

Minulý čas prostý

Vyjadřuje v minulosti skončený nebo jednorázový děj (stav), který se celý uskutečnil v určitém okamžiku v minulosti a nemá žádný vztah k současnosti.

Používá se jako vypravěčský čas, který řadí děje tak, jak se za sebou konaly. Důležité je, že se jev odehrál, případně kdy. Čas konání děje buď vyplývá ze souvislostí, nebo je dán příslovecným určením času:

a) Čas děje je přesně uveden:

in 1990	in the morning	at noon
in November	in summer	from 1965 to 1980
on Monday	at seven o'clock	on September 2nd, 1999

b) Celý děj se odehrál v období, které už skončilo:

- **yesterday**
- **last year**
- **last century**
- **last week**
- **last month**

c) Děj se odehrál o nějaký časový interval zpět od současnosti:

- two weeks **AGO**
- five minutes **AGO**
- seven years **AGO**
- some time **AGO**

d) Děj se odehrál před nějakou známou událostí:

- **BEFORE** Christmas
- **BEFORE** WW II
- **BEFORE** the end of the school year

e) V odpovědi na otázku „WHEN?“, v časové větě se spojkou WHEN:

- When did you see me? I saw you yesterday.
- When did it happen? It happened on Sunday.

OZNAMOVACÍ ZPŮSOB

U pravidelných významových sloves se tvoří od neurčitku **koncovkou -ED**.

PRAVOPISNÉ ZMĚNY:

a) Jednoduchá koncová souhláska po **přízvučné** jednopísmenné samohlásce se před koncovkou **-ED** zdvojuje. Stejně pravidlo platí pro koncové **-L**:

- to stop - **stopped**
- to travel - **travelled**
- to prefer - **preferred**
- to cancel - **cancelled**

b) „Y“ na konci neurčitku za souhláskou se před koncovkou -ED mění na „I“:

- to carry - carried
- to cry - cried
- to study - studied
- ale
- to play - played
- to stay - stayed

c) Koncově němé -E se před koncovkou -ED vynechává:

- to live - lived
- to shave - shaved
- to decide - decided
- to hope - hoped

VÝSLOVNOST KONCOVKY -ED:

1. po T, D vyslovujeme koncovku -ED jako [id] waited, decided, ...
2. po znělých souhláskách a samohláskách jako [d] lived, named, played, ...
3. po neznělých souhláskách a sykavkách jako [t] walked, talked, asked,...

OTÁZKA A ZÁPOR

Otázka prostého minulého času se tvoří ve všech osobách jednotného i množného čísla pomocí minulého času pomocného slovesa „DO“ - „DID“, zápor vložení „DID NOT“, „DIDN'T“ mezi podmět a významové sloveso. **V otázce a záporu zůstává významové sloveso v neurčitkovém tvaru (bez koncovky -ED).**

Oznam:	Otázka:	Zápor:
I lived	did I live?	I did not (didn't) live
you lived	did you live?	you did not (didn't) live
he lived	did he live?	he did not (didn't) live
we lived	did we live?	we did not (didn't) live
you lived	did you live?	you did not (didn't) live
they lived	did they live?	they did not (didn't) live

- I lived in London in 1990.
- Did you live in London in 1990? Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
- I didn't live in London in 1990.

POZNÁMKA

U nepravidelných sloves je oznamovací způsob prostého minulého času uvedený ve druhém sloupci tabulky, pro otázku a zápor platí stejná pravidla jako pro pravidelná slovesa.

- I went there last week.
- I didn't go there last week.
- Did you go there last week? Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

- They **bought** this house last year.
- They **didn't buy** this house before Easter.
- **Did** they **buy** this house two years ago? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

MINULÝ PROSTÝ ČAS POMOCNÝCH SLOVES

Sloveso TO BE

I was	was I?	I was not (wasn't)
you were	were you?	you were not (weren't)
he was	was he?	he was not (wasn't)
we were	were we?	we were not (weren't)
you were	were you?	you were not (weren't)
they were	were they?	they were not (weren't)

Sloveso TO HAVE (nebo jako významové sloveso)

I had	had I?	I had not (hadn't)
you had	had you?	you had not (hadn't)
he had	had he?	he had not (hadn't)
we had	had we?	we had not (hadn't)
you had	had you?	you had not (hadn't)
they had	had they?	they had not (hadn't)

Sloveso TO DO

I did	did I do?	I did not do (didn't)
you did	did you do?	you did not do (didn't)
he did	did he do?	he did not do (didn't)
we did	did we do?	we did not do (didn't)
you did	did you do?	you did not do (didn't)
they did	did they do?	they did not do (didn't)