



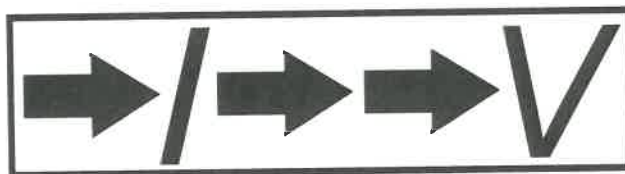
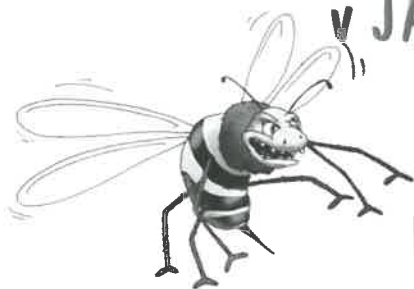
S námi se domluví každý...

ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

ve školním roce 2019/20



* 21.-40. lekce – 2. pololetí *

30. lekce - klíč

Student: _____

Určeno pro výuku cizích jazyků studentů pod vedením lektorů z Jazykového studia ROLINO.



ANGLIČTINA pro starší školáky v jazykovém studiu ROLINO





Prague *13th - 17th April*

- Drilem:**
- * plnovýznamová slovesa - klad, otázka a zápor v přítomném, budoucím a minulém čase - préteritu
 - * "some, any, no"
 - * minulý čas - perfektnum
 - * rychlé střídání časových rovin - budoucí čas, přítomný čas, minulý čas (perfektnum a préteritum)
 - * zvrtná zájmena, zdůrazňovací zájmena, zvrtná slovesa
 - * způsobová slovesa "can, may, must" - klad, otázka, zápor v přítomném čase
 - * lázací dovětky (že ano, že ne), potvrzovací výroky (on také, on také ne)
 - * podmínka přítomná, podmínka minulá
 - * slovní zásoba "St. Nicholas, Christmas, cooking, restaurant"
 - * minulý čas průběhový
 - * opis způsobového slovesa "MUST" = "HAVE TO"
 - * způsobové sloveso "CAN" - přítomnost a minulost

1. Doplňte do básničky chybějící slova tak, aby dávala smysl:

Thank God, it is **Spring** again!

You can **feel** it in the rain,

In young branches, in green **leaves** ,

Smiles that everybody gives ...

You can **hear** the blackbird's song

You **haven't** heard for so long.

After all those **dreary** days

You can **see** the sun that plays

Every **morning** in your eyes ...

You can see the **butterflies**

Looking for their **little** flowers ...

Spring is **here** and it is ours!





Nová gramatika: Opis způsobového slovesa "CAN" - budoucí čas

Opis "BE ABLE TO" (= být schopen) je stejný pro všechny osoby:

On bude moci zůstat.

He will be able to stay.

Bude moci zůstat?

Will he be able to stay?

On nebude moci zůstat.

He won't be able to stay.



2. Translate:

1. Budeme to moci **dokončit** zítra.

= We will be able to finish it tomorrow.

2. Jeho bratr bude moci **přijet** příští neděli.

His brother will be able to come next Sunday.

3. Budu si moci **vypůjčit** nějaké peníze.

= I will be able to borrow some money.

4. Budeš to moci **opravit**?

= Will you be able to repair it?

5. Budou se s vámi moci **setkat** na nádraží?

Will they be able to meet you at the station?

6. Budete jim moci **poradit**?

= Will you be able to give them an advice?



3. Translate:

(Věty přepište do svého sešitu)

klíč najdeš na konci lekce.

1. Nebudeme vás moci navštívit. 2. Martin s námi nebude moci cestovat do zahraničí.

3. Nebudu moci řídit tvoje auto. 4. Ona pravděpodobně nebude moci jezdit na jeho motorce.

4. Find the mistakes and correct them. There are 2 mistakes in each sentence.

1. I will not able go home early today. I will not be able to go home early today.

2. He will can ask him brother. He will be able to ask his brother.

3. We will be able visit them yesterday. We will be able to visit them tomorrow.



Read: "Easter in Britain"

Unlike the Czech Republic, in Britain many Easter traditions have been forgotten, but there is still one that has survived. Easter does not mean only Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, but Good Friday - The Friday before Easter day - as well. In Britain this day is connected with hot cross buns. In the old days, people used to eat them for breakfast on Good Friday, but nowadays they are eaten practically at any time during the week before Easter. Here is an old song about them:

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!

One a penny, two a penny,

Hot cross buns,

If you have no daughters,

give them to your sons.

One a penny, two a penny,

Hot cross buns!

Hot cross buns are sweet buns, containing dried fruit and spices. The baker, before he puts them into the oven, marks them with a cross to remind us of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on the first Good Friday in the history of Good Fridays. The buns are usually toasted and eaten hot with butter. They are crispy and warm and delicious...

Easter Monday is a day of a rest. People enjoy travelling to the seaside or walking. Londoners also watch the parade of horses and carriages in Regent's park or simply laze about.

5. Match the words and their definitions:

1) CRUCIFIXION

2) CHRISTIANS

3) FASTING

4) RESURRECTION

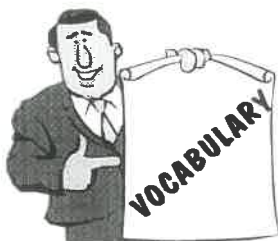
A) not eating food for a period of time

B) rebirth of Christ after three days

C) those believing in Christ

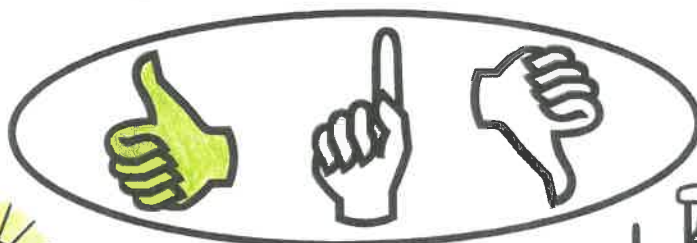
D) an ancient way of execution





COMPLETE

bun	[ban]	= bochánek
carriage	[ˈkærɪdʒ]	= kočár, povoz
contain	[kənˈteɪn]	= obsahovat
crucifixion	[kruːsəˈfɪkʃn]	= ukřižování
distribute	[dɪˈstrɪbjʊːt]	= roznášet
exception	[ɪkˈsepʃn]	= výjimka
mark	[mɑːk]	= označit
notice	[ˈnəʊtɪs]	= všimnout si
parade	[pəˈreɪd]	= průvod
remind somebody of something	[rɪˈmaɪnd...]	= připomínat někomu něco
rest	[rest]	= odpočinek
resurrection	[rezəˈrekʃən]	= vzkříšení, oživení
suggest	[sˈədʒest]	= navrhnout
survive	[səˈvaɪv]	= přežít
wrap	[ˈræp]	= zabalit
wrapping	[ˈræpɪŋ]	= balení, obal



Fill in the correct word:

Unlike the Czech Republic, in Britain many Easter traditions have **been** forgotten, but there is still one that has **survived** Easter does not mean only Easter **Sunday** and Easter **Monday** , but **Good** Friday - The Friday before Easter day - as well. In Britain this day is connected with **hot cross buns** In the old days, people used to eat them for **breakfast** on Good **Friday** , but nowadays they are eaten practically at any time **during** Easter.





Klíč k dalším cvičením v Rolino učebnicích Šipka/2 Šipky V, AJ – 30. lekce



str. 126 / cv. 3: Translate.

- 1) We won't be able to visit you.
- 2) Martin won't be able to travel abroad with us.
- 3) I won't be able to drive your car.
- 4) She probably won't be able to ride his motorcycle.

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