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1. **Přítomný čas prostý**

1. **Obecné pravdy**
   
   *Po létu následuje podzim.*

2. **Odkaz do budoucnosti, obzvlášť časový plán**
   
   *Vlak odjíždí ve tři.*

3. **Návyky, rutina**
   
   *Hostům obvykle nabízíme šálek kávy.*
   
   *Obvykle vstávám v sedm hodin.*

4. **Trvalé stavy**
   
   *Bydlím v Plzni.*

   **Nezapomeňte, že po: he / she / it přidáváme -s I drink ale he drinks**

Pravopis:

- Když slovesa končí na: *s / ss / sh / ch / x* (sykavky), používáme koncovku *-es*:
  
  *I wash ale he washes.*

- Když sloveso končí na souhlásku + *-y* ➔ *-y* se před koncovkou *-s* mění na *-ie*
  
  *I hurry ale he hurries.*

- Jestliže před *-y* je samohláska ➔ *-y* se nemění.
  
  *He hurries ale he enjoys.*

**Poznámka:** I do / he does

   I go / he goes

Tvořte tvary 3. os. j. č.:

| forget  | drive  | fry  |
| express | play   | search |
| say     | cry    | try  |
| miss    | watch  | wash |
| study   | fly    | apply |
| buy     | pray   | cause |
| tidy    | pass   | go   |

**Pro vytvoření otázek používáme do / does + inf.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>they</th>
<th>speak?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Present Simple**

1. **Permanent truths**

   *Autumn follows summer.*

2. **Future reference, esp. for timetables**

   *The train leaves at three o’clock.*

3. **Customs and habits, routines**

   *We usually offer a cup of coffee to the guests.*
   *I usually get up at seven o’clock.*

4. **Permanent situations**

   *I live in Plzeň.*

- **Remember that we say:** he / she / it + *s*  
  *I drink* but *he drinks.*

**Spelling:**

- When the verbs end in: *s / ss / sh / ch / x* (fricatives) we use ending *-es:*
  
  *I wash* but *he washes.*

- If a verb ends in a consonant + *-y* ➔ *-y* changes to *-ie* before ending *-s*
  
  *I hurry* but *he hurries.*

- If a verb ends in a vowel ➔ *-y* doesn’t change.
  
  *He hurries* but *he enjoys.*

- **Note:** I do / he does  
  
  I go / he goes

**Forms of the 3rd person in singular:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He forgets</th>
<th>He drives</th>
<th>He fries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He expresses</td>
<td>He plays</td>
<td>He searches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He says</td>
<td>He cries</td>
<td>He tries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He misses</td>
<td>He watches</td>
<td>He washes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He studies</td>
<td>He flies</td>
<td>He applies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He buys</td>
<td>He prays</td>
<td>He causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He tidies</td>
<td>He passes</td>
<td>He goes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **We use** do / does + inf. to make questions

```
Do  I       you     we      they
Does he     she     it
          speak?
```
Pro vytvoření záporů používáme don’t / doesn’t + inf.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>they</th>
<th>don’t</th>
<th>speak.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td>doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Přeložte:
1. Každé ráno se sprchuji.
2. Umývá si vlasy dvakrát týdně.
3. Jak často čte noviny?
4. Kde bydlí?
5. Řeku Amazonka se vlévá do Atlantického oceánu.
6. Máme dost sklenic, další nepotřebujeme.
8. Londýn leží na řece Temži.
10. Mám raději čaj než kávu.

Příslovce času (od 100 % času do 0 % času)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100 %</th>
<th>always (vždy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>↑</td>
<td>usually (obvykle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>often (často)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sometimes (někdy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seldom (málokdy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rarely (vzácně)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hardly ever (skoro nikdy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>never (nikdy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Příslovce času dáváme před hlavní sloveso  
(mezi podmět a sloveso) a po slovese být a pomocných slovesech.

They do not often go to the ZOO.  
I never eat breakfast.  
She is always pretty.  

He usually drives to school.  
Do you often eat fish for dinner?  
She hardly ever eats sweets.
We use *don’t / doesn’t + inf.* to make negative sentences.

I  you  we  they  |  don’t  
he  she  it  |  doesn’t 
speak.

Translate:
1. I have a shower every morning.
2. She washes her hair twice a week.
3. How often does he read a newspaper?
4. Where do they live?
5. The river Amazone flows into the Atlantic ocean.
6. We have got enough glasses, we don’t need any more.
7. I hate telephone answering machines. I don’t like talking to them.
8. London lies on the river Thames.
9. She washes dishes after dinner.
10. I prefer tea to coffee.

Frequency adverbs (from 100 % of the time to 0 % of the time)

100 %  |  always
↑
usually
often
sometimes
seldom
rarely
hardly ever
0 %  |  never

We put frequency adverbs before the main verb
(between the subject and the simple present verb) or after verb to be and auxiliary verbs.

- *They do not often go to the ZOO.*
- *I never eat breakfast.*
- *She is always pretty.*
- *He usually drives to school.*
- *Do you often eat fish for dinner?*
- *She hardly ever eats sweets.*