

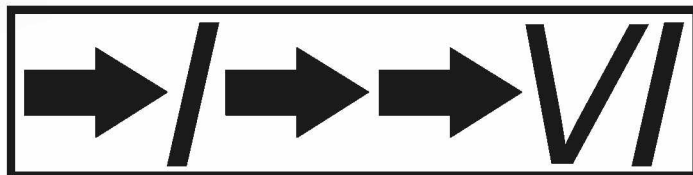
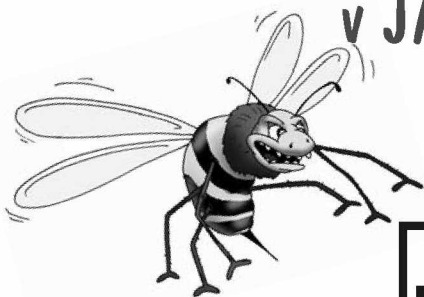
S námi se domluví každý...

ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

ve školním roce 2019/20



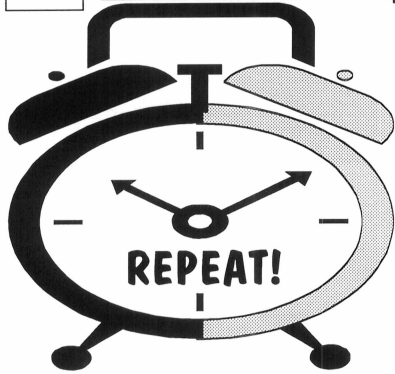
* 21.-40. lekce – 2. pololetí *

38. lekce - klíč

Student: _____



ANGLIČTINA pro starší školáky v jazykovém studiu ROLINO





Prague 8th - 12th June

Drilem:

- *plnovýznamová slovesa - klad, otázka a zápor v celé tabulce - budoucí čas, přítomný čas, minulý čas (perfektum a préteritum), podmínka přítomná, podmínka minulé
- *some, any, no
- *způsobová slovesa "can, may, must" v přítomném čase
- *podmínka přítomná a minulý čas- préteritum u způs. slovesa "can"
- *zvratná a zdůrazňovací zájmena, zvratná slovesa
- *tázací dovětky (že ano, že ne), potvrzovací výroky (on také, on také ne)
- *průběh v přítomném čase a minulém čase-préteritu
- *předložky místní
- *opis způsobového slovesa "must"
- *opis způsobového slovesa "can"
- *trpný rod
- *opis způsobového slovesa "may"- přítomný čas, minulý čas - préteritum, budoucí čas, podmínka přítomná, podmínka minulé
- *"should" - doporučení, výčitka
- *"could" - výčitka "mírná"
- *domněnka určitosti - klad - přítomnost, budoucnost, minulost
- *domněnka určitosti - zápor - přítomnost, budoucnost, minulost
- *domněnka možnosti -klad, zápor - přítomnost, budoucnost
- *domněnka možnosti -klad, zápor - minulost
- *FRÁZOVÁ SLOVESA :BLOW UP, GO OFF, PULL UP, PUT BACK, TAKE OFF
- *FRÁZOVÁ SLOVESA: COME OFF, FALL OUT, GO OUT, STAND FOR, SWITCH OFF

1. Translate:

1. Neměli se pohádat! = They shouldn't have fallen out!
2. Nechci to snášet. = I don't want to stand for it.
3. Měl by zhasnout to světlo. = He should switch off the light.
4. Proč ten oheň zhasnul? = Why did the fire go out?
5. UK znamená United Kingdom.= UK stands for United Kingdom.





"READ!"

Desperate Decision

You are Helen More, a 35-year-old teacher on a hiking trip in the countryside with a group of seven pupils - three boys and four girls aged between 13 and 16. You are carrying your own food and tents. You have planned to be out of contact with other people for a whole week and are expected on Sunday at a small village where you will be picked up by bus.

Today is Thursday. It has been raining steadily since Tuesday night and everyone is wet and cold. You know that you haven't come as far as you should have done by this time, and you start feeling anxious about getting to the meeting point on Sunday. During the morning a dense fog starts coming down, and within half an hour the mountains and the path are covered in a thick fog. You have to walk by compass now, which slows the group down even further.

At lunch time two boys and two girls start complaining about stomach pains, diarrhoea and feeling sick. You suspect that some of the water they drank may have been contaminated. In the afternoon they feel worse and can only walk very slowly. While climbing down a steep hillside, the youngest girl, Susie, stumbles and falls. She cannot get up. Her leg is broken. You set up a camp and discuss with your group what is to be done. You are in a valley between two mountain ridges. The nearest road is about 15 kilometres away, but there is no path across the mountains and the moor is beyond them. There is no bridge across the river, and with all the rain of the last few days it may be too deep to wade across.

About 5 kilometres back the way you have come, a relatively easy path turns off which takes you to a lake and a hut about 30 kilometres away. However you do not know whether anybody lives in the hut or whether it has a phone. The next village is about 40 kilometres away. About 10 kilometres back the way you have come there is a small forest where you can find some firewood. You have enough food till Sunday and there are mountain streams nearby. You also have camping gas cookers and enough gas for

three hot drinks and two warm meals a day, but there is no firewood. The only people who can read a map and use a compass, apart from you, are one of the sick boys and Fiona, the oldest girl. She feels well. Susie is in a lot of pain and needs a doctor soon.



anxious	[ˈænkʃəs]	=	úzkostlivý
complain	[kəmˈpleɪn]	=	stěžovat si
dense	[dens]	=	hustý
diarrhoea	[ˌdaɪəˈrɪə]	=	průjem
hut	[hʌt]	=	chatrč
moor	[muə]	=	planina, pustina, vřesoviště
path	[paːθ]	=	stezka, cesta
ridge	[rɪdʒ]	=	hřeben hory
set up a camp		=	postavit tábor
steadily	[ˈstedɪli]	=	stále, vytrvale
steep	[stiːp]	=	prudký, příkrý
stumble	[ˈstʌmbl]	=	klopýtnout, zakopnout
suspect	[səˈspekt]	=	podezírat, obávat se
wade	[weɪd]	=	(pře)brodit (se)
within	[wɪθˈiːn]	=	uvnitř, během, v rámci, v rozmezí

Task: based on the information you have read draw a map of the situation.

Try to decide what to do now. You have to make a decision. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of your solution. There is not just one way you can decide.

== Klíč najdeš na konci lekce.

2. Přeložte: (Anglické věty napište do svého sešitu!)

1. Ta stezka je příliš úzká.
2. Nemohli přebrodit tu řeku.
3. Zakopla a upadla.
4. Na co si stěžuješ?
5. Od toho dne vytrvale prší.

== Klíč najdeš na konci lekce.

3. Say in different words: (Vyjádřete jinými slovy!)

např.

1. The water they **drank** **may have been** contaminated.

They may have drunk tainted water.

2. The mountains and the path **are covered** in a thick fog.

It is very foggy in the mountains and around the path.

3. It **has been raining** steadily since Tuesday.

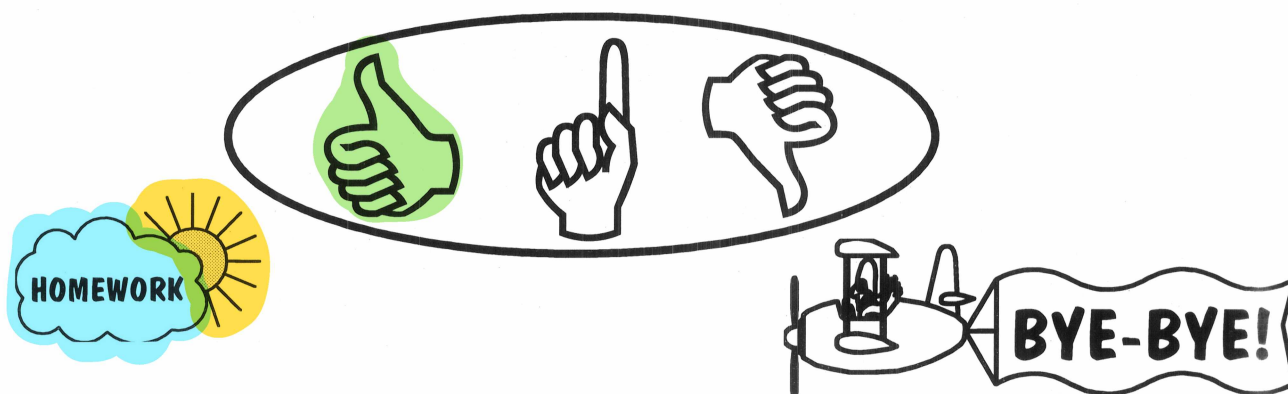
The rain hasn't stopped since Tuesday.

4. It **slows** the group **down** even further.

The group is forced to move even slower.

5. Girls **started** to **complain** about stomach pains.

The girls began whining about having an upset stomach.



Explain these words in English:

Vysvětlete význam následujících slov v angličtině:

např.

1. **steadily**: **done** in a continuous, constant manner

2. **wade**: **to get** across a river by walking through the water

3. **path**: **a line going** through an area **made** by animals or humans, **used** for walking

4. **valley**: **an area that is** lower than the surrounding region

5. **hut**: **a small cottage usually made** of wood

str. 145: Based on the information you have read draw a map of the situation. Try to decide what to do now. You have to make a decision. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of your solution. There is not just one way you can decide.

např.

So the biggest problem here is obviously the girl with the broken leg. She most certainly won't be able to move on her own, so she would have to be carried with the help of the other students, so the most important now is to get her to a safe place where she could be taken care of and where the others can recover too.

I think the biggest sense right now would make to first make our way back to the wood to get some firewood, and then go back and make our way to the hut by the lake. Alternatively, we can set up camp on the crossroad and send Fiona, along with some other children to get the firewood and come back.

While there may not be a telephone in the hut, it will provide the much needed shelter, and we might be able to find some food or maybe even some medicine there.

From that point, we could start thinking what to do next. If there is no way to call for help, it is sure that if we don't show up at the intended destination by Sunday, they will send out search parties around the area where we intended to go, so we might just need to hold on a bit longer until they find us. We can divide the food supplies so they would last longer, cook the water from the lake and use other resources we can find around the cabin.

str. 145 / cv. 2: Přeložte. Anglické věty napište do svého sešitu.

- 1) Ta stezka je příliš úzká.
= The path **is** too narrow.
- 2) Nemohli přebrodit tu řeku.
= They couldn't **wade** across the river.
- 3) Zakopla a upadla.
= She **stumbled** and **fell down**.
- 4) Na co si stěžuješ?
= What **are you** **complaining** about?
- 5) Od toho dne vytrvale prší.
= It **has been raining** steadily since that day.