

TURINYS

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1.

PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS Paprastasis esamasis ir esamasis tęstinis laikai



Remember!

Present Simple	Present Continuous
<i>Jane often wears T-shirts.</i> (affirmative) <i>Jane and Nora don't play tennis.</i> (negative) <i>Do you need a dictionary?</i> (question)	<i>I'm wearing a new T-shirt.</i> (affirmative) <i>We aren't playing tennis in the afternoon.</i> (negative) <i>Are they learning German in the evenings?</i> (question)
Vartojamas: - nuolat pasikartojantiems dabarties veiksams reikšti, pvz.: <i>In summer Dan visits his uncle in Florida;</i> - bendroms tiesoms ir įvairiems dėsniams reikšti, pvz.: <i>Ten minus three is seven;</i> - su veiksmažodžiais, neturinčiais tęstinių laikų formų, pvz.: <i>Do you understand this word?</i>	Vartojamas: - kalbamuoju momentu vykstantiems, nebaigtiems veiksams reikšti, pvz.: <i>Dan's dad is cleaning the car now;</i> - šiuo laikotarpiu, bet nebūtinai kalbamuoju momentu vykstantiems veiksams reikšti, pvz.: <i>Sam and Laura are working on a history school project this month;</i> - iš anksto suplanuotiems netolimos ateities veiksams reikšti, pvz.: <i>Carl is playing volleyball in the afternoon.</i>
Vartojamas su laiko aplinkybėmis, reiškiančiomis dažnumą, pvz.: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, occasionally, every day (month...), once / twice / three times a day, on Tuesdays.	Dažnai vartojamas su šiomis laiko aplinkybėmis: at the moment, now, this week / month, today.
Kai kurių veiksmažodžių (state verbs) tęstinių laikų formos paprastai nevartojamos, pvz.: agree, believe, hate, know, prefer, cost, understand, want, like, love, have, mean, need. Pvz.: <i>I like this colour.</i>	

1. Make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.

- He's fourteen. *He **isn't** fourteen.*
- I don't speak Spanish. *I **speak** Spanish.*

- My aunt lives in Berlin. _____
- I text my friends every day. _____
- They don't like computer games. _____
- We're tired and **5** we want to go home. _____

- 6 He doesn't play tennis very well. _____
- 7 I'm not happy because 8 my dog is ill. _____
- 9 We don't like going to school. _____
- 10 They aren't busy every morning. _____

_____ / 10

2. Write questions using *Present Simple*.

- 0 what / Max / do / after school? *What does Max do after school?*
- 1 where / your parents / work? _____
- 2 why / they / often / late? _____
- 3 an actor's life / interesting? _____
- 4 when / you / usually / have a rest? _____
- 5 who / your teacher? _____
- 6 how / Amy / travel / to school? _____
- 7 what / he / have / for breakfast? _____
- 8 Sam's hamster / always / angry? _____

_____ / 8

3. Write true affirmative or negative sentences using *Present Continuous*.

- 0 I / sit now *I'm sitting now.*
- 0 I / jump *I'm not jumping.*
- 1 it / rain now _____
- 2 my parents / work _____
- 3 my friend / sleep at the moment _____
- 4 I / read / a very interesting book _____
- 5 my mum / watch / a new series this week _____
- 6 my dad / drive / at the moment _____
- 7 our family / have fish / for dinner today _____
- 8 I / learn Spanish / this term _____

_____ / 8

4. Write questions using *Present Continuous*. The answers are given.

- 0 what / John / now / write? *What is John writing now?*
An email.
- 1 when / Ed and Laura / play tennis? _____
In the afternoon.
- 2 where / you / go / now? _____
To the cinema.
- 3 who / Dan / text? _____
His friend.

- 4 how / your aunt / travel / to the airport? _____
By taxi.
- 5 why / they / laugh? _____
Because the film is very funny.

_____ / 5

5. Complete the sentences with the *state verbs* from the box in the correct form.

believe · hate · have · agree · *not know* · cost · prefer · not understand · want · mean · need

- o 'Where is Larry?' 'I *don't know* where he is.'
- 1 'What _____ a *skyscraper* _____?' 'Look it up in the dictionary.'
- 2 What language is this man speaking? I _____ him.
- 3 Carol is tired and she _____ to go home.
- 4 I'm going to the supermarket. _____ you _____ anything?
- 5 I always _____ Tom. He's a very honest person.
- 6 'Do you like carrots?' 'No. I _____ them!'
- 7 Which T-shirt _____ you _____ – the black or the white one?
- 8 'This film is very bad.' 'I _____ with you. It's terrible.'
- 9 The house _____ three bedrooms and two bathrooms.
- 10 How much _____ a bottle of your favourite orange juice _____?

_____ / 10

6. Use the verbs in brackets in *Present Simple* or *Present Continuous*.



Andy's mum, Pamela, o *is* (be) an actress. She 1 _____ (work) in the theatre, where she 2 _____ (act) in different plays. Andy and his dad often 3 _____ (go) to the theatre to watch plays. The actors in the plays 4 _____ (not sing) and 5 _____ (not dance) but they 6 _____ (talk) to each other all the time and they 7 _____ (wear) beautiful costumes. Andy's mum 8 _____ (not earn) much money in the theatre because she 9 _____ (not be) famous, so sometimes she 10 _____ (play) in films. She 11 _____ (like) playing roles in films but she 12 _____ (hate) working at night. Today Pamela 13 _____ (not work), she 14 _____ (relax) at home. At the moment she 15 _____ (wear) jeans and a T-shirt. Pamela 16 _____ (want) to make a cake for her family. She 17 _____ (need) some plums for it, so Andy 18 _____ (go) to the supermarket in the afternoon.



_____ / 18

2.

PAST SIMPLE Paprastasis būtasis laikas



Remember!

Past Simple:

1. reiškia veiksmą, vykusį ir pasibaigusį iki kalbamojo momento. Konkretus praeities laikotarpis nurodomas laiko aplinkybėmis, pvz.: **yesterday**, **last (Tuesday, week...)**, **(a month) ago**, **in 2015**, **in June**, **at two o'clock**;
2. reiškia kelių veiksmų seką praeityje, pvz.: *Helen came into the room, turned on the TV and sat down on the sofa.*

Taisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių (**regular verbs**) visų asmenų būtasis laikas sudaromas prie bendratis pridant **-ed**, pvz.: *work* – *worked*, bet *dance* – *danced*, *carry* – *carried*, *clap* – *clapped*.

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Short answer
I play ed football yesterday.	I did not (didn't) play football yesterday.	Did I play football yesterday?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
You play ed football yesterday.	You did not (didn't) play football yesterday.	Did you play football yesterday?	Yes, you did . / No, you didn't .
He play ed football yesterday.	He did not (didn't) play football yesterday.	Did he play football yesterday?	Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .
She play ed football yesterday.	She did not (didn't) play football yesterday.	Did she play football yesterday?	Yes, she did . / No, she didn't .
It play ed football yesterday.	It did not (didn't) play football yesterday.	Did it play football yesterday?	Yes, it did . / No, it didn't .
We play ed football yesterday.	We did not (didn't) play football yesterday.	Did we play football yesterday?	Yes, we did . / No, we didn't .
They play ed football yesterday.	They did not (didn't) play football yesterday.	Did they play football yesterday?	Yes, they did . / No, they didn't .

Netaisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių (**irregular verbs**) būtojo laiko formos sudaromos įvairiai, todėl jas reikia įsiminti, pvz.:

feel – felt, teach – taught, put – put, say – said, choose – chose, hide – hid, grow – grew

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Short answer
He lost his cap yesterday.	He did not (didn't) lose his cap yesterday.	Did he lose his cap yesterday?	Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .

1. Write the *Past Simple* forms of the irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Infinitive	Past Simple
0 write	<i>wrote</i>	12 sit	
1 be		13 read	
2 begin		14 break	
3 win		15 take	
4 keep		16 sleep	
5 think		17 do	
6 spend		18 run	
7 pay		19 catch	
8 meet		20 understand	
9 buy		21 make	
10 become		22 wear	
11 cost		23 ride	

_____ / 23

2. Use the given words to write sentences in *Past Simple*.

Tessa: 0 what / you / do yesterday evening? *What did you do yesterday evening?*

Craig: 0 I / do / a history project / but 0 / not do my math homework. *I did a history project but I did not (didn't) do my math homework.*

Tessa: 1 what / you / do in your geography class yesterday?

Craig: 2 we / begin / a map quiz game / but 3 we / not finish it.

Tessa: 4 where / you / go last Saturday?

Craig: 5 I / go / to the cinema / but 6 I / not like the film.

Tessa: 7 where / you / go on holiday last summer?

Craig: 8 we / go / to Loch Ness in Scotland / but 9 we / not see the Loch Ness Monster.

_____ / 9

3. Write five questions for the given sentence. Use *Past Simple*.

Pamela left her house at 2 o'clock and quickly ran to the bus stop because she was late.

o What *did Pamela do quickly at 2 o'clock because she was late?*

- 1 Who _____
- 2 How _____
- 3 Where _____
- 4 What time _____
- 5 Why _____

_____ / 5

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use *Past Simple*.

Shakespeare's theatre company o *built* (build) the first Globe Theatre in 1599.

The building **1** _____ (be) circular in form and it **2** _____ (not have) a roof. There **3** _____ (be) three balconies around the walls.

As a rule, the performances **4** _____ (take place) in the afternoon. Rich people **5** _____ (send) their servants who **6** _____ (begin) to occupy the best seats for them two or three hours before the play. While waiting for the play to start, the audience **7** _____ (eat) apples, nuts, pies and fried fish, **8** _____ (drink) different drinks, **9** _____ (play) cards and **10** _____ (have) a good time.

Women **11** _____ (not go) to see a play very often but when they **12** _____ (come) to the theatre, they **13** _____ (wear) a mask or man's clothes.

In Shakespeare's time, only men and boys **14** _____ (can) go on the stage. There **15** _____ (not be) any curtains or scenery. Despite all this, Shakespeare's plays **16** _____ (be) extremely popular with the audience and **17** _____ (attract) lots of people.

_____ / 17



Shakespeare's
Globe Theatre,
London