

**MUNI**  
**CJV**

## **2. week, CFF II**

# Week 2: UNIT 6/2: Conversation: Where were you? Grammar: Past tense II (irregular forms). Reflexive verbs: ses, sis. The second position in Czech sentences. Locative singular.

WARM UP: Teacher's choice

## MEZINÁRODNÍ DEN ŽEN (8. března)

Žena ve videu lezla. Žena ve videu psala. Žena ve videu zpívala. Žena ve videu kreslila (malovala). Žena ve videu absolvovala univerzitu. Žena ve videu klikala. Žena ve videu hrála fotbal. Žena ve videu mluvila do mikrofonu. Žena ve videu hlasovala (volila). Žena ve videu řídila letadlo – pilotovala letadlo. Žena ve videu držela se za ruce. Žena ve videu pracovala na počítači. Žena ve videu letěla do vesmíru. Žena ve videu vyhrála. Žena ve videu pracovala v laboratoři. Žena ve videu točila (natáčela). Žena ve videu jezdila na kole.


### 1. REVISION

- Revise: Is it correct or not? [Link](#)



# Irregular forms in past tense

Textbook – page 49, grey box

 **Minulý čas (část 1) • The past tense (part 1)**

The highlighted expressions in the text are in the past tense. The past tense is formed in two simple steps. You'll learn the first step here and then the second on the next page.

1st step: Drop the -t from the infinitive (i.e. the dictionary form) and add -l, e.g. dělat – dělal, vstávat – vstával, dívat se – díval se, etc. By doing so you've just created the 3rd person singular known as the l-form (read: el-form). This is grammatically known as the active participle. Different endings are added to indicate gender and number:

singular			plural (simplified)
dělal, dělal	dělala	dělalo	dělali

The table only shows one plural form dělali. The plural forms dělali, dělaly, dělaly and dělala also exist (notice the difference in gender). The plural forms dělali, dělaly, dělaly have the same pronunciation and differ only in how they are written. The plural form dělala is only used in formal speech and writing.

Watch out: In the l-form some sound changes occur in monosyllabic verbs ending in -nout. For example, the stem vowel sound may be shortened and other stem changes may occur.

infinitive	být	chtít	číst	jíst	jít	mít	moci	pít	psát	spát
-l form	byl	chtěl	četl	jedl	šel, šla	měl	mohl	pil	psal	spal

- Practice irregular forms of the past tense: Textbook – page 50, ex. 6.
- Practice with Flash cards: [Link](#)

# Listening

- Listen fill in the gaps and observe the second position in Czech sentence: [Link](#)

# Sentence order

- Practice the second position in Czech sentence: Textbook – page 51, ex. 11.
- Listen and underline what you hear: Textbook – page 51, ex. 13: [AUDIO LINK](#)

# Locative singular

- Study the locative singular: Textbook – page 52, grey box.
- Listen and observe the locative case : Textbook - page 52/ex. 1 - Is it true or not?

## [AUDIO LINK](#)

- Practice the locative sg.: Textbook – page 52, ex. 2 + 3.
- Study prepositions *v/ve* - *na* – *u*: Textbook – page 53, grey box.
- Practice the prepositions: Textbook – page 53, ex. 9.

# Summary

## 6. SUMMARY

- Revise the past tense: [link](#)
- Watch the video to sum up your knowledge about the past tense:

# Homework

(must be uploaded before your lesson in week 3!)

TEXT: Write a short text about your last weekend. Use the past tense and the locative case. You can also use time expressions you find in Textbook (page 54, grey box). *"Kde jsi byl/a a co jsi tam dělal/a?"* (10 sentences minimum). Upload your text into your homework vault.