

Verb, verb tenses, imperatives

Transcribe phonetically the following verbs?

- kicks → [kiks]
 - pushes → [puʃɪz]
 - manages → [mænidʒɪz]
 - adds → [ædz]
 - laughs → [lɑ:fz]
 - digs → [dɪgz]
 - dreams → [dri:mz]
 - says → [sez]
 - mixes → [mɪksɪz]
 - does → [dʌz]
 - drops → [drɒps]
- The simple present tense – Pronunciation of the 3rd person singular
- [s] after [f], [p], [k], [t]: laughs, puffs, drops, kicks, lets
 - Verbs ending in [z], [dʒ], [s], [ʃ], [tʃ], and [ks] take an extra syllable in the third person which is pronounced [ɪz].
 - Most other verbs are pronounced with a [z] in the third person.

Supply *-ing* forms:

- carry → carrying
- drink → drinking
 - We add *-ing* to most verbs without changing the spelling of their base forms.
- write → writing
- have → having
 - If a verb ends in *-e*, we omit the *-e* and add *-ing*.
- see → seeing
- agree → agreeing
 - The above rule does not apply to verbs ending in double *e*.
- age → ageing
 - an exception
- hit → hitting
- run → running
 - A verb that is spelt with a single vowel followed by a single consonant doubles its final consonant: hit/hitting, let/letting, run/running.
- beat → beating
 - not spelt with a single vowel
- prefer → preferring
- forget → forgetting
- benefit → benefiting
- differ [dɪfə] → differing
- profit → profiting
 - With two-syllable verbs, the final consonant is normally doubled when the last syllable is stressed: begin/beginning, prefer/preferring (compare: benefit/benefiting, differ/differing, profit/profitting).
- label → labelling
- quarrel → quarrelling
- signal → signalling
- travel → travelling

- exceptions to the above rule, but only in BrE (*labeling, quarreling, signaling,* and *traveling* in AmE)
- panic → panicking
- picnic → picnicking
 - *-ic* at the end of a verb changes to *-ick* when we add *-ing*: panic/panicking, picnic/picnicking, traffic/trafficking
- lie → lying
- die → dying
 - just remember these

Transcribe phonetically the following verbs.

- arrived → [ə'raɪvd]
 - Verbs which end in the following sounds have their past endings pronounced [d]: [b], [g], [dʒ], [l], [m], [n], vowel + [r], [v], [z]
- rubbed → [rʌbd]
- see above
- managed → [mænɪdʒd]
- see above
- listened → [lɪsnd]
- see above
- packed → [pækt]
- Verbs which end in the following sounds have their past endings pronounced [t]: [k], [s] (passed), [tʃ] (watched), [ʃ] (washed), [f] (laughed), [p] (tipped).
- passed → [pɑ:st]
- see above
- washed → [wɒʃt]
- see above
- posted → [pəʊstɪd]
- Verbs which end in the sounds [t] or [d] have their past endings pronounced [ɪd].

Supply forms of the simple past tense

- arrive → arrived
- wait → waited
- stop → stopped
- beg → begged
 - Verbs spelt with a single vowel letter followed by a single consonant letter double the consonant.
- occur → occurred
- refer → referred
 - In two-syllable verbs the final consonant is doubled when the last syllable contains a single vowel letter followed by a single consonant letter and is stressed.
- benefit → benefited
- profit → profited
 - stressed on their first syllables (see above)
- label → labelled
- quarrel → quarrelled

- In BrE *labelled, quarrelled, signalled* and *travelled* are exceptions to the above rule.
- deny → denied
- fry → fried
- delay → delayed
- obey → obeyed
 - When there is a consonant before -y, the y changes to *i* before we add -ed: try/tried.

Supply the past tense and the past participle and translate

- fling → flung flung – (prudce) hodit (co/čím)
- forsake → forsook forsaken – opustit (forsake one's wife and children)
- lay → laid laid – snášet (vejce)
- lie → lay lain – ležet
- light → lit lit – osvětlit
- slay → slew slain – zabít, zavraždit, pobít, povraždit
- slide → slid slid – klouzat, vyklouznout, uklouznout, sklouznout
- slit → slit slit
 - rozříznout, rozstříhnout (podél n. na proužky) (slit an envelope open otevřít obálku rozříznutím)
 - podříznout, proříznout (slit a man's throat podříznout člověku hrdlo)
 - uříznout, odříznout, vyříznout (They slit his tongue for insolence. – Pro drzost mu vyřízli jazyk.)
- stride → strode stridden – kráčet (dlouhými kroky)
- string → strung strung - svázat provazem (apod.) (string a pony – svázat poníka)
- thrust thrust thrust
 - vrazit (he thrust his hand into his pocket, he thrust a coin into the beggar's hand) násilím vecpat, nacpat, vtlačit
 - prořazit si (cestu *through* skrze, čím) – we had to thrust our way through the crowd)
- tread → trod trodden/trod – šlapat (on na), pošlapat (co)
- wring → wrung wrung – (tlakem n. kroutivým pohybem) vy|mačkat, vy|ždímat (out of/from z) – wring wet clothes; wring the water out of the wet clothes; tried to wring some money out of his parents

Translate the following sentences, using the above verbs.

Hodil své knihy na stůl. → He flung his books on the table.
 Právě po něm hodil kámen. → He has just flung a stone at him.
 Opustil svou ženu a děti. → He forsook his wife and children.
 Klouzala se po ledu. → She slid along the ice.
 Pro drzost mu vyřízli jazyk. → They slit his tongue for insolence.
 Otevřela tu obálku (= rozstříhla ji). → She slit the envelope open.
 Vrazil žebrákovi minci do ruky. → He thrust a coin into the beggar's hand.
 Právě jsem ty mokré šaty vyždímala. → I have just wrung the wet clothes.

Would you rather say A), B) or C)?

- A) I wonder if you could give me a lift.
- B) I wondered if you could give me a lift. → (more tentative/polite)
- C) I was wondering if you could give me a lift. → (even more polite and tentative than the simple past)

→ Uses of the simple past tense

Polite inquiries, etc. – The simple past does not always refer to past time. It can also be used for polite inquiries (particularly asking for favours), often with verbs like *hope*, *think* or *wonder*.

Would you say A) or B)?

A) *She is very tired. She's typed letters all day.*

B) *She is very tired. She's been typing letters all day.*

→ B – We use the present perfect progressive when we wish to emphasize that an activity has been in progress throughout a period, often with consequences *now*.

Depending on context, this activity may or may not still be in progress at the present time. This use often occurs with *all* + time references: e.g. *all day*.

A) *She was very tired. She had typed letters all day.*

B) *She was very tired. She had been typing letters all day.*

→ B (In the same way, the past perfect progressive is used for activities in progress during an earlier past, often with consequences *then*.)

A) *Jim has been phoning Jenny every night for the past week.*

B) *Jim has phoned Jenny every night for the past week.*

→ A – The present perfect progressive for repeated actions (we show that an action is frequently repeated)

A) *Jenny was annoyed. Jim had been phoning her every night for a whole week.*

B) *Jenny was annoyed. Jim had phoned her every night for a whole week.*

→ A – The past perfect progressive for repeated actions (we show that an action is frequently repeated)

A) *Your eyes are red. You've been crying.*

B) *Your eyes are red. You've cried.*

→ A – The present perfect progressive for drawing conclusions

A) *Her eyes were red. It was obvious she had cried.*

B) *Her eyes were red. It was obvious she had been crying.*

→ B – The past perfect progressive for drawing conclusions

A) *This room stinks. Someone's been smoking in here.*

B) *This room stinks. Someone's smoked in here.*

→ A – The present perfect progressive often occurs in complaints.

What is the difference between sentences A) and B)?

A) I've been painting this room. → (the activity is uncompleted)

B) I've painted this room. → (the job is definitely finished)

A) When I got home, I found that Jill had been painting her room. → (the activity was uncompleted *then*)

B) When I got home, I found that Jill had painted her room. → (the job was definitely finished *then*)

What is the difference between *shall* and *will*?

→ *shall* is only used with *I* and *we*

Are the following sentences correct?

- a) Tom'll be here soon.
- b) The concert'll start in a minute.
- c) When'll they arrive?
→ Yes, we might find 'll after names, after common nouns (concert), and after question-words.

What do *will not* and *shall not* contract to?

- *will not* contracts to 'll not or won't
- *shall not* contracts to shan't [ša:nt]

Translate the following sentence

Zítřa touto dobou budu ležet na pláži. → *By this time tomorrow, I'll be lying on the beach.*
→ The future progressive tense is often used for visualizing a future activity already planned: *By this time tomorrow, I'll be lying on the beach.*

What is the difference between A) and B)?

- A) Mary won't pay this bill. → (she refuses to)
- B) Mary won't be paying this bill. → (futurity)

- A) Will you join us for dinner? → (invitation)
- B) Will you be joining us for dinner? → (futurity)

- A) Won't you come with us? → (invitation)
- B) Won't you be coming with us? → (futurity)

Translate the following sentences, using the future perfect simple and future perfect progressive tenses.

Do roku 2020 odejdu do důchodu. → I will have retired by the year 2020. (see 1))

Touto dobou příští týden to bude 15 let, co pracuji pro tuto společnost. → By this time next week, I will have been working for this company for 24 years. (see 2))

15. června budeme svoji přesně rok. → We will have been married a year on June 15th. (see 2))

→ The future perfect simple and future perfect progressive tenses

- 1) We often use the future perfect to show that an action will already be completed by a certain time in the future:
 - I will have retired by the year 2020.This tense is often used with *by* and *not...till/until* + time and with verbs which point to completion: build, complete, finish.
- 2) What is in progress now can be considered from a point in the future:
 - By this time next week, I will have been working for this company for 24 years.
 - We will have been married a year on June 25th.

Translate the following sentences

Nečekej! → Don't wait!

Ty tu počkej! → You wait here!

Všichni buďte zticha! → Everyone keep quiet!

Nikdo neříkejte ani slovo! → Nobody say a word!

Ty se mnou takto nemluv! → Don't you speak to me like that!

→ **The imperative**

- Affirmative form: Wait!
- Negative short form: Don't wait! (The full form – *Do not* – is used mainly in public notices.)
- Emphatic form: Do wait a moment!
- Addressing someone: Don't you speak to me like that! You wait here! Drink up your milk, Sally! Everyone keep quiet! Nobody say a word!
- Imperative + question tag: Wait here, will you?
- Imperatives joined by *and*: Go and play outside.