

VY_22_INOVACE_F_ZR_2.SADA_12

- **Název klíčové aktivity:** II/2 Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky směřující k rozvoji výuky cizích jazyků
- **Označení v TK:** EU-II/2F-ZR-2.sada-č.12
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- **Datum vytvoření:** leden 2013
- **Název DUM:** Přítomný čas
- **Vzdělávací oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Vyučovací předmět:** Anglický jazyk
- **Ročník:** 9.
- **Druh učebního materiálu:** prezentace
- **Klíčová slova:** přítomný čas prostý, přítomný čas průběhový, forma, použití, stavová slovesa, rozdíly
- **Anotace:** Prezentace je částečně opakováním a částečně rozšířením učiva o přítomném čase prostém a průběhovém. Žáci si zopakují srovnání obou časů, jejich formu a použití a dále se dozvídají o slovesech, která většinou tvoří průběhový čas. Získané poznatky pak dále aplikují na konkrétních cvičeních, kde musí rozlišit, který čas v jednotlivých větách použijí.



Present Simple and Continuous

Revision – form, spelling



Present Simple

- 3rd person singular: infinitive + 's'
I play
you play
he / she / it plays
we play
they play
- *Modal verbs (CAN, MUST, SHOULD)* - don't add -s
Example: he must, she should
- After *O, CH, SH* or *S* – add *es*.
Example: go- he goes, watch- she watches
- After a CONSONANT – the final consonant *Y* becomes *IE*.
(BUT: not after a vowel)
Example: tri- he tries
BUT: stay - he stays

Present Continuous

- 'to be' and verb + ing
I AM cooking
you ARE cooking
he/she/it IS cooking
we ARE cooking
they ARE cooking
- Silent *e* is omitted.
Example: come - coming
BUT: agree – agreeing
- After a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled.
Example: swim – swimming
- *IE* ending becomes *Y*.
Example: lie - lying

Use



Present Simple

- **repeating actions (often, never, always)**
- John goes to the cinema every weekend.
- **actions happening one after another in present**
- After I get up, I clean my teeth, then I have breakfast and go to school.
- **Adverbs of frequency** – always, every ..., often, normally, usually, sometimes, seldom, always, never, first, then
- Some verbs are usually only used in Simple Present:
be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want, believe, understand, prefer, hate, want, need
- **Timetable, schedule, daily routine**
School starts at 8 a.m. Pat works in the library.

Present Continuous

- **right now**
- Listen! The train is coming.
- **actions happening at the same time in present**
- We are sitting on the bench and talking to each other.
- at the moment, at this moment, today, now, right now, Listen!, Look!
- **Describing pictures, photos**
- **Planned actions that are going to happen in the near future**
I'm going out with Luke tonight.
- **Limited period of time**
Phil is helping in the hospital this week.

Present Simple - verbs



These verbs are usually used in present simple (they don't add – ing):

- **State (stav):** be, cost, fit, mean, suit
- Example: These trousers doesn't fit me.
- **Possession (vlastnictví):** belong, have
- Example: We have many friends in Scotland.
- **Senses (smysly):** feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch
- Example: I hear someone laughing.
- **Feelings (pocity):** hate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish
- Example: I hope one day all the people will live in peace.
- **Brain operations (mozkové pochody):** believe, know, think, understand
- Example: I don't understand him at all.
- **Verbs for direct speech (slovesa uvozující přímou řeč):** answer, ask, reply, say
- Example: "Don't lie to me," she says.

Test your knowledge



- **Write the ing-form of the following verbs:**

SLEEP –
SLEEPING
CRY –
CRYING
CUT –
CUTTING
MOVE –
MOVING
DIE –
DYING

- **Write the 3rd person singular of these verbs (Present Simple).**

GO –
he GOES
FRY –
she FRIES
STAY –
she STAYS
WASH –
he WASHES
MUST-
she MUST

Use the correct tense in each sentence:



- Liz (work) in the supermarket this week.
- IS WORKING
- Our dad usually (take) us to school by car.
But today, we (go) by bus.
- TAKES, ARE GOING
- Look! The man (steal) the ring.
- IS STEALING
- Lily (sleep) at our house tonight.
- IS SLEEPING
- The train never (arrive) on time.
- ARRIVES

Make negatives or questions in Present Simple or Continuous:



- Peter (not / go skiing) to the Alps every winter.
- Peter doesn't go skiing to the Alps every winter.
- We (not / spend) this evening at that party.
- We aren't spending this evening at that party.
- Pat and Bill (not / come) from Australia tomorrow.
- Pat and Bill aren't coming from Australia tomorrow.
- Molly (love) Tim?
- Does Molly love Tim?
- Steve (not / work) as a judge.
- Steve doesn't work as a judge.
- The movie (not / finish) at 10 p.m.
- The movie doesn't finish at 10 p.m.
- Who (cook) lunch today?
- Who is cooking lunch today?

Complete the sentences – use Present Simple or Continuous



- Sue (want) to go home after dinner.
- WANTS
- We (do) a language course in France this summer.
- ARE DOING
- George (stay) in Brisbane for two weeks and he (must) work there very hard to earn some money.
- IS STAYING, MUST
- The bus (leave) exactly at quarter to ten.
- LEAVES
- I (invite) some friends for dinner tonight.
- AM INVITING
- In the photo, we (swim) in the Caribbean Sea.
- ARE SWIMMING
- I (not understand) what you (try) to tell me.
- DON'T UNDERSTAND, ARE TRYING