### PROSÍM PREPÍŠTE SI TO-ZOPAKUJETE SI TO

V angličtine rozlišujeme dva členy:

1. NEURČITÝ ČLÉN – A/AN (INDEFINITE ARTICLES)

2. URČITÝ ČLEN – THE (DEFINITE ARTICLE)

V zásade platí, že neurčitý člen sa používa, keď odkazujeme na všeobecné veci (osoby...atď), ktoré nie sú bližšie špecifikované a určitý člen používame, keď hovoríme o veciach, ktoré už sú nejakým spôsobom konkretizované.

### 1a. NEURČITÝ ČLEN A POUŽÍVAME:

■ Pred <u>počítateľným podstatným menom</u> v jednotnom čísle, ktoré začína na <u>spoluhlásku</u>, alebo ak sa prvé písmeno vyslovuje spoluhláskou:

Mike is a student.

John's father is a doctor.

We don't have a car.

Britain is a Eurosceptic country. (prvé písmenko sa vyslovuje spoluhláskou)

There is a University campus over there. (prvé písmenko sa vyslovuje spoluhláskou)

Pred <u>prídavným menom</u>, ktoré popisuje podstatné meno a začína na <u>spoluhlásku</u>, alebo ak sa prvé písmeno vyslovuje <u>spoluhláskou</u>:

Jane is a nice girl.

You have a lovely shirt.

Tou have a lovely shirt.

Peter is wearing a new pair of jeans.

Ernest Hemingway was a unique writer. (prvé písmenko sa vyslovuje spoluhláskou)

### 1b. NEURČITÝ ČLEN AN POUŽÍVAME:

 Pred <u>počítateľným podstatným menom</u> v jednotnom čísle, ktoré začína na <u>samohlásku</u>, alebo ak sa prvé písmeno vyslovuje samohláskou:

Do you have an umbrella?

Tiger is an animal.

We are walking in an orchard.

Patrick was here an hour ago. (prvé písmenko sa vyslovuje samohláskou)

Pred <u>prídavným menom</u>, ktoré popisuje podstatné meno a začína na <u>samohlásku</u>, alebo ak sa prvé písmeno vyslovuje samohláskou:

Josh is an extraordinary student.

I have an orange t-shirt.

Suzie is an attractive young lady.

Mike has an outstanding score on his school test.

Mr. Smith is an honest old man. (prvé písmenko sa vyslovuje samohláskou)

### ! NEURČITÝ ČLEN NEPOUŽÍVAME PŘED PODSTATNÝMI MENAMI V MNOŽNOM ČÍSLE.

#### Príklad:

We visited <u>a friends</u> in Prague. – nesprávne

We visited <u>friends</u> in Prague. – správne

### 2. URČITÝ ČLEN THE POUŽÍVAME:

Keď hovoríme o niečom, čo je unikátne, jedinečné:

London is the capital of the United Kingdom.

After several days we reached the Arctic Circle.

The sun is shining.

The moon rotates around the Earth.

Ak hovoríme o niečom a predpokladáme, že poslucháč to pozná, alebo čo sme už v predchádzajúcej vete spomenuli. Čiže, keď vieme, že hovoríme o tej istej veci alebo osobe:

I have a car. The car is really fast.

We are waiting for the train. Look, **the train** is finally coming.

Have you seen the man I told you about yesterday?

V superlatíve, t.j v treťom stupni pri stupňovaní prídavných mien:

Mel is the tallest boy in his class.

What is the highest mountain on Earth?

Russia is the largest country in the world.

Jane is **the most beautiful** woman I know.

Rick was the youngest player in our team.

# <u>OPÍŠTE SI ICH A VYTVORTE NEJAKE</u> JEDNODUCHÉ VETY

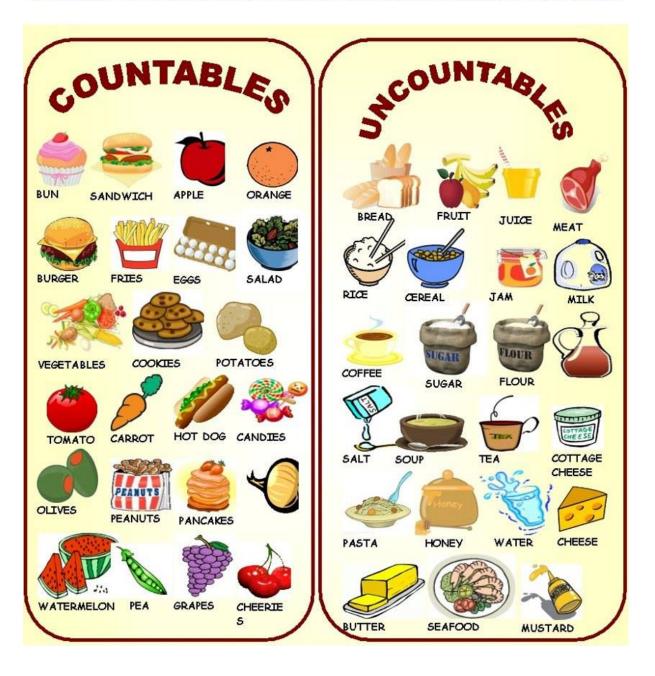
```
/////// always (ólwejz) VŽDY
///// usually (južvely) ZVYČAJNE
//// often (ófn/óftn) ČASTO
       sometimes (samtaimz) NIEKEDY
//
       hardly ever (hárdly evr) TAKMER NIKDY
      never (nevr) NIKDY
<u>Present simple(past) + adverbs of frequency</u>
*všetky slovedsá okrem "to be"-príslovka PRED
<u>slovesom</u>
Podmet+príslovka+sloveso+ostatné vetné členy
Examples:
 1. 2. 3. 4.
- I always have breakfast.
   1. 2. 3. 4.
- They usually finish work at seven o'clock.
- We often eat in the restaurants.
  - She sometimes watches TV in the evening.
  - He never eats meat.
*sloveso,, to be "-príslovka ZA slovesom
1. 2. 3. 4.
-I am always late.
```

## V TOMTO PRACOVNOM LISTE SI ZOPAKUJETE MESIACE,DNI AJ RADOVÉ ČÍSLOVKY

1. Write the day!		
1. Today is	5. Yesterday it was	
2. Tomorrow it will be	6. The day after Sunday is	
3. The day after tomorrow is	7. The day before Thursday is	
4. The day before yesterday was	8. We have English on	
2. Write the month!		
1. Christmas is in	6. The second month of the year is	
2. New Year's Day is in	7. The third month of the year is	
3. Halloween is in	8. The month after August is	
4. My birthday is in	9. The month before December is	
5. Summer holidays are in	10. We celebrate St. Valentine's Day in	
and		
3. Write the ordinal number !		
1. Wednesday is the day	of the week.	
2. « A » is the letter in t	he alphabet.	
3. August is the month of	of the year.	
3. « Two » is the number	er.	
4. April is the month of the year.		
5. Friday is the		
<b>4. Write the dates!</b> e.g. : <u>15/7 – the fifteen</u>	nth of July	
1. your birthday		
2. Christmas Eve		
3. Earth Day		
4. New Year's Eve		
5. the first day of summer holiday		
6. the last day in April		
7. St. Valentine's Day		

8. your best friend's birthday			
o. your oest friend s on that			

## **Food: Countable and Uncountable Nouns**



### Ďalší pracovný list, ktorý ti pomôže pri opakovaní



## Was -Were - Did - Didn't.



### Turn into the negative form.

- 1-My friends were at the cinema last weekend.
- 2-It was very cold yesterday.
- 3-The cats were in the garden.
- 4-My sister was in the living-room.
- 5-We were at the beach last Sunday.
- 6-My father was very tired yesterday.



### Fill in the gaps using 'was' or 'were'

- 1-My parents ----- in London last
- 2----- Carl with Jane yesterday evening?
- 3-The students ----- on the school
- 4------ Rosie and Sara late yesterday? Yes, they ------.
- 5-The boys ----- at the cinema last Sunday afternoon.
- 6-Where -----you yesterday at noon?
- 7-Who ----- you with?
- 8-There -----many people at the stadium last Saturday.
- 9-There ----- a lot of snow in the mountain two weeks ago.
- 10----- I there? Yes, you -----.



### Put the verb in brackets in simple past:

- 1-We -----at school on Saturday. (not be)
- 2-My brother----- a new car two weeks ago. (buy)
- 3----- with you at the party?

(Peter/be)

- 4----- Kate last night? (you / phone)
- 5-My sister -----me with my school project. (help)
- 6-They ----- the office at 5:00. (leave)
- 7-We ------ lunch at work yesterday. (have)
- 8- I ----- Mary in the street two days
- ago. (meet)
- 9-Shakespeare -----several beautiful plays. (write)
- 10-She -----a vase yesterday. (break)
- 11-We ----- lost last week. (get)
- 12-They ----- late to work yesterday.



### Write questions. Use the past simple.

- 1-you / have / a good time?
- 2-what /you do / last weekend? .....
- 3-when / you / start / work?
- 4-you / make / new friends?
- b-now / ne / spend / nis nonday:
- 7-they / learn / a new skill?
- 8-you / see / my keys?

### Turn into the negative form.

- 1-I forgot my book. .....
- 2-We arrived late. .....
- 3-They got lost.
- 4-He killed the dog. .....
- 5-She left school. .....
- 6-I ate fish yesterday. .....
- o-rate lish yesterday.
- 9-He read the book. .....



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