

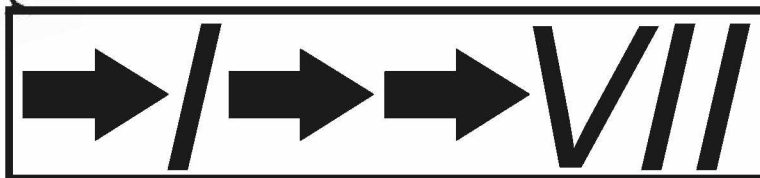
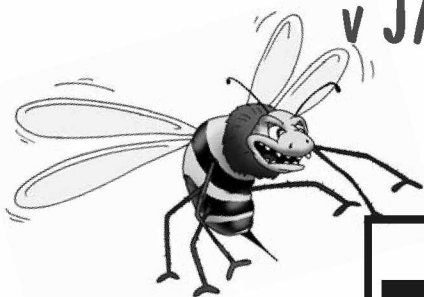
*S námi se domluví každý...*

# ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

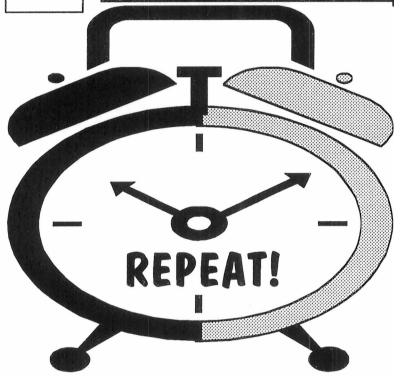
ve školním roce 2019/20



\* 21.-40. lekce – 2. pololetí \*

Student:

**34. lekce - klíč**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Prague 11th - 15th May

**Drilem:**

- \*Souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou se spojkou "že" bez souslednosti
- \*Souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou s ostatními spojkami bez souslednosti
- \*Předložkové vazby s některými slovesy (ASK FOR, ASK ABOUT, WAIT FOR, BELIEVE IN, SUFFER FROM, LAUGH AT, SMILE AT, FROWN AT, BE AFRAID OF, BE ANGRY WITH)
- \*Souslednost v souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou se spojkou "že"
- \*Souslednost v souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou s ostatními spojkami
- \*Časová souvětí, časové spojky - úvod
- \*Časová souvětí, časové spojky "till"="until", "as long as", "while"
- \*Časová souvětí v souslednosti, zdůraznění nesoučasnosti děje

**1. Choose the correct option:**

1. When he *do / had done / has done* the homework, I will check it for him.
2. We will leave after we *had / have had / had had* lunch.
3. They won't visit us until we *have invited / invited / had invited* them.
4. Once you *met / meet / had met* him, you will know why he is so popular.
5. In July I will *be studying / study / have been studying* English for 2 years.
6. When I *see / will see / have seen* you tomorrow, I will show you the photos.
7. He will give you his address before he *had left / will leave / leaves*.



## Nová gramatika: **Podmínková souvětí**

### 1) Podmínka splnitelná

Vedlejší věty jsou uvozeny spojkami

**IF** = jestliže

**(UNLESS** = pokud ne, ledaže)



Po těchto spojkách (stejně jako po spojkách časových) se **nepoužívá budoucí čas a je nahrazen časem přítomným.**

*Mluvčímu není známo, zda děj proběhl, probíhá nebo proběhne, je to však možné, splnitelné.*

Jestliže **bude pršet**, zůstaneme doma. = **If it rains**, we will stay at home.

Půjdeme ven, jestliže **nebude pršet**. = **We will go out if it doesn't rain.**

(= We will go out **unless it rains.**)

## 2. Translate!

1. Jestliže chvílku počkáte, uvidíte něco velmi zajímavého.

**If you wait for a while, you will see something interesting.**

2. Pokud budeš mít nějaké potíže, zavolej mi.

**If you have any problems, call me.**

3. Jestliže ti ty kalhoty nesedí, můžeš je vrátit (přinést zpět).

**If the trousers don't fit, you can bring them back.**

4. Pokud si nepospíšíte, zmeškáte ten autobus.

**Unless you hurry up, you will miss the bus.**

5. Jestliže zmeškáte ten autobus, budete si muset vzít taxi.

**If you miss the bus, you will have to take a taxi.**

6. Pokud si vezmete taxi, bude to stát moc peněz.

**If you take a taxi, it will cost too much money.**

7. Jestliže nemáš dost peněz, já ti nějaké půjčím.

**If you don't have enough money, I will lend you some.**





**Read the newspaper article. Seven small sections have been removed from the article. Choose from sections A-H the one which best fits each gap (1 - 7). There is one extra section which will not be used.**

### ***WHY ARE WOMEN HAPPIER IN THEIR WORK THAN MEN?***

The world of work is a better experience for women than men, according to a recent survey. Asked to rate their satisfaction on a scale of one to seven, they scored an average 5,56 while males scored 5,22.

Experts are divided over the reasons why women appear to get more out of their work than men. Professor Andrew Oswald, of the University of Warwick, who carried out the survey, said : "There is a wide-ranging debate on why women enjoy work more.

1. C

He pointed out that many women worked part-time and shared jobs, which the survey found increased job satisfaction. This is one of the interesting findings of the report. The score difference may seem slight, but it represents a strong finding, " he added.

Ruth Lea, head of policy at the Institute of Directors, said: "Part of the problem for men is that expectations are higher for them.

2. G

Add to this that they are the major breadwinners and stick with many jobs because they have to - for their family, then the pressure is even more.

Overall, older workers get the greatest satisfaction from their jobs while university graduates are the most dissatisfied of all, according to a survey of 30,000 employees.

3. E

Job satisfaction then dropped between the ages of 30 and 40. But employees over 60 years of age gained greatest satisfaction from their work.

" The young are happy to have a job. But as they grow older they realise ambition may not be fulfilled so easily. We all start off thinking we will be captain of England or a Nobel Prize winner but we adjust.

4. A

Graduates often feel frustrated that they were overqualified for the job they were doing, the survey found. Many were forced to take low-skilled jobs to pay off debts from their university days.

5. B

... Most British employees were satisfied at work even though they were under more pressure than ten years ago. The survey found 80 per cent felt satisfied, very satisfied

or completely happy at work. Just one in 50 per cent said they were not satisfied at all with their job.

## 6. D

There were other checkpoints for a happy working life. Employees of small businesses and non-profit organisations, such as charities, were happier at work than those working for big companies.

## 7. H

"It's more relaxed in small firms and people enjoy it more. They may also get more responsibility, which adds to their satisfaction.

### SECTIONS:

A) The older we get, the more settled and content with our role at work we get.

B) Others found the competition for the best jobs was greater than they had expected.

C) Some say they are just cheerier than men. But it could also be that their aspirations are lower.

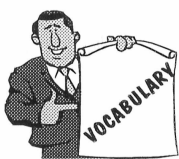
D) This enjoyment of work apparently overrode an increase in stress levels at work over the last ten years, measured by mental distress and psychological ill health.

E) The survey found employees generally enjoyed their first years at work.

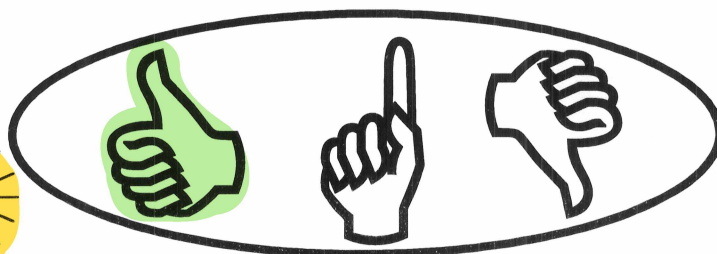
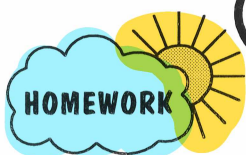
~~F) Britain's culture of working long hours had not turned people off their jobs.~~

G) When women succeed it is seen as a victory, but for men it is expected. This puts pressure on them.

H) There is a greater camaraderie in small firms than in big companies where people may feel at risk of being "stabbed in the back".



<b>aspiration</b>	[,æspə'reiʃən]	=	usilování, cíl, touha
<b>override</b>	[əʊvə'raid]	=	převážit, přebít, potlačit
<b>rate</b>	[reit]	=	zde: hodnotit
<b>scale</b>	[skeil]	=	měřítka, velikost, hodnota, stupnice
<b>settle</b>	[setl]	=	zde: usadit se, zklidnit se



**WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT WORKING WOMEN IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC? WRITE ABOUT 5 SENTENCES IN YOUR EXERCISE BOOK.**

== Klíč najdeš na konci lekce.

str. 136 / homework: What do you think about working women in the Czech Republic? Write about five sentences in your exercise book.

např.

I think women in Czech Republic are generally happy in their work. It might be because they are more capable of finding enjoyment in their work even when they are not as satisfied with their job as they hoped they would be. It probably depends on different factors as well, but I think women, more than men, thrive in a good team of colleagues. Being among friends makes them work better and harder. I find it great that women in Czech Republic have the same chances of finding employment and excelling in the same positions as men.