

Angličtina má více časů než čeština. Na první pohled je jejich výčet děsivě dlouhý, avšak panují zde poměrně jasná pravidla, a když je chápeme, vše se zdá hned jednodušší:

- Základní časy jsou tři: **přítomný, minulý a budoucí**.
- Každý tento čas má navíc tzv. **perfektní formu**. Ta se používá mluvíme-li o něčem, co předcházelo, ale má to úzký vztah k současné časové rovině. Tím nám vznikají časy **předpřítomný, předminulý a předbudoucí**.
- A konečně každý z výše uvedených časů má navíc vedle prosté ještě tzv. **průběhovou variantu**, tj. variantu s významovým slovesem končícím na -ing.

Těchto časů je tedy celkem  $3 \times 2 \times 2 = 12$ .

Aspect/Tense	Past	Present	Future
<b>Simple</b>	V2nd <i>He <u>swam</u>.</i>	V1st <i>He <u>swims</u>. / I <u>swim</u>.</i>	will + V1st <i>He <b>will</b> <u>swim</u>.</i>
<b>Continuous</b>	to be2nd + Ving <i>He <b>was</b> <u>swimming</u>.</i>	to be + Ving <i>He <b>is</b> <u>swimming</u>.</i>	will + be + Ving <i>He <b>will be</b> <u>swimming</u>.</i>
<b>Perfect Simple</b>	had + V3rd <i>He <b>had</b> <u>swum</u>.</i>	to have + V3rd <i>He <b>has</b> <u>swum</u>.</i>	will + have + V3rd <i>He <b>will have</b> <u>swum</u>.</i>
<b>Continuous</b>	had + been + Ving <i>He <b>had been</b> <u>swimming</u>.</i>	to have + been + Ving <i>He <b>has been</b> <u>swimming</u>.</i>	will + have + been + Ving <i>He <b>will have been</b> <u>swimming</u>.</i>

Tuto krásně logickou koncepci tak trochu kazí vazba **going to**, která slouží k vyjádření budoucího času prostého za určitých specifických okolností.

## Které časy DOOPRAVDY potřebujeme?

Řada lidí by ráda množství časů nějak zredukovala a táž se, které časy jsou SKUTEČNĚ důležité. Bohužel odpověď zní: všechny. Relativně nejméně používané jsou časy předbudoucí.

Anglické časy a jejich použití ilustrují následující grafiky.

## Přítomný prostý (Present Simple)

### **SIMPLE PRESENT**

#### **Habits**

I always drink coffee at work.  
She gets up at 7 a.m. every day.  
They usually eat dinner at home.



#### **True in the present**

He works on Wall Street.  
She is sixty years old.  
We live in New York.



#### **General facts/truths**

The Earth is not flat.  
The sun rises in the east.  
Water boils at 100 degrees C.



#### **Future timetables/schedules**

My train arrives tomorrow.  
We fly to Paris on Monday.  
Classes begin next week.

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### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *He reads a lot.*
- *He does not read a lot.*
- *Does he read a lot?*

### **Použití:**

- Aktuální fakta.
- Obecně platná tvrzení.
- Opakující se události.
- Události dle rozvrhu.
- Může vyjadřovat i budoucnost.

### **Signální slova a obraty:**

always, often, seldom, sometimes, usually, never, every day/week/month

## Minulý prostý (Past Simple)

### SIMPLE PAST

#### Completed action in the past

Curtis cooked dinner last night.  
She made a cake for Sue's party.

#### Duration in the past

He stayed up all night.  
I lived in Paris for two years.

#### Habits in the past

Jen played the piano when she was a child.  
Tom studied Spanish when he was a student.

#### Series of completed actions

He sat down, took out a notebook and pen, and started taking notes.  
He made breakfast, drove his son to school, and went to work.

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#### Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):

- *He finished the task in time.*
- *He did not finish the task in time.*
- *Did he finish the task in time?*

#### Použití:

Události, které se staly v minulosti a které se diskutují v kontextu bez vazby na přítomnost.

#### Signální slova a obraty:

yesterday, in 1982, 20 minutes ago, last night/week/month/year/Tuesday

## Budoucí prostý – will, going to (Future Simple)

### SIMPLE FUTURE

- will + verb  
- be going to + verb

#### Willingness (will + verb)

The phone is ringing. I'll get it!  
I will help you move tomorrow.  
He won't tell me his age.



#### Future Fact (will + verb)

The sun will rise tomorrow at 7:00 a.m.  
The sun will set at 8:00 p.m. tonight.



#### Plan or Intention (be going to + verb)

I'm going to drive to work tomorrow.  
We are going to the football game on Sunday.



#### Prediction

I think I will get a raise this year. (opinion: often use "will")  
Look at those clouds.  
It's going to rain. (evidence: often use "be going to")

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#### Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):

- *I will be there.*
- *I will not be there.*
- *Will you be there?*

#### Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):

- *I am going to buy a car.*
- *I am not going to buy a car.*
- *Is he going to buy a car?*

#### Použití (will):

- Události v budoucnosti.
- Předpoklady a odhady.
- Spontánní rozhodnutí.

#### Příklad (going to):

- Pevná rozhodnutí, odhodlání.
- Typicky věty, které by v ČJ začínaly "Chci ...", "Hodlám ...", "Mám v úmyslu ...".

#### Signální slova a obraty:

*Will*: tomorrow, in 2120, in 20 minutes, next week/month/year/Tuesday

*Going to*: tomorrow, in 2120, in 20 minutes, next week/month/year/Tuesday

## Přítomný průběhový (Present Progressive)

### **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

*also known as present continuous*

#### **Happening Now**

It is raining.  
I am eating lunch now.



#### **am/is/are + verb-ing**

Remember: usually STATIVE VERBS  
are NOT used in the progressive (-ing) form.



#### **Fixed Plans**

(often in the  
near future)

I am meeting my  
friends after work.



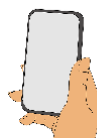
#### **Temporary Actions**

I'm working  
in New York  
this week.



#### **Longer Actions in Progress Now**

She's studying to be  
a doctor.  
He's training for  
a marathon.



#### **Trends**

More and more people are  
using cell phones to access  
the internet.

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### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *He is watching TV.*
- *He is not watching TV.*
- *Is he watching TV?*

### **Použití:**

- Děje právě probíhající ve chvíli, kdy se o nich mluví.
- Může vyjadřovat i budoucnost.

### **Signální slova a obraty:**

just, now, just now, right now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!

## Minulý průběhový (Past Progressive)

### PAST PROGRESSIVE

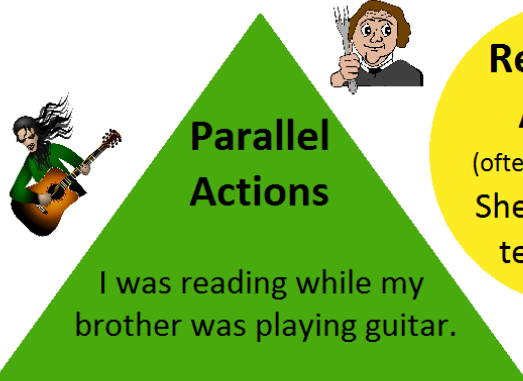
*also known as past continuous*

#### Action Before & After a Specific Time

Yesterday at noon, I was eating a lunch.

#### was/were + verb-ing

Remember: usually STATIVE VERBS are NOT used in the progressive (-ing) form.



**Parallel Actions**

I was reading while my brother was playing guitar.

#### Repeated Action

(often with "always")  
She was always teasing me.



#### To Start a Story

While I was driving to work yesterday...

#### Interrupted Continuous Past Action

I was watching a movie when she called.



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#### Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):

- *He was watching TV.*
- *He was not watching TV.*
- *Was he watching TV?*

#### Použití:

- Událost, která probíhala v minulosti v přesně určeném okamžiku.
- Popis více dějů, které probíhaly současně.
- Často ve vyprávění.

#### Signální slova a obraty:

as long as, when, while

## Budoucí průběhový (Future progressive)

### **FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**

*also known as future continuous*

#### **Action in Progress at a Time in the Future**

She will be taking an exam at 2 p.m. tomorrow, so don't call her then.

#### **will be + verb-ing**

Remember: usually **STATIVE VERBS** are **NOT** used in the progressive (-ing) form.



#### **Emphasis of Future Plans and Intentions**

They'll be coming to visit us next week.



#### **Atmosphere in the Future**

You will be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.



#### **Parallel Actions in the Future**

I will be studying and Peter will be working at that time.

#### **Interrupted Action in the Future**

I will be waiting for you when you arrive tonight.

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#### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *I will be waiting.*
- *I will not be waiting.*
- *Will you be waiting?*

#### **Použití:**

- Událost, která bude probíhat v budoucnu, v přesně daném okamžiku.
- Událost, ke které zcela jistě brzy dojde.

#### **Signální slova a obraty:**

tomorrow, in 20 minutes, next week/month/year/Tuesday

## Předpřítomný prostý (Present Perfect Simple)

### PRESENT PERFECT

#### Duration from the Past Until Now

He has been a teacher since 2002.  
I have had a cold for week.

#### Event in the Past at an Unspecified Time

She has been to Paris.  
I've seen that movie.

#### Repeated Events in the Past Until Now

We have had four exams so far  
this semester.

has/have + past participle

#### Change Over Time

Your English has improved  
since the last time we met.  
My niece has grown a lot in  
the past year.

#### Uncompleted Action that is Expected to Happen

She hasn't finished her  
homework yet.  
They still haven't arrived.

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#### Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):

- *I have just finished.*
- *I haven't been there yet.*
- *Have you ever been to France?*

#### Použití:

- Minulé události, které diskutujeme kvůli jejich vlivu na přítomnost.
- Události, které zrovna skončily.
- Události, které stále probíhají.

#### Signální slova a obraty:

just, ever, never, already, yet, not yet, so far, till now, up to now



## Předminulý prostý (Past Perfect Simple)

### **PAST PERFECT**

#### **A Completed Action before a Different Past Action**

When we arrived, the class had already begun.

By the time we got to the theater, the movie had already started.

#### **A Period of Time before an Event in the Past**

We had owned our house for twenty years before we sold it.

I'd had that car for fifteen years before it broke down.

#### **had + past participle**

#### **Reported Speech**

My student said that he hadn't done his homework.

She told me that she had never been to the beach before.

#### **In the "if" clause of the Third Conditional**

If it had rained, I would have bought an umbrella.

If you had studied for the test, you wouldn't have failed.

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### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *I had been invited.*
- *I had not been invited.*
- *Had he even been invited?*

### **Použití:**

- Totéž jako předpřítomný, ale ve vztahu k minulé časové rovině.
- Často při vyprávění.

### **Signální slova a obraty:**

just, ever, never, already, yet, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

## Předbudoucí prostý (Future Perfect Simple)

### **FUTURE PERFECT**

#### **A Completed Action before Something in the Future**

By the time you arrive, I will have finished the project.

By next summer, she will have graduated from college.

#### **Duration before Something in the Future**

By Friday, she will have had my car for a whole week!

She will have been in Paris for six months by the time she leaves.

#### **will have + past participle**

##### **Question Form**

Do you think you will have finished the project before I arrive?

Will she have graduated from college by then?

What will you have done by the end of your time here?

##### **Negative Statements**

By this time tomorrow, she won't have had enough time to finish the essay.

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#### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *He will have spoken.*
- *He will not have spoken.*
- *Will he have spoken?*

#### **Použití:**

- Totéž jako předpřítomný, ale ve vztahu k budoucí časové rovině.
- Nejčastěji ve větách typu: "*Zítřka to bude 10 let...*".
- V praxi málo používaný.

#### **Signální slova a obraty:**

by Tuesday, in a week

## Předpřítomný průběhový (Present Perfect Progressive)

### **PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

*also known as present perfect continuous*

#### **Duration from the Past until Now**

He has been teaching for ten years.

They have been living in Cairo for twenty years.

#### **Actions Happening Recently (Lately)**

She has been exercising a lot recently.

I haven't been studying English lately.

#### **has/have + been + verb-ing**

#### **Actions that Recently Stopped**

I've been working all day. I'm tired, so I'm going to take a nap.

It has been raining.  
The sidewalk is wet.

#### **Temporary Actions**

They've been visiting their grandmother for the past week.

I've been filling in for my boss for the past two days.

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### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *He has been sleeping all day.*
- *He has not been sleeping all day.*
- *Has he been sleeping all day?*

### **Použití:**

- Minulé události, které diskutujeme kvůli jejich vlivu na přítomnost.
- Události, které zrovna skončily.
- Události, které stále probíhají.
- Důležitý je průběh.

### **Signální slova a obraty:**

all day, the whole week, since 1982, for 2 years, how long...

## Předminulý průběhový (Past Perfect Progressive)

### **PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

*also known as past perfect continuous*

#### **Duration Before**

##### **Something in the Past**

He had been waiting for an hour when she finally arrived.  
She had been working at the company for ten years before it shut down.

#### **Cause of Something in the Past**

He went on a diet because he had been eating too much.  
The road was wet because it had been raining.

#### **had + been + verb-ing**

#### **Third Conditional**

If it hadn't been snowing, we would have gone out.  
If I had been paying attention, I wouldn't have gotten into an accident.

#### **Reported Speech**

She said that John had been helping her study for months.  
You told me that you'd been saving money for college.

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### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *I had been waiting for hours.*
- *I had not been waiting for too long.*
- *Had he been waiting long?*

### **Použití:**

- Totéž jako předpřítomný, ale ve vztahu k minulé časové rovině.
- Často při vyprávění.

### **Signální slova a obraty:**

the whole day, all day since, for

## Předbudoucí průběhový (Future Perfect Progressive)

### **FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

*also known as future perfect continuous*

#### **Duration Before**

##### **Something in the Future**

He will have been waiting for an hour when she finally arrives.  
She will have been working at the company for ten years by the time I retire.

#### **REMEMBER:**

Stative (non-continuous) verbs are usually not used in progressive (continuous) forms. With these verbs, use the future perfect form instead.

#### **Incorrect:**

I will have ~~been forgetting~~ his name.

#### **will have been + verb-ing**

##### **Cause of Something in the Future**

Her English will be excellent by the time she visits the U.S. because she will have been studying for five years.  
He will be tired by the time he arrives because he will have been travelling all day.

#### **Correct:**

I will have forgotten his name.

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### **Příklad (kladná věta, zápor, otázka):**

- *You will have been waiting for hours when...*
- *You will not have been waiting for more than 2 hours when...*
- *Will you have been waiting for more than 2 hours ... when he finally arrives?*

### **Použití:**

- Totéž jako předpřítomný, ale ve vztahu k budoucí časové rovině.
- V praxi velmi málo používaný.

### **Signální slova a obraty:**

when, by the time, for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long

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