“ she said.

She said (that) Peter was at home.

„I will study French.“ Jane told him.

Jane told him () she would study French.

Have you met Mr. Smith? He wanted to know.

He wanted to know if I had met Mr. Smith.

Zero conditional

Zero conditional - expressing permanently valid situation

- e.g. *If you **don't wear** sunscreen, you **get** sunburnt.*

First conditional

First/future conditional – speculation about a future situation

- e.g. *If it **rains** tomorrow, we **will stay** at home.*

Second conditional

Second/unreal conditional – speculation about a hypothetical situation

- e.g. *If I **were** you, I **would tell** him the truth.*

Examples

0. If you drop an egg, it breaks.
1. If I meet Peter next week, I will tell him you called.
2. What would you do if you saw a ghost?

Modals

- Can, could, may, might, must, shall, should
- Do not take „s“ in the third person
- Can be used only in present
- Do not use auxiliary verbs

+	-	substitute
can	cannot/can't	be able to
May	may not/mustn't	be allowed to
Must	don't have to/needn't	have to

Examples

I **must** lose weight.

She **can't** swim.

May I open the window?

+ I **must** wear a uniform.

- I **don't have** to wear a uniform.

➤ I **had to** wear a uniform.

Passive voice

- Form of passive voice:

subject

My car

to be

was

participle

repaired

- We use the passive when we don't know the subject or it is not important.

Examples

- Somebody stole my car.
- My car was stolen.
- They have built a new hospital.
- A new hospital has been built.
- The boss will fire him.
- He will be fired.

Articles

Indefinite article „a“ „an“

- Used only with singular, countable nouns
- Used when the noun is not specified, mentioned first time
- I have **a** car.

Definite article „the“

- Used with singular, plural, countable, uncountable nouns.
- Used when the noun is unique, specified, known
- **The** car is black.

Examples

- We stayed in a hotel near the river.
- We stayed in the hotel near the river.
- Ask a women over there.
- Ask the woman over there.
- To be a teacher is very difficult.
- The teacher gave us very difficult homework.

Countability

Countable nouns can be used in singular and plural and with indefinite and definite article

- e.g. *A student, two chairs, bonds, a card*

Uncountable nouns must be used only in singular and they cannot be used with indefinite article (a, an), or a numeral (two, three).

e.g. *milk, money, information, honey, time, advice*

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted themselves, we need to use some units of measurements, or containers

- e.g. *A bottle of milk, one jar of honey, one hour (time), two dollars (money), a loaf of bread*

Some, any, no

Some - before plural, uncountable nouns, similar meaning as „a“.

Any, no - questions and negative sentences

- There are **some** people in the street.
- Are there **any** people in the street?
- There **aren't any** people in the street.
- There **are no** people in the street.

