



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Komunikujeme v rámci EU

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studijní texty

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"Tento projekt je spolufinancován z Evropského sociálního fondu a státního rozpočtu České republiky."



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Úvod

V současném světě je anglický jazyk nejpoužívanějším jazykem v rámci mezinárodních vztahů a spolupráce a jazykové vzdělávání je prioritou směřující k tomu, aby počet ekonomicky aktivních lidí ovládajících tento jazyk byl co nejvyšší.

Výuka anglického jazyka je významným prostředkem pro osvojení schopností celoživotního vzdělávání, vede k osvojení komunikativních dovedností, a tím přispívá k rozvoji komunikace v rámci EU.

Hlavním cílem tohoto jazykového modulu je poskytnout zájemcům studijní texty v anglickém jazyce, které zahrnují obecná témata týkající se každodenních běžných situací. Tento vzdělávací modul umožňuje absolventům řešení jednoduchých řečových situací souvisejících se získáváním a poskytováním základních informací o osobách, místu a čase, se zahájením, vedením a ukončením rozhovoru, a to jak přímého, tak i telefonického, s nákupem, s návštěvou lékaře, s domluvou schůzky, společného programu, orientací ve městě, na nádraží i na letišti, v hotelu, v restauraci i dalších stravovacích a ubytovacích zařízeních. Poslední část je zaměřená na oblast práce a profese a zvyšuje možnost uplatnění na mezinárodním trhu práce.

Prohloubení jazykových znalostí umožňuje absolventům modulu aktivní používání cizího jazyka v soukromém životě, ale i při práci. Cílem je i motivace k prohlubování jazykových dovedností v celoživotním učení.

I. téma

Člověk, společnost, vztahy mezi lidmi





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READING/ SPEAKING

FAMILY = the basic social group, present in all societies

- should provide companionship and security, love and emotional support
- different structures (vary from society to society):

NUCLEAR FAMILY (úplná rodina)

- * 2 adults and their children = the main unit in many societies

EXTENDED FAMILY (široká rodina)

- * nuclear family + grandparents and other relatives

SINGLE PARENT FAMILY (jeden rodič)

- * a result of divorce or unmarried mothers having children

STEP FAMILY (nevlastní rodina)

- * created by the new marriage of a single parent
- * there can be problems between the children and step parents (may not like each other, be jealous, etc.)

UNMARRIED COUPLES (svobodné páry)

- * pretty common nowadays - without getting married (young people or elderly widowed couples find it economically practical to live together without marrying)

HOMOSEXUAL COUPLES

- * also live together more openly today
- * sometimes share their households with the children of one partner or with adopted children

The family composition in industrial societies has changed dramatically. Couples tend to have less children - averagely 2 (compared to 7 in 1800).



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

It is partly caused by the continuing changes in women's roles:

- * have joined the labour force
- * increasing employment and education opportunities of women
- * rising expectations of personal satisfaction through marriage and family

Some couples choose to postpone having children until their careers are well established or not to have any at all.

Childless families may also be the result of the availability of birth control measures (contraception, abortion).

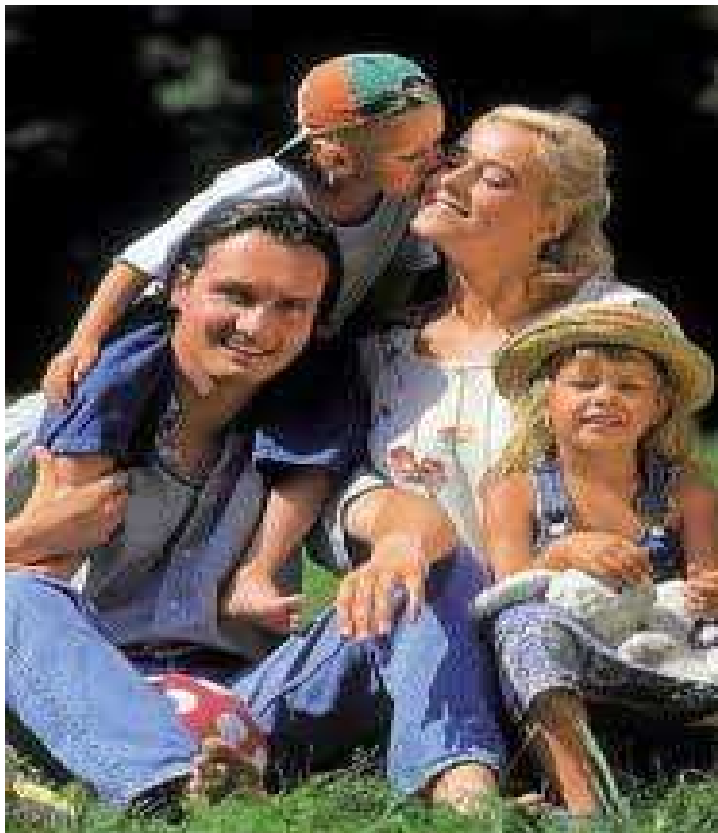
The divorce trend: increasing, partly due to the fact that women are economically more self-supporting and legal grounds for divorce are eased, therefore it's easier for partners to leave a dissatisfactory relationship.

Causes of split up: unfaithfulness, infertility, interference by in-laws, financial problems, jealousy...

Possible family problems: teenage mothers, abortion: Yes or No?, young couples, adoption, generation gap, housing...

QUESTIONS

1. What's the right age to start a family?
2. Does having a baby mean one has to be married?
3. How long should people know each other before getting married?
4. Describe the wedding customs in the Czech Republic.
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having children?
6. What makes a good marriage? What leads to marriage problems and divorce?
7. Do you agree that lifelong marriage is no longer expected in society?





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

PERSONAL INFORMATION

What's your first name?

My first name is Petr.

What's your surname?

My surname is Novák.

What's your nationality?

My nationality is Czech.

What's your address?

My address is 24, Čajová, Brno.

Where were you born?

I was born in Prague.

When were you born?

I was born on June 22nd 1957.

Are you married?

Yes, I am.

Do you have any children?

Yes, two daughters.

What's your passport number?

What's your ID number?

TASK:

Practise in pairs dialogues about personal information.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

DIALOGUE

Jake: Hi. **How are you?**

Jane: Hello. **I'm fine. What about you?**

Jake: You're Jane, aren't you?

Jane: Yes, I am. **And what's your name?**

Jake: Oh, I'm sorry. **I'm Jake.**

Jane: **Nice to meet you, Jake.**

Jake: **Nice to meet you, too.** Do you live here in Chicago?

Jane: Yes, I do. And **where do you live?**

Jake: Me too. I moved here last month.

Jane: So, **where do you come from?**

Jake: **I come from Hammond.** And **where were you born?**

Jane: Here, in Chicago. And **what do you do?**

Jake: **I'm a bank manager.** What about you?

Jane: I'm a journalist.

Jake: That's perfect, so you must know the city very well. Could you show me around?

Jane: Yeah, of course. I'd be glad. What about this weekend?

Jake: Great. So **see you at the weekend.**

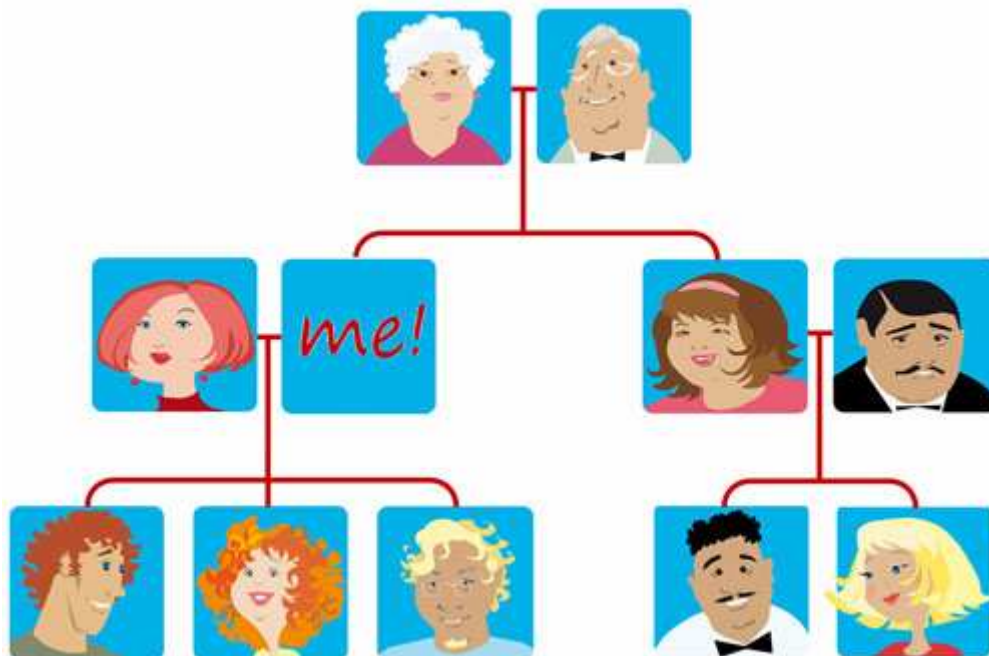
Jane: OK. **See you then.**

TASK:

In small groups, introduce to each other and ask about basic personal information.

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SPEAKING/WRITING -FAMILY TREE



How do we call our relatives? Complete the text:

Myare retired. They´re in their mid-sixties, they have white hair.

I´ve got three children – two.....and one.....

I´ve got a sister, she´sHer husband is my

He´s got short straight black hair and a moustache.

Write description of three people in the family tree:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

VOCABULARY

1. Somebody who wants to reach the top position in their company/ who wants to be successful
 a) sporty b) ambitious c) superficial

2. Somebody who feels happy one moment and unhappy the next
 a) romantic b) moody c) self-absorbed

3. Somebody who wants to know lots of things
 a) intelligent b) talented c) curious

4. Somebody who always put himself/herself first
 a) sensitive b) victorious c) selfish

Write at least 6 positive and 6 negative human qualities (use vocabulary if necessary):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

COMMON PHRASES

What will you say? Choose from these expressions, you can use more than one for some situations.

- Well done! Happy birthday! Have a good time!
- Bless you! I haven't seen you for ages! Take it easy! Good luck!
- All the best! Congratulations on your wedding anniversary! Cheers!
- Get well soon! Calm down! I'll keep my fingers crossed! Enjoy your meal!
- Congratulations! Relax! Good job! Have fun! Touch wood!

You haven't changed at all.

- 1) Somebody is leaving for a holiday.....
- 2) It's somebody's birthday.....
- 3) Somebody got married 20 years ago.....
- 4) You're at the restaurant and you're going to start eating the meal.
.....
- 5) Somebody has completed a difficult task at work.....
- 6) Somebody is ill.....
- 7) Somebody is nervous because a black cat has crossed their road.....
- 8) Somebody has sneezed.....
- 9) Somebody is going to take an important exam.....
- 10) Somebody is leaving for a party
- 11) Somebody met an old friend after a long time.....
- 12) At a party you're holding glasses with champagne and going to drink.
.....

II. téma

Každodenní život, volný čas, koníčky, záliby





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

My typical day and weekend, my hobbies

I generally wake up at 6:30. Then I immediately have breakfast because that's my most favourite meal of a day. So I don't do anything before having my cup of coffee and something to eat. My breakfast takes a long time so after that I only prepare my clothes and set off. Normally I leave for school at 7:30. I go by tram to school. While I am going to school I often listen to the MP3. At school I usually have 6 lessons a day except Tuesdays, when I have 6 lessons before and next two after lunch.

I eat lunch at 2 o'clock and then sometimes I go for coffee with my friends or normally go home. After school during the rest of the afternoon I study. On average I study or do homework for about 1,5 hours a day. Before tests I study for about 2-3 hours, but it is different for each subject. When I don't have much study, my main hobby is reading books, listening to music or chatting with my friends on the net or being with them.

Usually I have dinner at 6 o'clock and in the evening before dinner I do exercise - I do gymnastics, I try to tone up my muscles or I go running. It is my favourite hobby to do some sport now. For me it is a kind of relaxation. For me and my motions. After dinner I carry on studying or I watch TV or whatever. It depends on my actual mood. I normally go to bed at 10 o'clock.

I have described my typical day and now I would like to describe my weekend and my most favourite day of the week.

For me the best day is a Friday. Because it is the end of the week at school and the start of the weekend. My weekends are really different to days in a normal week.

On Friday evening I usually go out with my friend to the pub or to dance in a club. Then..If I

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spend Saturdays in Prague and not in our cottage I normally study for a while, I clean up the mess in my bedroom because I don't have the time during the week or I do general cleaning in our flat. In the evening I go out with my friends again or I watch a movie. It again depends on my mood and circumstances. Sundays are for me usually for relaxing - I do some sport, I cook or read a good book. But mostly I look forward to when I know I'll spend a weekend on our cottage in South Bohemia. I love nature around me, I can cycle there or go running, be with my grandfather. We have a beautiful garden there... I love this place, very much. I see an ideal day as a day there. I would have a bakely cake, lying on the grass, going for a walk in the countryside... without any worries like when I am at school or in work.

TASK:

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1) He doesn't have breakfast in the morning.
- 2) He has lunch every day at 2 o'clock.
- 3) He studies for an hour before the test.
- 4) The family cottage is near Prague.
- 5) Sport is relaxing for him.

Answer the questions:

- 1) How does he go to school?
- 2) What does he do before dinner during the week?
- 3) Which sports does he do?
- 4) What's the most favourite day of the week for him?
- 5) Which activities does he do at the cottage?

SPORTS : Look at the following pictures of various sports. Next to each of them is its short description, however these are placed next to the wrong photo. Try to match the descriptions with the appropriate photo.



This typical winter sport is popular in the U.S.A. and Canada, it's played with a stick and a puck on an ice rink.



In this popular Canadian summer sport, each of the two teams of players has a stick with a net at the end for throwing, carrying and catching a ball.



This is indoor sport where two sportsmen in white uniforms fight with each other on mats according to given rules.

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



Yes, you need skis for this sport, not for going downhill but for travelling over water and you're pulled by a boat.



Well, if you want some adventure you'll like this sport. You go with group of people in a rubber boat down a river.



Widely played on the playground or the beach, in this two-team sport you need a net and a ball.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

SHOPPING: Read about somebody's shopping plans and try to fill as many words as you can.

Words you can use:

Aspirin, beef, bookcase, bread, rolls, buns, carrots, CDs, chest of drawers, chicken, cold and flu tablets, detergent, dining table, floor cleaner, herbal tea, notepads, paper clips, cough syrup, pens, pork, potatoes, rulers, sausages, floor polish, screws, spinach, armchair, tomatoes, wardrobe, washing powder, exercise-book, nails, flash drives.

1. I 'm having a runny nose and a cough. I should go to the **pharmacy** to buy some
.....
2. It's my turn to make dinner tonight. I should go to the **greengrocer's** to get some
....., then the **butcher's** for
.....and I must not forget
.....from the **baker's**.
3. School starts next week. I should go to the **stationery shop** and buy
some.....
4. My mother wants to clean the floor, I must go to the **chemist's** and buy
some.....And also
some.....
as she intends to wash my clothes later.
5. My father wants to put up a new shelf on the wall, I must get
him.....
6. My sister is renovating her flat and going to buy some new furniture. She said she
needs a new
.....



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

7. I want to make some back-up files. I must go to the **computer store** to get some

.....

Find the names of the shops from the exercise above. Add at least 4 other types of shops and things we can buy there.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

In a clothes shop

Shop assistant: **Excuse me, can I help you?**

Customer: Yes please, **I would like to try this on.**

Shop assistant: What size are you?

Customer: My size is medium.

Shop assistant: OK. **Here you are.**

Customer: Thank you. Where are the checkrooms?

Shop assistant: Over there.

Customer: **How much is it?**

Shop assistant: It is £20.50.

Customer: Can I pay by credit card?

Shop assistant: Yes, of course.

TASK: Practise the dialogue in the shop.

III. téma

Život ve městě, bydlení





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

Shopping

Retailing is the business of selling products to the general public. Most retailers sell from shop or stores. Countries have large retail chains. In the CR f.e. Kaufland, Billa, Albert... Their outlets are often in shopping centres where there are many large stores in the same location. Large retailers have also well-known hypermarkets or superstores which are usually out of the location.

Department stores are large shops, which sell a wide variety of products. They are large buildings usually several stores high. They have many departments (foodstuff, shoes, restaurant, bookshop...) all under one roof. Harrods is the best known department store in London.

Now I would like to describe standard design of stores. The main entrance is usually on the left because people have a natural reflex to move to the right. Inside the entrance there are always fruit and vegetable. It seems to be important for the store, because it gives the store a healthy image. But the meat counter is at the back of the store. There are 2 reasons for this: the first is that meat needs a storage and preparation area. The other is that shoppers come to buy it regularly and on their way they will see many other products.

Basic products are rarely positioned next to each other. For example the coffee is in the first aisle but sugar is in the fourth aisle near the checkout. The leader known brands used to be at the top of shelf. We can notice that at the eye-level there are always more famous brands of products because buyers can notice them easily. Research has shown that these products have the highest sales.

At the demonstration area there are various items which are discounted at the moment.

Because these stores are so big, they are able to lower the prices quite a lot and making them cheaper than smaller shops.

Paying

We have many ways how to pay. Most often people pay in cash. But credit cards are also widely accepted. People usually pay by a credit card when they have a big purchase. We also pay in instalments when we want to buy f.e. TV or cars. Cash on delivery is often used when



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

we order something on the Internet. And I can't forget paying by a cheque.

Shopping and me

I like shopping. Shopping is a pleasure for me because I like buying clothes, books and cosmetics. I usually do the shopping in shopping centres. I go to Ostrava or Brno. We can find there everything that we need under one roof. When we are tired of shopping we can go to a coffee bar or a restaurant to have a rest. I usually go shopping with my friend. I'm always irresolute what to choose. She gives me a piece of advice.

Most often I like buying books. When I go to the bookshop I always spend there about one hour. Reading is my hobby. I have never left the bookshop without buying a book.

But I don't like shopping food so much. In our family my mother does the shopping. I think my mother knows what they are going to cook. But I do the shopping on Saturday and Sunday. My mother usually makes me a shopping list before I go to the shop. Because I always forget something to buy. Then I have to go to the shop once more. We go shopping to Albert. It's the nearest shop from our home. It takes me about 5 minutes to get there. I usually buy: bread, rolls, butter, milk, cheese, salami, fruit or vegetable.

TASK:

Choose the correct expression from multiple choice:

- I. The large building where you can buy different products under one roof is called:
 - a) retail shop
 - b) department store
 - c) supermarket
- II. Near the entrance of the store you usually can't buy:
 - a) vegetables
 - b) fruit
 - c) meat
- III. The writer often spends a long time in :
 - a) grocery
 - b) bookshop
 - c) computer shop

Answer the questions:

- 1) How can people pay in the shop? Give examples.
- 2) Do you prefer shopping in local shops or big shopping centres? Why?
- 3) Describe the shopping in the area where you live.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Country life vs. city life – topics for discussion

1. Describe village life and city life.

Life in the country is (*quiet, calm, peaceful, cheaper, safer, more boring...*)

Life in the city is (*busy, noisy, expensive, dangerous, exciting...*)

2. Advantages and disadvantages of village life and city life.

Country life

Advantages: (nature, privacy, fresh air...)

Disadvantages: (worse traffic connection, fewer job opportunities, less culture...)

City life

Advantages: (educational, working and culture opportunities, rich social life...)

Disadvantages: (high criminality, air pollution, rush...)

3. Where do you live?

4. Do you live in a town or a city?

5. Are you happy where you are?

6. Tell us about the cultural and educational opportunities where you live.

7. What sort of recreational and sightseeing opportunities has your area got?

Recreation:

Sights:

Places of interest:

8. What public services and industries exist where you live?

9. Do you like your area? Would you like to stay there for the rest of your life?

10. Would you like to live somewhere else? (comment...)

Yes, I would / No, I wouldn't because...



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

What about walking through London streets? Fill in the missing names and find the final destination. Start on Picadilly Circus. (Use the map of London).

Turn into Regent Street, walk to the very end and then **turn left**. **The road will easily take you to**

1) T_____ S_____, one of the main sights of the city. There's a high column in the middle of the square to remind people of Nelson's defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. Then **go down** the Mall and after about twenty minutes you get to the

2) Q_____ V_____ M_____, which is situated in the middle of a roundabout, just in front of Buckingham Palace, the home of the royal family. Continuing from the roundabout, **turn into the first street on your left hand side**. **Walk to the end** and then turn left into 3) B_____ W_____. There, **you keep going** along St James's Park up to the first crossroads. You turn left once more into 4)

H_____ G_____ R_____ **Go straight on and take the second right**.

You find yourself in the famous 5) D_____ S_____. Let's walk on and at the end **turn right** into 6) P_____ S_____. As you walk down the street, look up to see Big Ben. You're getting very near to the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey (a resting place of British kings and queens). Go to the underground station Westminster. **Walk along** the bridge to cross the river Thames. You're nearly there. As you leave the bridge behind, **walk straight on until** the second crossroads. Turn left there and you must be in 7) Y_____ R_____. The end of your journey is in the nearest underground station, it's 8) W_____

TASK:

Learn basic phrases about asking the way.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

ASKING THE WAY

Dialogue n1

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bank?

Yes, of course. **Go straight ahead and turn left at the end of the road.** The bank is **on the right.**

Thank you.

Dialogue n2

Excuse me, **how can I get to** the bus station?

Go along this street, then **turn right at the crossroads** and **take the second street on the left.** The bus station is right in front of you.

Thank you very much.

Dialogue n3

Excuse me, **where is the nearest** exchange office?

It's right there **on the corner.**

Thank you.

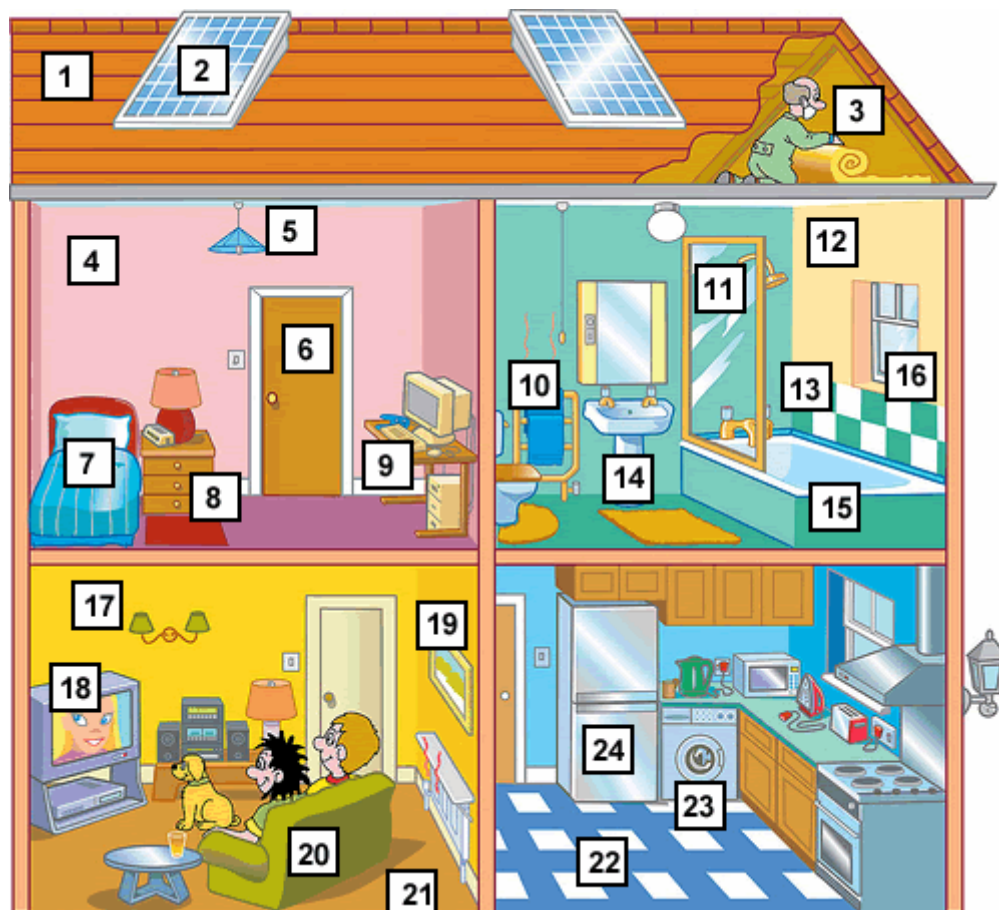
TASK:

Use phrases from the dialogues above and practise dialogues about asking the way.

(how can you get to the town centre, to the sport centre, to the station, the nearest shop, bank etc.)

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

HOUSING



- 1 - roof – střecha
- 2 - solar panel - solární panel
- 3 - attic - podkroví
- 4 - wall - zeď
- 5 - lamp, light - světlo
- 6 - door - dveře
- 7 - bed - postel
- 8 - night table - noční stolek
- 9 - PC table - stolek pod PC
- 10 - towel rack - držák na ručníky



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- 11 - mirror - zrcadlo
- 12 - wall - zeď
- 13 - tiles - obkládačky
- 14 - wash-basin - umyvadlo
- 15 - bathtub - vana
- 16 - window - okno
- 17 - lamp - světlo
- 18 - TV set - televize
- 19 - picture - obraz
- 20 - sofa - gauč, pohovka
- 21 - carpet - koberec
- 22 - floor - podlaha
- 23 - washing machine - pračka
- 24 - fridge - lednička

TASK: I. Look at the picture of the house and prepare 5 sentences with false information in it. Then, watch the picture carefully for 3 minutes. Work with your partner, exchange your sentences and try to correct them.

II. Complete the following sentences:

Somebody broke ourwith a stone so we have to replace the glass.

The tornado ripped off theof their house.

I have a vegetable patch and some nice flowerbeds in my

When I was a kid, I always climbed over theto get into the neighbours' garden and pick their cherries.

I rode my bike down theat the end of which was the..... for the family car.

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

TASK :

Look at the photos of three different houses. Describe them and write about advantages and disadvantages of living in them. What's your dream house like?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



IV. téma

Jídlo, stravování, restaurace



READING

Beef stew



INGREDIENTS:

600 g **beef** chunk (cut into 1-inch cubes)

6 **shallots** (quartered)

4 **carrots** (peeled and cut into thick slices)

3 **turnips** (peeled and cut into thick slices)

1/2 **celery root** (cut into pieces)

250 g **mushrooms** (thickly sliced)

400 g **potatoes** (quartered)

3 tbsp **peas**

1 l **beef stock**

1/2 l **red wine**

200 ml **tomato paste**

2 tbsp **butter**

2 cloves **garlic** (minced)

oil

flour

sugar (optional)

salt and **pepper**

Heat the oil in a pan. Season the beef cubes with salt and pepper and coat them with flour, shaking off the excess. Fry the cubes on oil until browned on all sides. Don't crowd the pan and cook them in batches if necessary. Transfer the meat into a large cooking pot.

Add the shallots, carrots, turnips and celery into the same pan and cook over medium high heat for about 8 minutes. Remove the vegetables and put them in a large bowl with a lid on.

Put the butter into the pan and sauté mushrooms for approximately 5 minutes. Transfer them to the vegetables.

Pour the wine into the pan together with the beef stock and tomato paste. Cook for 5 minutes and add the mixture to the meat in the cooking pot.

Put the garlic into the cooking pot. Bring the meat to boil, cover, and simmer for about 45 minutes.

Add the potatoes together with the reserved vegetables and continue cooking until the meat is tender and the vegetables soft.

Add the peas and cook for another 5 minutes. You can also add sugar if the stew is too sour.

Serve.

TASK:

- 1) What ingredients do you need to cook beef stew?
- 2) How do you prepare the meal?
- 3) Can you describe how to cook any other meal?

SHORT QUIZ

1) Vyberte správný překlad věty: "**Hunger is the best sauce.**"

- a) Hlad je nejlepší kuchař.
- b) Maďarská klobása je nejlepší.
- c) Na hlad je nejlepší omáčka.
- d) Omáčka nejlépe chutná v hangáru.

2) Jak zdvořile odpovíme na otázku "**Anything else?**", pokud si již nepřejeme nic konzumovat ?

- a) I'm all right.
- b) I'm fed up.
- c) I'm full.
- d) The meal is disgusting.

3) Doplňte správně přísloví "**You can't make an omelet without _____**"

- a) a pan
- b) breaking eggs
- c) buying milk
- d) sugar

4) Vyberte správný překlad idiomu "**On se vyzná/Umí v tom chodit**".

- a) He can walk in it.
- b) He has food for thought.
- c) He knows on which side his bread is buttered.
- d) He makes a meal of it.

5) Kterou větu použijeme, chceme-li nechat v restauraci spropitné?

- a) Don't give me the money back.
- b) Here's your drinking money.
- c) I'm alright.
- d) You can keep the change.

READING

Meals

There is an English proverb, which says: "The way to man's heart is through his stomach." People in Britain and in the CR have different eating habits. Some English food is like Czech food - but some is very different. The English people don't eat such big meals as the Czechs. English eat more often in the day. They have five or six meals a day: breakfast, snack, lunch, tea, dinner and later perhaps supper. In the past the British cuisine didn't enjoy very good reputation. But it has improved. We should also think about our healthy lifestyle when we eat. We can ask ourselves many questions about eating, such as: Do we eat in a healthy way? or Do we not overeat? We know the answers but we usually don't respect them. The best way is well-balanced food.

The healthy food includes: fruit, vegetables, cereals, milk, cheese, poultry (chicken, hen, duck, goose, turkey), fish, dark bread. It isn't a good idea to be a vegetarian. I think we should eat meat. Humans are all eaters. We shouldn't exclude meat from our diet. I think meat isn't harmful. We shouldn't avoid fatty but shouldn't eat big amount of this meat.

Unhealthy food: chips, sweets, big amount of lamb, pork, beef, fried food, hamburgers. It is usually food in fast food places. It is called junk food. It is very fatty. Alcoholic drinks are also unhealthy - they are harmful for the liver.

Czech food

The Czechs love food. The day begins with breakfast which consists of a cup of tea with lemon or cocoa, warm milk, black coffee and something to eat, e.g. a roll or a one or two slices of bread and butter and some cheese or eggs, honey, marmalade, salami or a cake. The Czech midday meal is the main meal of the day. We can have it at home or at a canteen, dining halls or in a restaurant. It is usually a three-course meal, which consists of a soup, the main course and a dessert. As for soup we can choose from clear (beef, chicken with the liver balls and vegetable) soup and thick soup (potato, tomato, mushrooms or tripe (dršková)). The Czech menu often offers the favourite dish - roast pork with dumplings or potato dumplings and cabbage or sauerkraut, Vienna steak with potato salad or goulash with dumpling and also



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

fruit dumplings with cottage cheese. As a dessert fruit, some small cake with whipped cream are commonly eaten. After this dessert Czech beer or some of the soft drinks are served.

Dinner

For dinner it may be some cold meat, salami, ham, eggs, bread or rolls. Some people prefer a hot meal too. They may have pancakes, potato pancakes or pizza.

Typical Czech food

In Czech cuisine there isn't much vegetarian food. It is known that our cuisine isn't very healthy. Roast pork with dumplings and sauerkraut is a typical Czech meal. Fruit dumplings with sugar and cottage cheese are also very popular.

British food

British like beginning the day with a cup of coffee or tea in the morning. The renowned English breakfast starts with a glass of fruit juice and cornflakes with sugar or milk. This will be followed by fried or grilled bacon and eggs, sausage and grilled tomatoes or spicy beans. But it isn't as common as it used to be. It is offered in hotels or restaurants. Nowadays a typical breakfast is a bowl of cereals, a slice of toast, a glass of orange juice and a cup of tea or coffee.

In the middle of the morning they have elevenses which is usually not more than a cup of coffee and biscuits. In our country we have a snack during morning.

At about 4 o'clock it is teatime. In Britain it's a special occasion. The meal consists of a thin slice of bread with cheese or ham, perhaps some vegetables and jam, cakes, biscuits.

Nowadays many people don't eat much at teatime but they have at least one cup of coffee or tea.

Some people in Britain have their biggest and the main meal of the day in the evening. The hot dinner is served at about 7 o'clock. It consists of soup, then the main course which is followed by a dessert and finally cheese and biscuits. There isn't traditional food for the evening meal.

Christmas

On some occasions such as Christmas the traditional meals are served. The most common

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meal for Christmas Eve in our country is fish soup, fried carp and potato salad. The British Christmas meal is roast turkey with chestnut stuffing, potatoes and the famous Christmas pudding.



TASK:

Answer the questions:

- 1) How many meals do English people eat? What are they?
- 2) Which kinds of meat are regarded as healthy and which ones as unhealthy?
- 3) What is junk food?
- 4) What's the main meal of the day in the Czech Republic and in Great Britain?
- 5) Describe the traditional English breakfast.
- 6) Compare the traditional Christmas meals in the Czech Republic and Great Britain.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

SPEAKING

- What is your favourite food?
- What is your favourite meal of the day?
- What time do you usually have your meals? (you personally / in your country in general)
- Do you often go to restaurants?
- What's your favourite drink (alcoholic/non-alcoholic)?
- How would you describe typical Czech / British / American etc. cuisine (way of cooking)?
- What kind of food is healthy / unhealthy and why?
- Can you cook? What is your speciality?
- What is the most exotic food you have ever eaten?
- Is there anything that you could never eat?
- Do you have any special table manners in your country? How different are they from table manners in other countries?
- Do you watch TV programmes about cooking or read cook books?
- Do you agree that 'a woman's place is in the kitchen'?
- Do you agree that 'men are better cooks than women'?
- How expensive is food in your country?
- Why do some people decide to go on a diet?
- What should you eat/do if you want to lose weight and look slim?
- What kind of food/drink can help you when you are feeling ill?



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

MENU

SANDWICHES

BLT Sandwich

bacon, lettuce, tomato, mayo

Club Sandwich

turkey, bacon, lettuce, tomato, mayo

Grilled Chicken Sandwich

grilled chicken, pesto, parmesan, mayo

Tomato & Mozzarella Sandwich

tomatoes, mozzarella, fresh basil, olive oil

Italian Sandwich

salami, ham, romaine lettuce, tomatoes, olive oil

Ham & Cheese Sandwich

ham, cheese, butter

Egg & Bacon

sliced eggs, fried bacon, butter

SALADS

Caesar Salad

romaine lettuce, croutons, grilled chicken, parmesan cheese

Tuna Salad

mixed leaf salad, tuna, cherry tomatoes, egg, onion, mayo

Chef Salad

lettuce, egg, ham, cheese, tomatoes, cucumber

Coleslaw Salad

cabbage, carrots, mayo

CAKES and PASTRIES

Muffin

chocolate, blueberry

Pie

apple, cherry

Doughnut

cinnamon, banana, vanilla

Cheesecake

plain, chocolate, raspberry, strawberry

HOT DRINKS

6.50

Espresso

100% Arabica dark roast

1.60 / 1.90

single double

7.50

Espresso macchiato

espresso with a bit of hot milk

1.80 / 2.00

single double

6.00

Americano

espresso with hot water

1.90 / 2.30

medium large

5.50

Cappuccino

espresso with steamed milk & foamed milk

2.20 / 2.50

medium large

5.00

Latte

espresso with steamed milk & foam

2.30 / 2.60

medium large

4.50

Hot chocolate

creamy chocolate, foamed milk

2.00 / 2.40

medium large

5.00

Tea

black / green / fruit

1.00 / 1.50

cup pot

** all our coffees are available decaffeinated*

COLD DRINKS

6.50

Mineral water

sparkling / still

1.50 / 2.00

regular large

6.00

Fizzy drinks

Fanta, Cola, 7up, Mountain Dew

2.10 / 2.40

can bottle

4.50

Juice

orange, apple, pear, pineapple, strawberry

2.30 / 2.70

regular large

Smoothie

mango, strawberry & apple, kiwi & apple

3.50 / 4.50

regular large

2.50

Milkshake

strawberry, vanilla, chocolate

3.20 / 4.20

regular large

2.20

Beer

Carlsberg, Stella, Heineken

2.50 / 3.00

1/2 pint pint

1.90

Wine

Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Merlot

2.90 / 6.90

glass bottle



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

AT THE RESTAURANT

Waiter: Good morning, can I help you?

Charles: Yes, **I'd like to have some lunch. Can you bring me the menu, please?**

Waiter: Sure. Here you are.

...

Waiter: **Would you like** a starter?

Charles: No, thanks.

Waiter: And **what would you like** for a main course?

Charles: **I'd like a chicken salad.**

Waiter: **Would you like** anything to drink?

Charles: Yes, **I'd like a glass of juice**, please.

...

Waiter: Can I bring you anything else?

Charles: **The bill, please.**

Waiter: Certainly.

Waiter: That's £7.50.

Charles: **Here you are.** Thank you very much.

Waiter: You're welcome. Have a nice day.

Charles: Thank you and good bye.

TASK: Practise similar dialogue from the restaurant. Use the facts from the menu mentioned above.

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

WRITING



Compare these types of restaurants. On which occasion would you go to each of one?

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.Write about your eating habits :

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V. téma

Cestování, doprava, v hotelu





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

Travelling

People travel to visit places that are close or far away, they travel for fun or from necessity. Travelling takes up more time in our lives than most of us imagine. Every day we must travel to school, to work or visiting friends. There are two ways of travelling: people can use their own means of transport and they rely on the public transportation services. People and goods can be transported by land, by air or by water.

Going by air is very expensive but is the fastest way of travelling. An air ticket ensures us a comfortable seat on the plane which can fly us to any place in the world within a few hours. The air transportation system is strictly dependent on the timetable. At the airport we go through the passport control and security check, have our luggage (which has a limited weight of course) checked and then wait until the plane is ready for taking-off. When we are lucky and our flight is neither cancelled nor delayed we can look forward to a safe landing on the runway of another airport. For private use helicopters are usually bought.

Cars and motorbikes are expensive to purchase and people also have to pay for petrol, which costs a lot of money. For short and middle distances a car is fast enough so as not to get too tired by travelling, unless we get into a traffic jam. The best thing about cars is that they will take you almost anywhere at any time. Modern cars with soft seats and a lot of space for the legs are sometimes even more comfortable than the interior of a plane. To get a driver's licence one must know how to drive and know the traffic rules well. One of the rules says that cars are to be driven on the right side of the road. This isn't true in Great Britain, there people drive on the left.

If we prefer not to travel alone, we can take advantage of the services offered by travel agencies, who will usually take care of all our needs. They will take care of our accommodation, transportation, health insurance, accident and baggage insurance. It is very important to have a valid passport. It is also good to get an international health insurance card.

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

TASK:

Complete the sentences:

We travel because

At the airport we have to do:.....

When we want to drive a car, we need

When we travel abroad, we need



RESERVATIONS (AIRPORT)

- Reservations clerk: — Northwind Airways, good morning. May I help you?
- Mary Jones: — Yes, do you have any flights to Sydney next Tuesday afternoon?
- Reservations clerk: — One moment, please... Yes. There's a flight at 16:45 and one at 18:00.
- Mary Jones: — That's fine. Could you tell me how much a return flight costs? I'll be staying three weeks.
- Reservations clerk: — Economy, business class or first class ticket?
- Mary Jones: — Economy, please.
- Reservations clerk: — That would be €346.
- Mary Jones: — OK. Could I make a reservation?
- Reservations clerk: — Certainly. Which flight would you like?
- Mary Jones: — The 16:45, please.
- Reservations clerk: — Could I have your name, please?
- Mary Jones: — My name is Mary Jones, that's M-A-R-Y J-O-N-E-S.
- Reservations clerk: — How would you like to pay, Ms. Jones?
- Mary Jones: — Can I pay at the check-in desk when I pick up my ticket?



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- Reservations clerk: — Yes, but you will have to confirm this reservation at least two hours before departure time.
- Mary Jones: — I see.
- Reservations clerk: — Now you have been booked, Ms. Jones. The flight leaves at 16:45, and your arrival in Sydney will be at 9:25 a.m., local time. The flight number is NWA 476.
- Mary Jones: — Thank you.

AT THE AIRPORT

Clerk: Good morning.

Ms Jones: Is this the right desk? My flight is NWA476.

Clerk: Yes, that's right. **Your passport and your ticket, please.**

Ms Jones: Here you are.

Clerk: Thank you. **Do you have any luggage to check in, Ms Jones?**

Ms Jones: Yes, these three suitcases.

Clerk: **Put them on the conveyor belt, please.**

Ms Jones: Sure.

Clerk: **Would you like an aisle or a window seat?**

Ms Jones :A window seat, please.

Clerk: ... **Here is your luggage tag and your boarding card.** Your seat is 22D.

Ms Jones: Thank you. **What is the boarding time?**

Clerk: The plane is boarding in 45 minutes. You leave from Gate 21. Have a good flight.

Ms Jones: Thank you very much and goodbye.

TASK:

Practise the dialogues from the airport learning common expressions and phrases.

READING

Grand Canyon National Park

Read the text and answer whether the statements below are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

Grand Canyon National Park is located in northwestern Arizona about 75 miles north of the cities of Flagstaff and Williams. The park covers well over one million acres and is more than twice the size of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

The Canyon, cut by the raging Colorado River, is immense in size, averaging 4,000 feet deep for its entire 277 miles in length. It is 6,000 feet deep at its deepest point and 15 miles at its widest.

If you have seen pictures of the canyon and have ever dreamed of visiting it, you will be shocked when you first lay eyes upon it. Grand Canyon is immense and it truly is like nothing you have ever seen or experienced. This canyon is a gift that the good Lord has given us and it is humbling to stand on its rim and experience its magnificence.

Grand Canyon National Park is heavily visited for most of the year and it is imperative to plan ahead for lodging, camping, backcountry permits, mule trips or other wilderness adventures.

Persons planning to visit only for the day should arrive early as parking is limited.

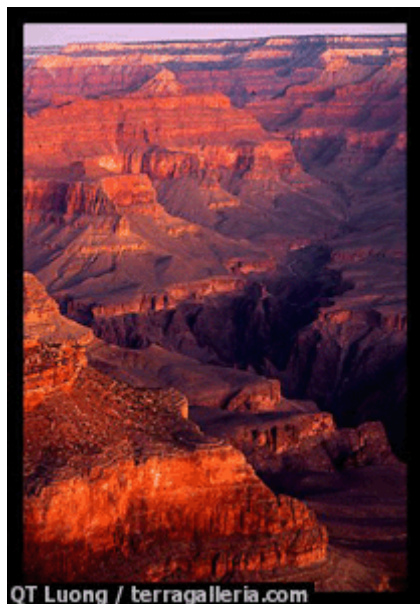
Besides sightseeing, hiking is probably the most popular activity in the canyon. There are 400 total miles of hiking trails in Grand Canyon of which only about 31 miles receive continual maintenance.

A warning about Grand Canyon hiking that is very important: More than 250 people are rescued from the canyon every year. This is mainly due to the fact that hiking in the canyon is opposite from most anywhere else



you may hike.

The first part of your hike in Grand Canyon is easy because it is downhill and steep. But don't forget you have to return. What goes down must come up! The return trip can be extremely



strenuous, especially in summer. The most common person rescued in the canyon is a male in his twenties. Don't try to be macho! It is recommended that you don't hike in the canyon when temperatures exceed 100 degrees fahrenheit.

There are plenty of activities to enjoy while vacationing in Grand Canyon, such as safe activities like touring the rim of the canyon in your car, horseback riding, nature walks, and more adventurous activities like whitewater rafting, cross country skiing, camping and fishing.

Should you decide to visit this one of a kind natural wonder, the beauty, size, inspiration and grandeur of Grand Canyon will stay with you for a lifetime. It truly is a natural treasure that is larger than life itself.

article written by Alan LeSturgeon

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- 1) Great Smoky Mountains National Park is not as big as Grand Canyon NP.
- 2) The average width of the canyon is 15 miles.
- 3) The deepest point of the canyon is 6000 feet deep.
- 4) The author is probably a religious person.
- 5) Most of the hiking trails are well maintained.
- 6) Hiking in Grand Canyon NP is completely different from hiking anywhere else.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

7) Rescue teams have to save young men more often than any other group of people.

8) Camping in the park is not allowed.

SPEAKING

- Do you often travel?
- How often do you have a holiday abroad?
- Do you prefer holiday abroad or in your country? Why?
- Do you prefer summer or winter holiday? Why?
- What kind of activities do you enjoy doing when you are on holiday?
- Do you prefer camping or staying in hotels? Why? What are the positives and negatives?
- How do you prefer to travel, by car, plane, train, coach etc.? Why?
- What is the holiday of your dreams?
- What is the most beautiful place you have ever visited? Most exotic?
- What kind of bad things (accidents, emergencies) can happen on holiday? Has anything like that ever happened to you?
- What kind of things do you usually take with you when you go on holiday? Why?
- What kind of things do you usually buy / bring back home with you? (souvenirs etc.)
- Do you usually get insurance when you go on holiday? Why?
- What is the longest journey you have ever made?
- Do you usually need visa to visit a foreign country? How/where can you get it?
- Have you ever gone hitchhiking? What are the advantages and disadvantages of hitchhiking?
- Are you afraid of flying?
- What rules do you think tourists should keep, when they are visiting a foreign country?
- Do you like taking photos when you are on holiday? What do you usually take pictures of?

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

AT THE STATION

- Paul : — What time does the next train to *London* leave?
- Railway Station Clerk: — At *16:35*, from platform 8.
- Paul : — Is it a direct train to *London*?
- Railway Station Clerk: — No, you have to change trains at *Birmingham*.
- Paul : — I see. *One ticket* to *London*, please.
- Railway Station Clerk: — Single or return, sir?
- Paul : — *Single*, please.
- Railway Station Clerk: — *64 pounds*, please.
- Paul : — Here you are.
- Railway Station Clerk: — Here´s your ticket and change, sir.



TASK:

Practise the dialogue at the station. Try to replace the words in italics with your ideas.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

ACCOMMODATION

Imagine you have to provide accommodation for different people. Match each person with the most suitable place to stay:

A) Airport hotel

- a hotel close to the airport, used often by people travelling on business

B) Bed and Breakfast (B&B)

- often in a person's home, very homelike and you get a nice breakfast in the morning

C) Hostel

- a cheap place to stay, you share the room and bathroom with other people

D) Boutique hotel

- a small, expensive hotel with designer rooms

E) Camping

- cheap accommodation in cottages, caravans or tents with different facilities and services

1. Family with children on holiday
2. Students/ budget travellers
3. Manager
4. Celebrity
5. Typical tourist

TASK:

Which other types of accommodation do you know? Try to describe and compare them .

AT THE HOTEL

Welcome to the Birch Hotel. **How can I help you?**

I'd like a room, please.

Would you prefer a single or a double?

Single, please. **How much is that?**

OK. It's 180 pounds a night. **How many nights would you like to stay?**

Four nights.

Can you tell me your name, please?

It's Tomas. John Tomas.

OK. **How would you like to pay for the room, Mr.Tomas?**

Do you take Mastercard?

Yes, we do. We take Mastercard, American Express and Visa.

Good. **I'll pay by Mastercard. What time is checkout?**

Checkout is at 3 o'clock. **Your room number is 29.**

3 p.m. OK. **And can I get a wake-up call for 7 a.m.?**

Sure. Wake-up call for 7 a.m. Enjoy your stay.

Thank you.

TASK : Practise the dialogue at the reception of the hotel. Discuss other hotel services.



UNESCO Sights in the Czech Republic

Prague

Prague has many buildings and places of historical and architectural importance. These include Prague Castle, St. Vitus' Cathedral (located inside the castle), the Old Town Square, the Valdštejn Palace, The Jewish Quarter and Charles Bridge, to name a few. However, it is when taken altogether that Prague's importance can best be seen. The city is full of various architectural styles, including Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, art nouveau and functionalist. Mozart, Kafka, Čapek, and Kupka are just a few of the creative people who have lived and worked in the city throughout the years.



Telč

The city of Telč, located in Southern Bohemia, is famous for its well preserved and architecturally beautiful town square and its Renaissance chateau. If you visit, be sure to note the Baroque Marian column, a monument to the Virgin Mary, and nearby fountains with statues. The facades of the houses were built by masters from Northern Italy and many of the buildings' decorations are painted to look three dimensional. Perhaps even more interesting, it's estimated that every second house used to serve its own beer.



Kroměříž Castle and Gardens

Kroměříž, also called 'the garden city', is notable not only for its almost unpronounceable name for many foreigners, but also because it played an important role in the development of Central European Baroque garden and palace architecture. One of the reasons that the castle is so well-known is that some of its rooms and halls were used in Miloš Forman's film *Amadeus*.

Villa Tugendhat in Brno

Villa Tugendhat in Brno is one of only a few modern structures on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This masterpiece of functionalism was designed to the smallest detail by prominent German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe for the Tugendhat family. The functionalist villa, completed at the end of 1930, is revolutionary not only for its construction, which basically hangs on a steel frame, but also for the unusual way the ceilings are supported. Huge glass walls which connect the interior to the garden add to the villa's impressive appearance.



The Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc

The Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc's main square is an artistic treasure of truly local origin. The idea of Column came from a local builder, architect and stonemason Václav Render. The Column was built to celebrate those who survived an outbreak of the plague. Render was so determined to make his dream of "creating a monument that would have no parallel in any other town" come true, that he financed the project himself. The Column was started in 1716 and took another 36 years to build, using the skills of local craftsmen. However, Render never saw it finished. He died 20 years before Column was officially unveiled by the Empress Maria Theresia.



The other UNESCO sights include : Litomyšl Castle, Kutná Hora, The Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius Basilica in Třebíč, Holašovice, The Lednice – Valtice Cultural Landscape, Český Krumlov, The Pilgrimage Church at Zelená Hora.

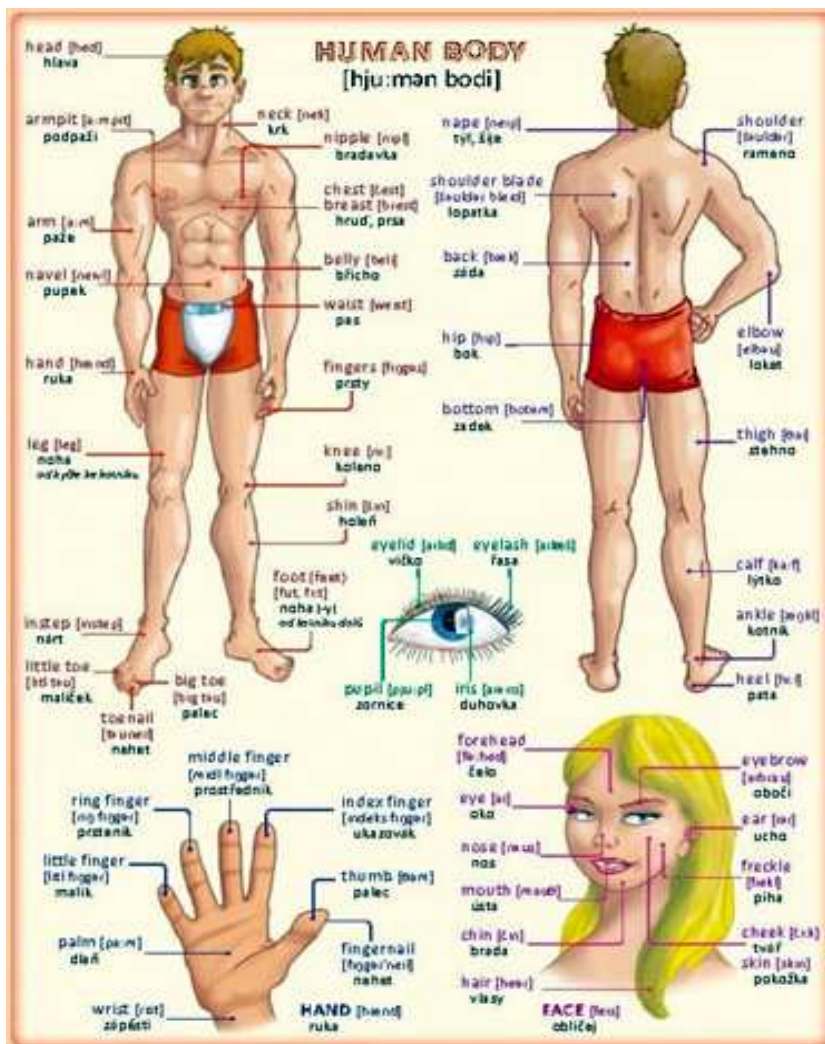
VI. téma

Zdraví, péče o zdraví, zdravý životní styl



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

HUMAN BODY



TASK :

Learn and practise vocabulary about human body.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

Health, sickness, disease

HEALTH is the most important thing in the world. We can regenerate our health by practising, sports, eating healthy food, being in the fresh air, sleeping sufficiently, avoiding stress, alcohol, cigarettes and drugs.

The human body is constantly being attacked by many different kinds of bacteria, microorganisms, and viruses. Most diseases can be prevented or at least controlled. What's important is healthy nutrition and positive mind, good sleeping habits, activity in the fresh air and, last but not least, contact with nature.

Our contemporary world is bringing new **DISEASES**. Of the serious new diseases let's introduce at least leukemia, AIDS, heart attacks, or cancer.

ILLNESSES. The common illnesses are: a cough, a cold, influenza, a sore throat, tonsillitis. In such cases we usually stay in bed, drink herbal tea, take pills, drops or vitamins, eat a lot of fruit and vegetables and after a week or two we feel well again. Older people suffer from indigestion, rheumatism, heart troubles and high blood pressure.

Generally our family prefer: not to go immediately to see a doctor, when you feel little bit sick and rather at first we try to use natural medicine like honey, tea or herbs. So when I have a cold I lie in bed, drink hot tea with honey, eat oranges and lemons because there is a lot of vitamin C.

In connection with this topic I can say something about the **FIRST AID** too. I would like to mention 6 main points which are really important if you provide first aid. Firstly you should do control of conditions, when you're providing first aid you have to be in safe. Secondly you should control if disabled person is without strong bleeding, then if the person is breathing. Next thing which you should make sure if is pulse present. Then you have to call rescue service and put this person to recovery position.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

DOCTORS. There are various types of doctors who treat various diseases and disorders: surgeons, dentists, interns, oculist, pediatricians, gynecologist, psychiatrists, dermatologist, ear and throat specialists, orthopaedic specialists.

VACCINATIONS. Very important for our health are vaccinations. Children are vaccinated against some illnesses, such as typhus, tetanus, chicken-pox, whooping cough, tuberculosis, polio, etc. However, prevention is the best medicine.

HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEM. Medical care in our country is basically free of charge but there are some private facilities. Patients share only the costs of some treatment and medicine. According to law, all citizens are covered by health insurance. Most people belong to the General Health Insurance Company. The state pays it for children and retired people, but private persons must pay for their insurance themselves.

TASK:

To learn and practise vocabulary, find the meaning and complete:

A. Health – what can we do to be healthy:

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....
- e).....

B. Diseases -.....

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....

C. Illnesses -.....

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

D. First Aid -

- 6 main points: a)
b).....
c).....
d).....
e).....
f).....

E. Vaccination -.....

What diseases are people vaccinated against:

- a).....
b).....
c).....
d).....

VISITING THE DOCTOR

The first time you visit a new doctor, you should talk about your **medical history** - the illnesses you have had, any operations you have had and so on. Your doctor might want to give you a **check-up**.



A check-up will include **monitoring your blood pressure**, as high blood pressure is serious and can lead to **life-threatening conditions**. Your doctor will probably also **take your pulse** to check that your **heart rate** is normal.

A doctor uses a **stethoscope** to listen to your breathing - particularly if you have a **heart or chest infection**, or a condition such as **asthma**. Of course, you can also visit the doctor for a huge range of other reasons. Children need to have their **injections** and if you are going abroad on holiday, you might also need to have injections against **infectious diseases**. In winter, you can also get a flu **vaccine** so that you won't get **the flu**.

If you need medication, a doctor will write you a **prescription**. You can get your **prescription filled** at a pharmacy.

For more serious medical conditions, you can get a **referral to a clinic** or a hospital. You might need **blood tests** done, or you might need an **X-ray**, or you might need to see a **specialist**.

TASK: Learn new vocabulary from the text. When do people see a doctor?

AT THE DOCTOR

Making an Appointment

Mr. Brown: Hello. This is Richard Brown. **I'd like to make an appointment** to see Dr. Habi.

Dr. Habi: Certainly. **What seems to be the problem?**

Mr. Brown: I'd like to have my **annual check-up**.

Dr. Habi: Fine. When would you be available to come?

Mr. Brown: Any day next week in the morning would be great.

Dr. Habi: **How about next Thursday** at 10 o'clock?

Mr. Brown: That sounds fine. Thank you.

Dr. Habi: We'll see you next Thursday, Mr. Brown. Goodbye.

Seeing the Doctor

Doctor: Hello, **what's the matter?**

Patient: Good morning. I have a terrible ache in my lower back.

Doctor: **How long has your back been bothering you?**

Patient: I've been having pain for about the last two weeks.

Doctor: Do you have any history of back problems?

Patient: No, this is the first time.

Doctor: **Are you taking any medicine at the moment?**

Patient: No, just an aspirin from time to time to kill the pain.

Doctor: OK. Let's have a look at your back. Please take off your shirt

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Doctor: — Good morning. Please have a seat here. **What's the problem?**

Paul
Ryefield: — I have a terrible stomachache.

Doctor: — Do you have diarrhea?

Paul
Ryefield: — Yes, I do.

Doctor: — **Do you have any other symptoms?**

Paul
Ryefield: — Yes, I feel sick.

Doctor: — You mean you feel nauseous?

Paul
Ryefield: — That's right. I feel like vomiting. And right now I feel dizzy, too.

Doctor: — **When did the symptoms start?**

Paul
Ryefield: — This morning. Yesterday evening I ate something raw.

Doctor: — All right. Please take off your clothes to the waist and lie down there. ... Just tell me if it hurts when I do this.

Paul
Ryefield: — It doesn't hurt. ... Ouch. It hurts there.

Doctor: — Okay. Let's hope it's just indigestion, but we'll need to run some diagnostic tests to be sure. We'll run a blood test and we'll also need a urine sample.

Paul
Ryefield: — Can you give me something for the time being?

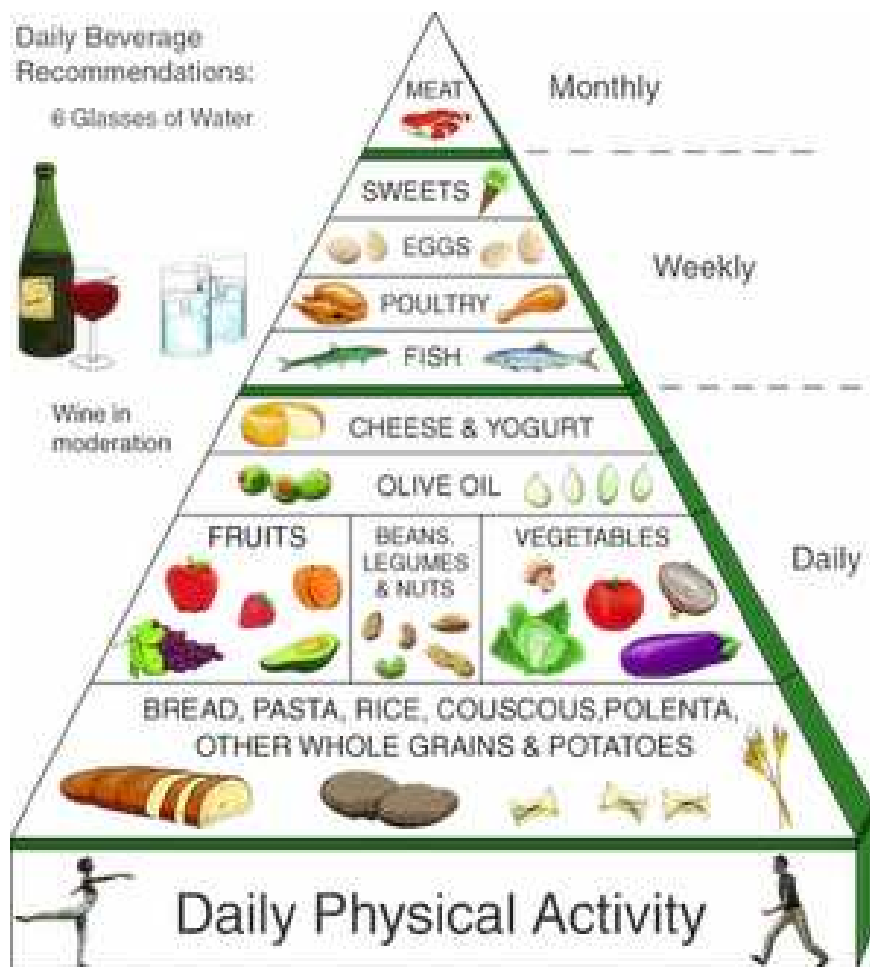
Doctor: — Yes, **I'll give you a prescription** for indigestion tablets.

TASK:

Practise the dialogues at the doctor, learn basic useful phrases about making an appointment and describing your possible problems.

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE



Make a discussion about healthy and unhealthy food and about healthy lifestyle.

Write some advice:

You should

You shouldn't

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ILLNESSES

When you're ill, you can describe your symptoms (changes in your body which show that you're ill) in the following ways:

I've got (a) backache

She's got (a) stomach-ache

He's got a headache

You've got (an) earache

He's got (a) toothache

AT THE POLYCLINIC

Try to match these medical instruments with the correct pictures:

- Syringe
- Sticky plaster
- Bandage
- Painkillers
- Drops
- Ointment
- Tweezers



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Complete the following situations with the right words (A-G) from the previous exercise.

- 1) **Patient:** I cannot get a date because of my acne. What shall I do?
Doctor: Don't worry. I'll prescribe anfor your skin. And soon you will have a face like a baby.

- 2) **Patient:** My wife threw a plate at me and cut my forehead. I managed to stop bleeding for a bit.
Doctor: It's not so serious, I will put aon it. Then call your divorce lawyer.

- 3) **Patient:** My baby was building a castle and put a Lego block into her nose.
Doctor: Let me just get a pair ofand I'll pull it out.

- 4) **Patient:** I came for my regular flu vaccination.
Nurse: Roll up your sleeve, I will get the and give you the injection.

- 5) **Patient:** My friends and I went skateboarding and I crashed into a tree. My left ankle is all swollen.
Doctor: I will wrap your foot in a,that should reduce the pain and swelling.

- 6) **Patient:** I have got something in my eye. Is it dust?
Doctor: I can't see anything. But use theseto relieve the burning.

- 7) **Patient:** My work gives me a headache.
Doctor: Well, I can prescribe you, but have you thought about changing your job?



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

WRITING

Describe what do you do when you're ill.

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Write what should you do in case of these common injuries. Add some other examples.

Cut finger-

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Twisted ankle-

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Bleeding nose-

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Burnt hand -

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VII. téma

Kultura, média



READING

Question Time with

Laura Doyle



1. How would you describe yourself as a person in just a few words?

I am creative, spontaneous, and passionate.

2. Have you always wanted to be a singer? When did you first sing for an audience?

I remember singing songs like the folk song "This Land is your land" as young as 5 years old. I always felt a strong sense of beauty from singing. My mom put my sister and I in a song and dance troupe when we were about 5 or six and we would perform at places for the disabled or elderly. At 10 years old I had my first solo in the church choir.

3. What was the first music you listened to when you were a child? Do you remember what the first record you bought was?

I listened to a little purple transistor radio as a child and would wait for my favourite songs to come on. I loved the songs of the seventies like "One Tin Soldier", "Where Have All The Flowers Gone?" and "If I Had A Hammer". They were folk songs with a message. As a teenager I would borrow my older brother's records like Supertramps "Breakfast in America".

4. Looking at your website, one can't notice your interest in horses. Why horses?

Horses have a mythical connection with human beings. They represent spirit, beauty, freedom and power. I also get this amazing feeling of being connected to the whole universe around them.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

5. In the songwriting process, where do you usually look for inspiration?

I tend to write from my emotions. Often when something happens in my life I write about it to understand it. I also find access to some wiser part of myself.

6. Your songs were used in films and TV shows, for example *Dawson's Creek*. How did you feel about it? Are you a fan of the show?

I hadn't ever seen an episode of *Dawson's Creek* until I had a song in it. It was a show for younger people but I liked watching the character of Joey. I have some music in movies that aren't all that good and missed the mark in some way but I appreciate the small moment where I get to see the magic of one of my songs express the emotions of someone else's scene.

7. Why do you think your music works so well on TV?

It's because I write about love relationships a lot and those are the moments most TV shows are trying to enhance with music. I also think I make music that has a cinematic feel. I've worked with two different producers who are also film composers so the style tends to be more film friendly.

8. Are you currently working on any new songs or projects?

Yes, I am going in the studio this week to start recording again. I have about 6 new songs that are really strong that I am excited about recording.

9. This interview is mostly for Czech students of English. Is there anything you would like to tell them?

Thank you to all of you who have been enjoying my music. Please feel free to email me at laura@lauradoyle.com if you have your own questions or comments on the music. I love hearing from people around the world and, who knows, it may help your English learning experience.

Laura, thank you for your time and for sharing your music with us. And good luck with your new record!



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

TASK:

Read the interview with Laura Doyle and answer the following questions:

- 1) What does Laura do?
- 2) Which animal is she interested in ? Why?
- 3) Where can people hear her songs?

Find vocabulary connected with the topic *music* :

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Write any other information from the text about Laura which is important or interesting for you (about 10 sentences):

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TASK:

Discussion in groups: Which information did you use, why?



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

SPEAKING

Movies

- What is your favourite film and why do you like it?
- What movie genres do you know and which is your favourite?
- What was the worst film you have ever seen? Why didn't you like it?
- What are the positives and negatives of watching films at the cinema and on TV?
- How do you choose which film to watch?
- Do you prefer dubbing or subtitles?

Theatre

- Do you often go to the theatre?
- How different is watching a play at the theatre from watching a movie at the cinema/on TV? Which do you prefer?

Television

- How much TV do you watch?
- What types of TV programmes do you know?
- How does TV influence people's lives?
- What are the positives and negatives of TV?
- How do you feel about TV commercials, especially when they are shown in the middle of a film?

The Internet

- How popular is the Internet these days? Who uses it?
- What's your favourite website? Why do you like it?
- What sort of information can be found on the Net?
- How do you look for information on the Net?
- Can you always rely on the information you find?
- What are the positives and negatives of the Internet?



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Radio

- Do you often listen to the radio? When?
- What's your favourite radio station?
- What type of programmes can you hear on the radio?

Newspapers

- How often do you read a newspaper?
- What is your favourite newspaper?

Magazines

- Do you like reading magazines?
- What is your favourite magazine?
- What kind of magazines is especially popular with women? With men? With girls? With boys?

Mass media in general

- Which type of mass media do you prefer?
- Which type of mass media is the most reliable? Which is the quickest? Which one is the easiest to use?
- Do you think that the government should control the media? Why or why not?



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

Cultural life

The definition of **culture** is very long and complicated. Culture consists of art, styles of clothing, language, rules of behaviour, religion, technology or political and economic systems. We know culture only as art, literature and music. Let's speak about these fields.

At first, there're many types of entertainment. We can go to the cinemas, the theatres, the concerts and festivals. Every bigger town offers some culture events. Among teenagers the **discos** are very popular. We can find them not only in big cities, but in every village. There are local music groups which hold the concerts in smaller towns.

The **cinemas** are very popular among adults and teenagers. I can go to the cinema every week because there's one new in my town. They screen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. I watch what's up. I went to the cinema every week two years ago. But when we bought a

DVD recorder, I watch films at home. Unfortunately, watching films is better in the cinema where is silence, darkness and big projection screen (promítací plátno).

I don't go to the **theatre** very often. The nearest theatre building is in Olomouc or Ostrava.

There're many theatres in the capital Prague and the actors are really professionals. In the Czech National Theatre I have been only once but it was unforgettable (nezapomenutelný) experience. We went to the National Museum and in the evening to the National Theatre. We saw *Cyrano de Bergerac* by Edmund Rostand. When I was a small child, I liked puppet theatre (loutkové).

I started to **play the piano** in 1st class at the elementary school, so I've been playing for 13 years. I still visit the music school. My teacher is my neighbour. Although I have played at many concerts, I have stage fright (tréma) at every concert. I accompany (doprovázet) the choir and small pupils. Now I'm playing with two pupils who play the flute (flétna). The accompanying is easier because all eyes of audience are at the pupil, not at me. If I make a mistake, nobody will mark it (všimnout si).

I don't go to the **concerts**. The tickets are very expensive and I will go to the bigger town. I don't need it. I can watch it in the Internet. Although I like classical music and I even play it, I don't visit

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

these concerts. They are very long and boring. I like variable melodies and long sitting at one place isn't for me.

TASK:

Answer the questions:

- 1) Which types of entertainment are mentioned in the text?
- 2) Is watching films better in the cinema or at home according to the writer?
- 3) Has she watched any play in the National Theatre in Prague?
- 4) Which musical instrument can she play?
- 5) Does the writer go to the concerts? Why/ why not?

Vocabulary

Complete expressions typical for these (at least 7 words to each) :

Film –

Theatre –

Music types -

Musical instruments –





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

Mass media

In today's time mass media have a great importance. All people around the world are curious and want to be informed about the world's events. That's the reason why they read newspapers, listen to the radio or watch television.

The press

Press is the oldest way of distributing information. First newspaper appeared in the 17th century. Nowadays we buy newspapers, magazines, brochures and other kinds of press. Newspapers, which are issued daily, are the most common, then magazines that are printed weekly, monthly or in another period.

The daily newspapers can be divided into two large groups. The first are the broadsheets (the quality press) and the second are the tabloids (popular press).

The **broadsheets** are newspapers, in which there is only serious information. These newspapers are mainly old, some with more than a hundred-year tradition. They contain political, industrial and cultural news and there are also pages with finance matters and international news.

The **tabloids** are newer than the broadsheets. They are printed on smaller papers and they use colours. They contain sensational stories about famous people, violent crimes and other topics that attract people. You can't find much information in there but there are lots of pictures!!

The radio.

Radio was invented at the beginning of 19th century and it is another means of communication. It gives us a lot of information from the world and local recent events and also music. There are a lot of radio stations in the Czech Republic; we can divide them into two groups - to state and private. Other stations broadcast for example classical music, or programmes specially prepared for a certain group of people. But radio broadcasting includes many private stations that produce short news every hour and then they are focused on some sorts of music like pop, rock and so on.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Television.

It is probably the most common kind of media. There are a lot of people who cannot imagine their lives without television. In the Czech Republic there are not as many television stations as in other countries. There are two **private** commercial television channels. Their main income is from advertisements. So there are really a lot of them between the programmes or during the films. You can also watch some series, soap operas, and main news in the evening. But sometimes they broadcast very interesting films usually from Hollywood production. The other kind of TV station is the **state** one. These channels are financed from a charge, which everybody has to pay. (Even those who don't own a TV set.) State TVs broadcast more documentary and educational programmes than the private ones. You can also watch some music programmes and sport transmissions there.

The Internet.

It is an international network of computers. You can get information from the whole world just sitting at home in front of your PC. You can contact anyone, send emails, chat with your friends or just surf the Net.

TASK:

- Compare :
- A) the broadsheets and the tabloids
 - B) the radio and the television
 - C) the state and private TV channels



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Writing e-mail in English

Vocabulary:

from = **od**

to = **pro**

cc (carbon copy) = **kopie carbon paper** = 'kopírák'

bcc (blind carbon copy) = **skrytá kopie**

subject = **předmět**

reply = **odpovědět**

reply **to** all = **odpovědět všem**

forward = **přeposlat**

Formální oslovení

Dear Mr Jackson

Ms použijeme tehdy, když nevíme, zda-li je příjemce **paní** = **Mrs** nebo **slečna** = **Miss**.

Dear Sir or Madam

Neformální oslovení

Hi Paul

Hello Susan,

Závěr emailu

I would **appreciate** it if you could reply as soon as possible.

I would be **grateful** for your response as soon as possible.

I will be happy to hear from you in the near future.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

I look forward to meeting you.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Závěrečný pozdrav

Formální pozdrav

- znáte-li jméno adresáta (Dear Ms Wong):

Yours sincerely

- neznáte-li jméno adresáta (Dear Sir/Madam):

Yours faithfully

Neutrální pozdravy: **Best regards, Kind regards, Regards, Best wishes**

Neformální pozdravy: **Yours, See you soon, Love, Také care**

Přílohy

Please find **attached** my CV.

I have **attached** a Word document.

The file is **attached**.

Please find the file **attached** (to this email).



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

WRITING

Write an e-mail to your English-speaking friend who is coming to visit the Czech Republic next week and is going to stay for a few days in your town. Suggest a plan what to see and visit, try to arrange the date and time of arrival.

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Your friend, Mr Black, is going to stay in a hotel in your town and has asked you to reserve accommodation for 3 days. He prefers a single room with a bath, including breakfasts. Write an e-mail to the hotel in your town and make a reservation.

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VIII. téma

Práce, profese





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

READING

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

Business Development Manager

Position: Business Development Manager

Location: London

Salary: Up to £40,000 + bonus

Benefits: Company car + fuel, mobile phone and laptop

Our client specializes in domestic and European road freight distribution and logistics.

Due to expanding business operations they are now seeking a highly motivated Business Development Manager to aid them in targeting new business accounts as well as maintaining relationships with existing customers.

Previous experience within the road freight forwarding will be advantageous. The ideal Business Development Manager would be very customer focused as well as a keen team player who is able to share ideas through regular branch meetings.

Job description:

Your main responsibilities will be:

- Assisting in the achievement of the branch's budget at external sales.
- Maintaining a portfolio of large accounts with emphasis on growth of existing customers.
- To develop and manage major account list and to ensure that regular feedback is given.

To apply for this position, please send your CV, along with a covering letter. If your profile matches our client's demand, we will provide them with your details so that they can decide whether you are suitable for their vacancy. Please be aware that one of our representatives may contact you, either by email or telephone to verify information. These details (as submitted by you) will not be used for anything apart from this vacancy. By submitting your CV you agree to us using your details for this purpose.

TASK:

Learn new vocabulary. Would you like to get the job?

What qualities should the person asking for this job have?



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OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Michael Skoda
Address: Petrská 29, 110 00 Praha 1
Telephone: 604 777 xyz
E-mail: skodamichaelxxx

Education

1996 - 2001 Grammar school, Tábor
2001 - 2007 The University of Economics, Prague

Additional information on education

1998 - 2000 German language course, Eduko

Employment history

2004 - 2006 Profesia, spol. s.r.o.
Job position: Sales representative
Job description: Sale our products and services

2006 - present ABC, a.s.

Job position: Executive manager
Job description: Running reception and administration, marketing

Language skills

English - advanced
French - intermediate
German - intermediate

Computer skills

Adobe PageMaker - expert



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

LETTER OF APPLICATION

Dear Sir / Madam,

In reply to the advertisement on your website, I wish to apply for the position of Business Development Manager. It seems an excellent match for my consistent track of success, specifically my work in business development area.

I have been *involved* in sales for over 7 years, most recently with executive level *responsibilities* for nearly 5 years. My *success* has been driven by *proven abilities* in strategic planning, business model *development*, sales management, marketing initiatives and organizational development. Please review the *attached CV* for greater detail.

I believe that my education and *employment background* are *appropriate* for the position and I would *appreciate* your assistance in handing my CV over to the appropriate hiring manager.

I would be *grateful* if you would contact me if you have any *vacancies* in your company, or keep my information on file in case of future openings. I would welcome hearing from you.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Michael Skoda



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

TASK :

Find the meaning of the words in italics and learn them:

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Topic for discussion: Is Michael the right candidate for the position of business manager? Why, why not?

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JOB INTERVIEW



- Are you capable of doing this job?

Tell me about your current job.

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What are your job tasks?

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What are you responsible for?

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Why are you seeking other employment?

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Why did you leave your last job?

.....

What do you consider to be your biggest achievement in your present (last) job?

.....

What decisions do you normally make?

.....

What do you consider to be the biggest success in your career?

.....



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

2. Will you like your job?

What are your career goals?

.....

What do you know about our firm?

.....

3. Can we manage to work with you?

Tell us something about yourself.

.....

Do you prefer to work alone or in a team?

.....

Do you consider yourself to be a leader?

.....

What are your salary expectations?

.....

TASK:

Answer the previous questions which are typical for a job interview. You can also work in groups of three or four people.

Discuss about the rules for job interview (clothes,behaviour,communication etc.)



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

TELEPHONING – BASIC PHRASES

Začínám hovor - představuji se

Hello, this is Paul Jackson.

Good morning, this is Paul Jackson.

Začínám hovor - chci s někým mluvit

Can I talk to (with) Mr.Brown? / **Can** I speak to (with) Mr.Brown?

May I talk to (with) Mr.Brown? / **May** I speak to (with) Mr.Brown?

Could I talk to (with) Mr.Brown? / **Could** I speak to (with) Mr.Brown?

Hello, is that Mr.Brown?

Někdo volá - představuji se

PDM, John Brown **speaking**. How may I help you?

-Can I speak to Mr.Brown?

-Speaking.

-Can I talk to Mr.Brown?

-Hold the line, please.

PŘEPOJÍM VÁS

přepojit = connect = put (someone) through

I will (I'll) **put you through**. / I will (I'll) **connect** you.

Hold the line, please. I will connect you (I will put you through]



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

VZKAZY

TAKE A MESSAGE = vzít vzkaz

LEAVE A MESSAGE = zanechat vzkaz

Chci požádat o zaznamenání vzkazu

Can/Could *you* *take* a message?

Chci nabídnout volajícímu, že zaznamenám vzkaz

Would *you* like to *leave* a message?

VOLANÝ NENÍ K ZASTIŽENÍ

Mr. Brown **is not** (isn't) **IN (AT) the office** right now / at the moment..

Mr. Brown **is not** (isn't) **AT his desk** right now / at the moment.

Mr. Brown **is ON holiday**.

Mr. Brown **is having a day OFF** (a week off).

He **will** (He'll) **be back next week**.

ZAVOLÁM POZDĚJI

-Can I talk to Mr.Brown?

-He is in a meeting. Can I take a message?

-No, thanks. I will (I'll) call back later.

KONEC ROZHOVORU

Thank you. Good bye.

Thanks. Bye.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

DIALOGUES

-KPDM, **how may I help you?**

-Hello, **this is** Paul Jackson. **Can I talk to** Mr. Brown, please?

-Certainly. **Hold the line**, please?

-Sure.

-**I'm afraid** Mr. Brown **isn't at his desk at the moment. He is in a meeting**, I think. **Can I take a message?**

-No, it's fine. **I will call back later.** What time do you think he might be back?

-**In two hours**, I guess.

-Great. I will call back then. Good bye.

-Good bye.

-KPDM, **can I help you?**

-Hello, **this is** Paul Jackson. **Can I speak with** Mr. Brown, please?

-**I'm afraid** Mr. Brown **is on holiday** this week.

-Oh, I see. **Can I leave a message?**

-Of course.

-Please tell him to call me back as soon as he gets back from holiday.

-Sure. Does he have your number, Mr Jackson?

-I'm sure he does.

-OK, I will let him know you called and give him your message.

-That would be great. Thanks. Bye.

-Good bye.

-KPDM, **may I help you?**

-Hello, **this is** Paul Jackson. **Can I speak to** Mr. Brown, please?

-**I'm putting you through.**

-Hello, **is that** Mr. Brown?

-*Speaking.*

-Hello, Mr. Brown. **This is** Paul Jackson from ABC inc.

-*Oh, hello, Mr. Jackson. How are you?*



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pro konkurenceschopnost



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

GRAMATIKA – vybrané jevy, cvičení

Nepřavidelné množné číslo

Doplňte do každé z následujících vět správný tvar množného čísla jednoho podstatného jména z rámečku. Každé podstatné jméno POUŽIJTE JEN JEDNOU.

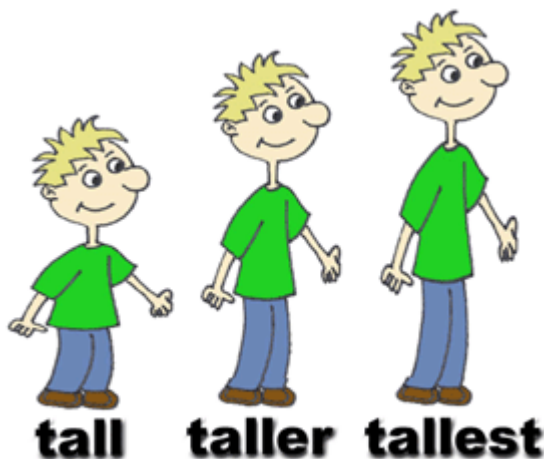
child	fish	foot
knife	mouse	person
sheep	tooth	wife
	woman	

1. Everyone knows that cats eat
2. A few thousandcame to the Offspring concert.
3. Do you brush yourtwice a day?
4. There were five..... in the meadow.
5. You were at the lake? How manydid you catch? -- Just two.
6. I think love stories are for I prefer action movies.
7. Let's stop for a while. Myhurt.
8. Henry VIII had six
9. There are somein the kitchen cupboard. Can you bring me one?
10. He's married with two

Stupňování přídavných jmen v angličtině

Přídavná jména mají tři stupně:

- 6) **Základní tvar** (big, green, clever, interesting)
- 7) Druhý stupeň, tzv. **komparativ** - používá se k porovnávání dvou věcí (bigger, greener, cleverer, more interesting)
- 8) Třetí stupeň, tzv. **superlativ** - používáme ho, abychom mohli vyjádřit, že je něco NEJ - největší, nejzajímavější apod. (biggest, greenest, cleverest, most interesting)



K tomu, abychom mohli vytvářet správné tvary přídavných jmen, je nutné si je rozdělit na dvě skupiny:

- **Krátká přídavná jména** - která se skládají z jedné, max. dvou slabik (big, green, clever, pretty, funny)
- **Dlouhá přídavná jména** - mají dvě a více slabik (useful, interesting, popular)

Stupňování krátkých přídavných jmen

I. zákl. tvar

long (dlouhý)
big (velký)

II. komparativ

longer (delší)
bigger (větší)

III. Superlativ

longest (nejdelší)
biggest (největší)



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nice (hezký)	nicer (hezčí)	nicest (nejhezčí)
large (velký)	larger (větší)	largest (největší)
clever (chytrý)	cleverer (chytřejší)	cleverest (nejchytřejší)
funny (legrační)	funnier (legračnější)	funniest (nejlegračnější)
dry (suchý)	drier (sušší)	driest (nejsušší)
thin (hubený)	thinner (hubenější)	thinnest (nejhubenější)

1) Ke zdvojení dochází, pokud přídavné jméno končí na **přízvučnou** slabiku končící na písmena: **souháska + samohláska + souhláska** (např. BIG, THIN)

2) U slov končících na -y, před kterým je souhláska (funny, dry apod.), dochází k změkčení tohoto -y (funnier, funniest).

Některá přídavná jména jsou nepravidelná:

I. základní tvar

II. komparativ

III. Superlativ

good (dobrý)	better (lepší)	best (nejlepší)
bad (špatný)	worse (horší)	worst (nejhorší)

Mezi nepravidelná přídavná jména se také řadí slovo **far**, které má dva způsoby stupňování:

far - farther - farthest (používá se pro vzdálenost - vzdálenější, nejbližší)

far - further - furthest (používá se pro pořadí - další, poslední / dále, nejdále)

Stupňují se i tato slova:

I. základní tvar

II. komparativ

III. Superlativ

many (<i>mnoho - počítatelná podst. jm.</i>)	more (<i>více</i>)	most (<i>nejvíce</i>)
much (<i>mnoho - nepočítatelná podst. jm.</i>)	more (<i>více</i>)	most (<i>nejvíce</i>)
little (<i>málo - nepočítatelná podst. jm.</i>)	less (<i>méně</i>)	least (<i>nejméně</i>)
few (<i>málo - počítatelná podst. jm.</i>)	fewer (<i>méně</i>)	fewest (<i>nejméně</i>)

Stupňování dlouhých přídavných jmen:

Dlouhá přídavná jména se stupňují pomocí opisů, a to slovy MORE a MOST. To je znázorněno v následující tabulce:

I. základní tvar

II. komparativ

III. Superlativ



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useful (*užitečný*)

more useful (*užitečnější*)

most useful (*nejužitečnější*)

interesting (*zajímavý*)

more interesting (*zajímavější*)

most interesting (*nejzajímavější*)

Stupňování přídavných jmen

Do každé věty doplňte příslušný tvar přídavného jména v závorce (komparativ, nebo superlativ).





1. He is much(tall) than his brother.
2. Peter is 18. I think he's the(old) boy in our class.
3. Which country is(hot), Greece or Italy?
4. This book is(interesting) than the one I read last week.
5. Jennifer is very pretty. I think she's the(pretty) girl in the school.
6. I hate running. I think it's the(bad) sport.
7. Their house is very big, much..... (big) than ours.
8. Do you know the song 'With or Without You'? It's their(famous) song.
9. I've just returned from Greece. It was the(good) holiday in my life.
10. Our garden is very small. We'd like to have a(large) one.

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Osobní a přivlastňovací zájmena

		osobní		přivlastňovací	
		podmětné	předmětné	nesamostatné	samostatné
j.č.	1.	I	me	my	mine
	2.	you	you	your	yours
	3.	he	him	his	his
		she	her	her	hers
		it	it	its	its
mn.č.	1.	we	us	our	ours
	2.	you	you	your	yours
	3.	they	them	their	theirs

Other/another/the other

	singular (j.č.)		plural (mn.č.)
	<p>another apple</p> <p>another</p>		<p>other apples</p> <p>others ✓</p>
	<p>the other apple</p> <p>the other</p>		<p>the other apples</p> <p>the others ✓</p>

Ukazovací zájmena

	jednotné číslo	množné číslo
zde	<p>THIS /ðɪs/</p> <p>tento, tato, toto</p>	<p>THESE /ði:z/</p> <p>tito, tyto, tato</p>
tam	<p>THAT /ðæt/</p> <p>tamten, tamta, tamto</p>	<p>THOSE /ðəʊz/</p> <p>tamti, tamty, tamta</p>

Přehled číslovek

1	one /wʌn/	11	eleven /ɪˈlevən/	10	ten /ten/
2	two /tuː/	12	twelve /twelv/	20	twenty /ˈtwenti/
3	three /θriː/	13	thirteen /θɜːˈtiːn/	30	thirty /ˈθɜːti/
4	four /fɔː/	14	fourteen /fɔːˈtiːn/	40	forty /ˈfɔːti/
5	five /faɪv/	15	fifteen /fɪfˈtiːn/	50	fifty /ˈfɪfti/
6	six /sɪks/	16	sixteen /sɪksˈtiːn/	60	sixty /ˈsɪksɪ/
7	seven /ˈsevən/	17	seventeen /sevənˈtiːn/	70	seventy /ˈsevənti/
8	eight /eɪt/	18	eighteen /eɪˈtiːn/	80	eighty /ˈeɪti/
9	nine /naɪn/	19	nineteen /naɪnˈtiːn/	90	ninety /ˈnaɪnti/

Psaní data

12th October - čteme *on the twelfth of October*

Cvičení : Zapište slovy následující data

- 5. -
- o -
- 13)-
- 6) -
- 1.1. -

Some / any /no + složeniny

something	anything	nothing
somebody	anybody	nobody
someone	anyone	no one
somewhere	anywhere	nowhere



	thing	body	one	where
some	something <i>něco</i>	somebody <i>někdo</i>	someone <i>někdo</i>	somewhere <i>někde</i>
no	nothing <i>nic</i>	nobody <i>nikdo</i>	no one <i>nikdo</i>	nowhere <i>nikde</i>
any	anything <i>coholi/něco/nic</i>	anybody <i>kdokoli/někdo/nikdo</i>	anyone <i>kdokoli/někdo/nikdo</i>	anywhere <i>kdekoli/někde/nikde</i>

xxxBODY = xxxONE

somebody = someone
anybody = anyone
nobody = no one

ANY neznamená **žádný**, pokud je v **kladné** větě!

V **kladné** větě znamená **jakýkoli**.

Význam **žádný** má pouze v **záporné** větě.

To platí i pro spojení **ANYTHING, ANYBODY, ANYONE, ANYWHERE**.

I have anything.

I don't have anything.

Tázací zájmena

QUESTION WORDS - tázací zájmena			
tázací zájmeno:	překlad:	ptáme se na:	použití:
WHAT /wɒt/	co jaký	věc	What does she do? What colour do you like?
WHICH /wɪtʃ/	který	věc z určitého počtu	Which book do you want? Which one do you prefer?
WHERE /weə/	kde, kam, kudy...	místo	Where do you live? Where do you go on holiday?
WHEN /wen/	kdy	čas	When do you go to bed? When are you coming back?
WHO /huː/	kdo, koho, komu...	osobu	Who is it? Who do you know?
WHOSE /huz/	čí	vlastnictví	Whose pen is it? Whose is the pen?
WHY /waɪ/	proč?	důvod	Why are you sad? Why did you do it?
HOW /haʊ/	jak	způsob	How are you? How does he know her?
složená tázací zájmena:			
HOW MANY HOW MUCH	kolik	jak mnoho	How many books do you have? How much water do you want?
HOW FAR HOW OFTEN HOW OLD HOW LONG ...	jak daleko jak často jak starý jak dlouhý ...		How far is it? How often do you go swimming? How old are you? How long is the film?
WHAT TIME WHAT KIND	v kolik hodin jaký druh	přesný čas druh	What time do you get up? What kind of food do you like?
pozor!			
WHAT vs. WHICH	Jaká barva se ti líbí? (jakákoli)		What colour do you like? Which colour do you like?
WHAT vs. HOW	Jaká barva se ti líbí? Jak se máš?		What colour do you like? How are you?
WHOSE /huz/ vs. WHO'S /huz/	Či kniha je to? Kdo je ten muž?		Whose book is it? Who's (who is) the man?
HOW MANY vs. HOW MUCH	Kolik knih potřebuješ? Kolik vody chceš?		How many books do you need? How much water do you want?
WHEN vs. WHAT TIME	Kdy jste se vrátili? V kolik hodin jsi ho viděl?		When did you come back? What time did you see him?

Přítomný čas prostý / průběhový

s i n g u l a r (jednotné číslo)				
	positive (klad)	negative (zápor)	question (otázka)	answer (odpověď)
1.	I work	I don't work	do I work	Yes, I do.
	I am working	I am not working	am I working	Yes, I am.
2.	you work	you don't work	do you work	Yes, you do.
	you are working	you aren't working	are you working	Yes, you are.
3.	he works	he doesn't work	does he work	Yes, he does.
	he is working	he isn't working	is he working	Yes, he is.
	she works	she doesn't work	does she work	Yes, she does.
	she is working	she isn't working	is she working	Yes, she is.
	it works	it doesn't work	does it work	Yes, it does.
	it is working	it isn't working	is it working	Yes, it is.

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p l u r a l (množné číslo)				
	positive (klad)	negative (zápor)	question (otázka)	answer (odpověď)
1.	we work	we don't work	do we work	Yes, we do.
	we are working	we aren't working	are we working	Yes, we are.
2.	you work	you don't work	do you work	Yes, you do.
	you are working	you aren't working	are you working	Yes, you are.
3.	they work	they don't work	do they work	Yes, they do.
	they are working	they aren't working	are they working	Yes, they are.

Přítomné časy- present tenses (cvičení)

Doplňte do každé věty správný tvar slovesa v závorce, používejte přítomný čas prostý nebo průběhový.

- 1) "Can I talk to Mark, please?" -- "No, he(have) a bath at the moment."
- 2) I(get up) at six o'clock every day.
- 3) "Where(you / be) from?" -- "From the USA."
- 4) My parents(like) going to the cinema very much.
- 5) "Would you like a cigarette?" -- "No, thanks. I(not / smoke)."
- 6) "What(he / do)?" -- "He's a doctor."
- 7) The weather is terrible today. It..... (rain).

- 8) "How often(you / study) English?" - "Every day."
- 9) "Excuse me, I(look) for the cinema." - "Go along this street and it's on the right."
- 10) Listen! The train(come).

Minulý prostý čas - past simple

Tvoření

Minulý čas prostý se od pravidelných sloves tvoří přidáním přípony **-ed**.

carry -> **carried**

live -> **lived**

return -> **returned**

travel -> **travelled** (br.) či **traveled** (am.)

Dále ještě existují tzv. nepravidelná slovesa, od nichž se minulý čas tvoří nepravidelně.

Zápor a otázka

Zápor i otázku tvoříme pomocí pomocného slovesa **do**, respektive jeho minulého tvaru čili **did** (tento tvar se používá pro všechny osoby bez výjimky) a infinitivu významného slovesa bez **to**.

I didn't teach last year.

He didn't have breakfast yesterday.

Otázku tvoříme obdobně jako u všech ostatních časů, čili:

(tázací zájmeno - What) + pomocné sloveso - did + podmět - he + významové sloveso - write +
(ostatní větné členy - předmět atp.) **What did you do yesterday?**

Minulý průběhový čas (past continuous)

Tvoření

Minulý průběhový čas se tvoří stejně jako všechny průběhové časy, tedy za pomoci slovesa BÝT (v minulém čase) a významového slovesa s koncovkou -ING:

WAS/WERE + -ING

(např. *he was waiting...*)

Otázku a zápor tvoříme stejně, jako kdybychom ve větě měli pouze sloveso WAS/WERE:

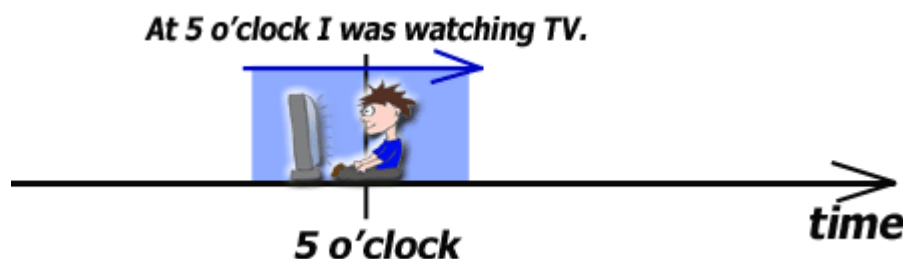
He was waiting. -- **Was he waiting?** -- He **wasn't** waiting.

Použití

Použití minulého času se samozřejmě podobá použití ostatních průběhových časů, tedy i tento průběhový čas **zdůrazňuje průběh či trvání děje**.

Co se právě dělo, když...

Říkáme, že nějaký děj **zrovna probíhal** v určitý okamžik v minulosti. Onen okamžik může být určen nějakým konkrétním časovým určením, nebo jiným dějem.



At five o'clock I was watching TV. - to znamená, že když bylo pět hodin, děj právě probíhal.

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When he arrived, I was watching TV. - Zde říkáme, že děj probíhal právě v ten okamžik, kdy on dorazil. Čas zde tedy určuje jiný děj.

Minulé časy – past tenses (cvičení)

Doplňte do každé věty správný tvar vhodného slovesa , použijte minulý čas prostý nebo průběhový.

1. As soon as the plane..... , everybodyout of their seats.
2. When I..... home, the kids
3. Jim..... while you
4. I..... in the rain for half an hour but the bus! I was so mad.
5. Shethat I..... the singer personally.
6. Yesterday, Ialong the road when Ia loud noise. I saw that a lot of smokefrom the back of the car.
7. We went to dinner last night and, as we..... , somebodymy wallet.
8. ITina when Ithe dog this morning. She was surprised to see me.
9. Mitchangry when Ihim the truth.
10. It was a beautiful day. The sun..... and the birds

Budoucí čas

Budoucnost s WILL

Nejčastějším způsobem vyjádření budoucnosti je vazba s pomocným slovesem WILL. Toto sloveso má **pro všechny osoby stejný tvar** a následuje za ním vždy základní tvar významového slovesa.

I will go – půjdu **I'll go** / *aɪlɡəʊ*/ nebo jen / *aɪɡəʊ*/

you will go - půjdeš

he/she/it will go - půjde

What will he do?

Will you help me?

Zápor se tvoří přidáním částice NOT za pomocné WILL (*I will not help you, they will not come*) ale většinou se používá stažený tvar WILL + NOT:

WON'T / *wɒnt*/

I won't be here tomorrow.

She won't like it.

Budoucnost s GOING TO

Druhým způsobem, jakým se budoucnost běžně vyjadřuje, je pomocí vazby **BE GOING TO + infinitiv** .

I'm going to be there.

They're going to miss the bus.

Také otázka a zápor se tvoří tak, jak jsme u přítomného průběhového času zvyklí:



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Where are you going to live?

Are you going to eat this?

You're not going to believe this! (nebo You aren't going to believe this.) 💡

Použití WILL

Budoucnost s WILL používáme především v těchto případech:

1) Právě se rozhodujeme

Which one do you want? - **I'll take the blue one.** Mluvíci se právě rozhodl pro ten modrý (např. svetr).

Can you lend me some money? - Okay, **I'll lend you 20 dollars.**

2) Co si myslím o budoucnosti

I think he'll be late again. Často chodí pozdě, tak pouze předpokládám, že dnes se to stane znovu. Ještě k tomu ale nemám viditelné důkazy (ještě je dost času).

In 2100, cars will fly. opět pouhá předpověď budoucnosti

Často v takových větách bývá I THINK, MAYBE, PROBABLY, PERHAPS, apod. (tato slova vyjadřují, že je to věc, která není jistá).

3) Sliby, objednání, prosby, varování, výhrůžky

I'll have a beer. - objednávka

You'll get hurt, be careful! - varování

Použití BE GOING TO

Vazbu BE GOING TO používáme především v těchto případech:

1) Oznamujeme své plány



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I'm going to visit Jack next week. - mám to v plánu

She's going to open her own e-shop. - má to v plánu

2) Předvídáme, že se něco stane, na základě patrných důkazů

Look! It's going to rain! - vidím např. mraky, schyluje se k dešti, je to vidět

Oh, he's going to be late again! - např. vidím, že už je pozdě teď, nebo že už je tolik a tolik hodin, a on teprve vstává - z toho usuzuji, že to nestihne.

Budoucí čas -cvičení

Vyberte do každé věty správnou variantu:

1) Can I borrow your car? _____ by 10 o'clock, I promise.

I'll be back

I'm going to be back

2) Can I help you, sir? -- Yes, _____ a coffee and a tuna sandwich.

I'll have

I'm going to have

3) Do you know about Claire? _____ a baby!

She'll have

She's going to have

4) "I'm really tired." -- " _____ you home if you want."

I'll take

I'm going to take

5) He's got a new job in Boston, so _____ there.

he'll move

he's going to move

6) What are you doing tomorrow? -- I don't know. I think _____ my parents.

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I'll visit

I'm going to visit

7) Ugh, that food was terrible! I think _____ sick!

I'll be

I'm going to be

8) _____ new strings for my guitar when you are in town? Thanks.

Are you going to buy

Will you buy

9) Don't go out now. _____ a thunderstorm. I've just heard it on the radio.

There'll be

There's going to be

10) I don't think that _____ on Mars.

people are ever going to live

people will ever live

Předpřítomný čas

Předpřítomný čas (present perfect) je gramatický jev, který v češtině neexistuje. Do našeho jazyka ho většinou překládáme minulým časem, popř. časem přítomným.

Minulý čas - váže se k minulosti, říká, co se stalo tehdy, tam.

Předpřítomný - váže se k přítomnosti, mluví o něčem, co je teď.

Použití předpřítomného času:

1) Zkušenosti, "již dosažené skóre"

I've been to the USA twice.

I was in the USA last year.

.

I haven't seen the film.

I didn't see the film yesterday.

.

2) Změny, "dnes je něco jinak"

I've become a teacher.

- Stal jsem se učitelem = dříve jsem nebyl učitel, ale dnes jsem učitel. Dáváme tím informaci v přítomnosti - nyní jsem učitel.

I finished my studies and then I became a teacher.



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- Tato věta pouze říká, co se stalo potom (po ukončení studií). Nesděluje, čím jsem teď, ale spíše co se tehdy stalo.

3) Nedávné děje, v poslední době se stalo

I haven't seen her recently.

- Zde říkáme, že jsme ji již dlouho neviděli, v poslední době, tedy v současnosti. Opět tedy sdělujeme informaci týkající se přítomnosti (např. v minulosti jsem ji vídal často, nyní - v poslední době - nikoliv)

I didn't see her at the party.

- Tato věta nemá z přítomností nic společného, pouze říká, že jsem ji neviděl v té konkrétní situaci či chvíli. Jinak jsme se např. vídali hodně i předtím a vídáme se i nyní. Například:

V češtině se tyto věty často vyznačují tím, že obsahují příslovce jako *už, ještě (ne), zatím, dosud, teprve* apod. a nebo do nich tato příslovce můžeme dosadit.

Tvoření

Pro vytvoření předpřítomného času budeme potřebovat přítomný čas pomocného slovesa **HAVE** a tzv. minulé příčestí významového slovesa.

HAVE/HAS + minulé příčestí

Minulé příčestí tvoříme buď **koncovkou-ED** (u pravidelných sloves) a nebo použijeme **třetí tvar nepravidelných sloves** (*built, done, seen* apod.)

I **have finished**.

He **has gone** out.

Sloveso HAVE se zpravidla **zkracuje** (viz níže).

We've met. / wɪ:vmet/

I've finished. / aɪv'fɪnɪʃt/

He's gone out. / hi:zɡɒnaʊt/

Záporné věty vytvoříme **přidáním NOT k pomocnému HAVE**:

We **haven't met**.

Otázka se tvoří tak, že sloveso **HAVE** přesuneme před podmět:

Have you two met?

Cvičení: Předpřítomný a minulý čas

Doplňte do každé věty správný tvar slovesa v závorce, používejte **předpřítomný** nebo **minulý** prostý čas.

-
- 1) Lost in Translation is my favourite movie. I (see) it many times.
 - 2) "You have nice jeans!" -- "Yeah, I (buy) them last week."
 - 3) "Where (you / be) yesterday at 5 pm?" -- "At home."
 - 4) "When (he / finish) work?" -- "At 4 pm."
 - 5) "Where is Jack?" -- "I don't know, I (not / see) him."
 - 6) "Who (discover) America?" -- "Christopher Columbus."
 - 7) "We (be) married for three years. We're still a very happy couple."
 - 8) "Oh no! I (lose) my keys! How will I get home?"
 - 9) "You like Shakespeare? How many of his plays (you / read)?"
 - 10) When I was a child, I (like) playing with toy trains.
-

Modální (způsobová) slovesa

Způsobová (neboli modální) slovesa jsou pomocná slovesa, která určují tzv. způsob hlavního významového slovesa, které za modálními následuje. Obvykle vyjadřují povinnost, nutnost, schopnost, možnost, příkaz, zákaz apod. Mezi základní modální slovesa patří např. **must, can, should, can't, mustn't, needn't, shouldn't** atd.

Základní gramatické vlastnosti modálních sloves

1) Vždy ve stejném tvaru

Modální slovesa se nečasují, ve všech osobách mají stejný tvar.

2) Vždy následuje sloveso v základním tvaru

Za modálními slovesy ve větě vždy následuje významové sloveso v základním tvaru .

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

I **must** go.

He **should** tell us the truth.

We **can't** do that.

Stručný přehled:

I.		II.	
<i>modál</i>	<i>význam (1. os. j. č.)</i>	<i>modál</i>	<i>význam</i>
can	umím, můžu, smím	must	určitě to tak je
can't	neumím, nemůžu, nesmím	can't	určitě to tak není
must	musím	may	možná to tak je
mustn't	nesmím	might	je možné, že to tak je
needn't	nemusím	could	je možné, že to tak je
should	měl bych	couldn't	není možné, aby to tak bylo
shouldn't	neměl bych		
ought to	měl bych		
oughtn't to	neměl bych		
may	smím (ve formálních otázkách)		

CAN

Schopnost, možnost, svolení ('umět, smět, moci, mít dovoleno')

I can swim. - Umím plavat.

Can you speak Spanish? - Umíš španělsky?

V minulém čase používáme modální sloveso **COULD**, pro jiné časy, infinitivy apod. používáme opis: **BE ABLE TO** (být schopen).

I could sing very well when I was a kid. - Uměl jsem moc hezky zpívat.....

Will people be able to do simple maths in the future? - Budou lidé v budoucnosti umět počítat? (budoucí čas se tvoří pomocí **WILL** + infinitivu, proto použijeme opis).

She's never been able to cook. - Nikdy neuměla vařit.

He could help me but he didn't. - Mohl mi pomoci, ale nepomohl.

I don't know when I will be able to pay for it. - Nevím, kdy to budu moci zaplatit. (budoucí čas se tvoří pomocí **WILL** + infinitivu, proto použijeme opis).



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Can I go to the cinema with you? - Můžu jít s vámi do kina? (dovolíte mi to)

Can I ask you something? - Smím se tě na něco zeptat?

CAN'T

Sloveso CAN'T je zápornou verzí slovesa CAN .

I can't swim. - Neumím plavat.

MUST

Příkaz, uložení povinnosti, důrazná rada

Sloveso MUST používáme pro příkazy, tehdy, když mluvčí někomu uděluje povinnost. Do češtiny ho můžeme přeložit jako '**muset**'.

You must be quiet. - Musíš být tiše.

I must try harder. - Musím se více snažit.

Sloveso MUST používáme pouze v přítomném čase, vyjadřovat však může i příkaz či povinnost do budoucnosti (You must help me tomorrow. - Zítří mi musíš pomoci.) V jiných časech je nutné použít opis: **HAVE TO**.

I had to stay at home. - Musel jsem zůstat doma.

I'll have to try it next year. - Budu to muset zkusit příští rok.

MUSTN'T

1) Zákaz

Sloveso MUSTN'T používáme pro zákazy. Do češtiny ho můžeme přeložit jako '**nesmět**'.

You mustn't go there. - Nesmíš tam chodit.

We mustn't cheat during tests. - Nesmíme při testech podvádět.

MUSÍM = HAVE TO

NEMUSÍM = I DON'T HAVE TO

NEEDN'T

1) Nemusím!

Slovesem NEEDN'T vyjadřujeme to, že nemáme povinnost něco dělat, přeložit ho tedy můžeme jako '**nemuset**'.

I needn't study tonight because it's Friday. - Nemusím se dnes učit, protože je pátek.

She needn't worry. - Nemusí si dělat starosti.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T, OUGHT TO

Tato slovesa můžeme použít, když chceme někomu poradit, že by něco dělat měl, a něco ne. Do češtiny je můžeme přeložit jako **měl bych / neměl bych** .

I should study because there's an exam tomorrow. - Měl bych se učit.

You shouldn't go there. - Neměl bys tam chodit.

MAY

Zdvořilá otázka

Pomocí MAY velmi zdvořilým a formálním způsobem žádáme o svolení. Do češtiny ho můžeme přeložit jako **smím**.

May I ask you something? -- Yes, you may. - Smím se Vás na něco zeptat? -- Ano, smíte.

May I call you Jane? - Můžu Vám říkat křestním jménem? (nebo: Můžu Vám tykat?)

Cvičení – modální slovesa

1) Přeložte:

Tam se nesmíš koupat.

Směli jste včera večeřet na zahradě?

Budeš smět jít zítra na diskotéku?.....

Děti se nesmějí dívat na televizi pozdě večer.....

Nesmíš mu to říct.....

Budu si to smět koupit.....

Směli jste tam kouřit?.....

Nebudeme smět pít alkohol?.....

2) Převeďte věty do gramatického času podle časového určení v závorce:

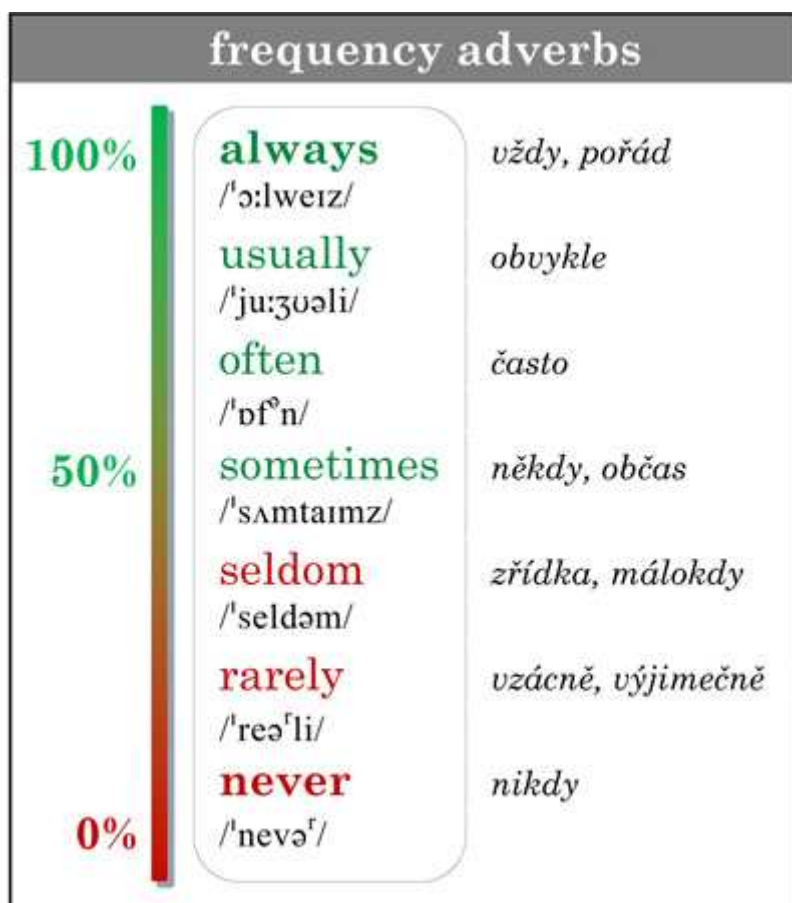
1) She can speak English well. (yesterday)

2) We needn't help him. (tomorrow)

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- 3) He will be able to do it.(now).....
- 4) They didn't have to work. (now).....
- 5) She wasn't allowed to stay there. (tomorrow).....
- 6) We could go there. (tomorrow).....
- 7) Must you go to school? (yesterday).....
- 8) May she watch TV? (tomorrow).....

Příslovce určující frekvenci



Příslovce (tvořená z přídavných jmen)

Příslovce můžeme ve většině případů z přídavného jména vytvořit pomocí koncovky **-ly**.

quick - **quickly** (*rychle*)
nice - **nicely** (*hezky*)
complete - **completely** (*úplně*)
bad - **badly** (*špatně*)

U přídavných jmen končících na **y** dochází k pravopisné změně na **ily**:

funny - **funnily** (*legračně*)
easy - **easily** (*snadno*)

U přídavných jmen končících **-le** se tato koncovka mění na **-ly**:

comfortable - **comfortably** (*pohodlně*)

Pozor na další výjimky:

good (dobrý) - **well** (*dobře*)
fast (rychlý) - **fast** (*rychle*)

Cvičení: příslovce vs. přídavná jména

I like wearing _____ clothes.

- comfortable
- comfortably

She is _____ married.

- happily
- happy

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

If you want to learn the guitar, you have to practice _____.

- regular
- regularly

He's always very _____.

- serious
- seriously

She looked at me _____.

- sad
- sadly

She did quite _____ in her finals.

- good
- well

I got up _____ yesterday morning.

- late
- lately

He _____ ever tells me the truth.

- hard
- hardly

It is a very _____ car.

- fast
- fastly

She looks really _____.

- beautiful
- beautifully



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Závěr

V rámci projektu jsem vytvořila vzdělávací modul „Komunikujeme v rámci EU“, jehož obsahem je osm tematických okruhů zaměřených na obecná témata, týkající se každodenního života, např. rodina, volný čas, bydlení, zdraví, kultura, práce atd. Vzdělávací modul je určen všem, kteří mají zájem rozšířit a prohloubit své znalosti anglického jazyka, a tím zvýšit jejich možnosti aktivní cizojazyčné komunikace, případně i jejich uplatnění na trhu práce.

Studijní texty jsou v anglickém jazyce, což předpokládá metodickou přípravu lektora i aktivní přístup účastníků kurzu. Součástí každého tematického celku je kromě textů a vzorových dialogů i řada úkolů a námětů pro diskusi, pomocí kterých účastníci kurzu trénují produktivní dovednosti. Závěrečná gramatická část obsahuje stručný výklad vybraných gramatických jevů v angličtině a cvičení zaměřená na daný gramatický jev.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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