

Pracovní list

Předmět: Anglický jazyk

Ročník: 3.

Opakování vzdělávacího celku: Sloveso TO BE (být) a TO HAVE (mít) – tvary v jednotném čísle (dlouhý a krátký tvar)

1. Zopakuj si tvary sloves být a mít pro jednotlivé osoby v jednotném čísle.

to be (být)

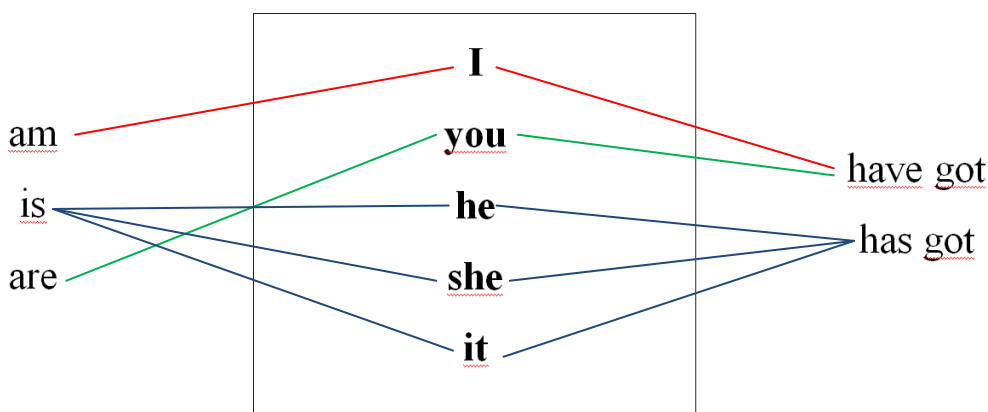
1. *I am = já jsem*
2. *you are = ty jsi*
3. *he is = on je*
she is = ona je
it is = ono je

to have (mít)

1. *I have got = já mám*
2. *you have got = ty máš*
3. *he has got = on má*
she has got = ona má
it has got = ono má



S pomocí přehledu spoj osoby se správnými tvary sloves (některá můžeš použít i vícekrát).



2. Doplň do vět správný tvar slovesa TO BE – BÝT.

I **am** Peter. He **is** a boy. It **is** a dog. She **is** happy. You **are** at school.

3. Doplň do vět správný tvar slovesa TO HAVE – MÍT.

She **has got** brown hair. It **has got** long legs. I **have got** blue eyes. You **have got** a friend.

He **has got** a big mouth.

4. Rozhodni, zda do věty patří sloveso TO BE – BÝT nebo TO HAVE – MÍT a doplň jejich správný tvar. Můžeš si pomáhat přehledem na předchozí stránce.

She **is** my friend. She **has got** long brown hair. I **have got** a pet. It **is** hungry. It **has got** four legs. You **are** thirsty. He **is** a boy. He **has got** short brown hair. He **is** 10. I **am** tired.

5. Zopakuj si krátké tvary sloves být a mít pro jednotlivé osoby v jednotném čísle.

to be (být)

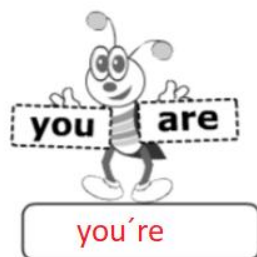
1. *I am = I'm*
2. *you are = you're*
3. *he is = he's*
she is = she's
it is = it's

to have (mít)

- I have got = I've got*
you have got = you've got
he has got = he's got
she has got = she's got
it has got = it's got



6. Zapiš slovesa krátkými tvary.



| | |
|--------------|--|
| I have got | <u> </u> <i>I've got</i> |
| you have got | <u> </u> <i>you've got</i> |
| he has got | <u> </u> <i>he's got</i> |
| she has got | <u> </u> <i>she's got</i> |
| it has got | <u> </u> <i>it's got</i> |

7. KVÍZ – Z každé trojice vět vyber jednu, která je napsaná správně.

- a. She are my friend.
- b. You is my friend.
- c. He's my friend.

- a. I has got a red cat.
- b. You have got a red cat.
- c. You have a red cat got.

- a. It're small.
- b. He are small.
- c. You're small.

- a. She has got a new car.
- b. He have got a new car.
- c. We's got a new car.

- a. He are tired.
- b. You is tired.
- c. She is tired.

- a. I's got a long nose.
- b. She's got a long nose.
- c. He've got a long nose.

- a. I'm thirsty.
- b. She are thirsty.
- c. You is thirsty.

- a. I got have long hair.
- b. I has got long hair.
- c. I have got long hair.

