

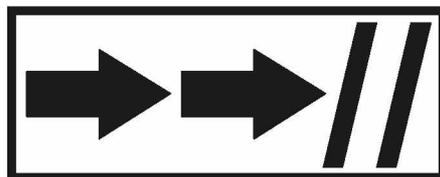
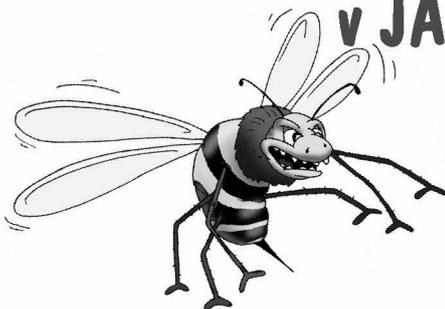
S námi se domluví každý...

ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

ve školním roce 2020/21



* 1.-20. lekce – 1. pololetí *

17. lekce - klíč

Student: _____

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





Prague Write today's date.

Drilem:

* klad, otázka a zápor plnovýznamových sloves v přítomném čase prostém, minulém čase - préteritu a v budoucím čase - will

* třídy nepravidelných sloves

* přítomný čas průběhový - klad, otázka, zápor

* stupňování krátkých a dlouhých přídavných jmen, srovnávání na všech stupních, i nepravidelné

1. Dictation and translation.

Write into your exercise book and translate into Czech:

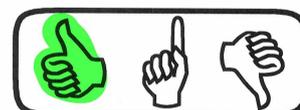
1. He **saw** an interesting film on TV. 2. They **got** expensive presents for Christmas.
3. Where **did** she **buy** this comfortable armchair? 4. Why **was** the test so difficult?
5. Our task **was** the most important of all. 6. When **did** you **bring** the bigger bag?
7. How often **do** they **visit** the old lady? 8. What **will** she **need**? 9. I **did not read** the newest book. 10. Peter **was** worse than Paul. **The key is at the end of the lesson.**

2. Put the words into the correct order.

Write into your exercise book and translate into Czech:

1. GET / DID / CHRISTMAS / FOR / YOU / WHAT / ?
2. NOT / GET / NEW / HE / TOYS / DID / .
3. BEAUTIFUL / GOT / SISTER / HER / A / DOLL / LITTLE / .
4. OF / GETS / A / BOOKS / ALWAYS / TOM / LOT / .

The key is at the end of the lesson.





VAZBA "BE GOING TO"

Vazba "BE GOING TO" se v angličtině používá

1. k vyjádření blízké budoucnosti, která vyplývá z okolností

př.:

It is going to rain. = Bude (brzy) pršet.

2. k vyjádření českého "HODLAT, CHYSTAT SE, MÍT V ÚMYSLU".

př.:

He is going to travel. = On hodlá cestovat.

Otázka a zápor se tvoří pomocí slovesa BE v příslušném tvaru:

Is he going to travel? = Hodlá on cestovat?

He isn't going to travel. = On nehodlá cestovat.

Vazbu lze též použít v jiných časových rovinách, nejčastěji v minulosti:

He was going to travel. = On se chystal cestovat.

Was he going to travel? = Hodlal on cestovat?

He wasn't going to travel. = On nehodlal cestovat.

3. Translate:

1. Hodlám se jí na to zeptat.

= **I am going to ask her about it.**

2. Nehodláme tam zůstat.

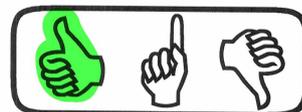
= **We aren't going to stay there.**

3. Co hodláte dělat?

= **What are you going to do?**

4. Ona se chystá odjet.

= **She is going to leave.**



4. Fill in the missing words so that the dialogue makes sense:

INVITE, GO, GIVE, HAVE, DO, SKI, STAY

Tom: Hi, Mark, what are you going to **do** on Friday?

Mark: I am going to **go** to the mountains. I **like** skiing. I am going to **ski** all weekend. And you?

Tom: I am going to **stay** at home. It's my brother's birthday on Saturday. We are going to **have** a party.

Mark: Oh, **are** you? Who **are** you going to **invite** ?

Tom: Just a few friends.

Mark: And what **are** you going to **give** your brother for birthday?

Tom: A new PC game.



5. Put the words into the correct order.

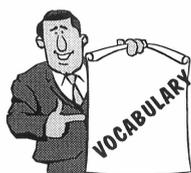
Write into your exercise book and translate into Czech:

1. I / SPEND / TO / IN / MOUNTAINS / AM / THE / GOING / WEEKEND / NEXT/.
2. BUY / WHAT / THEY / GOING / ARE / TO / HER / FOR / ?
3. I / JUST / INVITE / AM / TO / GOING / FRIENDS / FEW / A / .
4. HE / NOT / CELEBRATE / ON / GOING / IS / TO / BIRTHDAY / MY / FRIDAY/.
5. IN / WHERE / SHE / GOING / SUMMER / TO / IS / GO / ?

The key is at the end of the lesson.



ANGLIČTINA pro starší školáky v jazykovém studiu ROLINO



arrive	[ə'raiv]	= přijet, dorazit
century	[senčəri]	= století
country fair	[kantri feə]	= trh, jarmark
crunch	[kranč]	= křupat
headdress	[hedres]	= čelenka
invent	[in'vent]	= vynalézt
learn, learnt, learnt	[lɜ:n, lɜ:nt, lɜ:nt]	= učit se (něco), naučit se, dozvědět se
native	[neitiv]	= rodný, domorodý, rodilý
settler	[setlə]	= osadník

6. Read:

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT POPCORN I.

Pramen: Časopis The Popcorn Board - upraveno

The beginnings of popcorn

When Columbus **arrived** in America, the native people **liked** popcorn very much. They **ate** it but also **used** it as decoration and headdress. When the settlers **came** from Europe to America, they **learnt** to make the funny snack, too. But it **became** really popular at the end of the 19th century, when it **was sold** at country fairs, carnivals and in circusses. The first electric popcorn machine **was invented** in 1925 and from this day on many people **began** to crunch popcorn everywhere.



HOMEWORK

Translate. Write into your exercise book:

1. Kam hodláte cestovat? 2. Kdy hodláš začít? 3. Co hodlají vařit?
4. Nehodlám to poslouchat. 5. Kde to hodlají slavit? 6. Hodláme se jich na to zeptat. 7. Ona to nehodlá přinést. 8. Chystám se skončit brzy. 9. Tom se chystá pozvat své přátele. 10. Co mu Ellie hodlá koupit?

The key is at the end of the lesson.

Str. 63 / dictation: Write into your exercise book and translate into Czech.

- 1) He **saw** an interesting film on TV.
= On viděl v televizi zajímavý film.
- 2) They **got** expensive presents for Christmas.
= Oni dostali k Vánocům drahé dárky.
- 3) Where **did** she **buy** this comfortable armchair?
= Kde koupila tohle pohodlné křeslo?
- 4) Why **was** the test so difficult?
= Proč byl ten test tak těžký?
- 5) Our task **was** the most important of all.
= Náš úkol byl nejdůležitější ze všech.
- 6) When **did** you **bring** the bigger bag?
= Kdy jsi přinesla tu větší tašku?
- 7) How often **do** they **visit** the old lady?
= Jak často navštěvují tu starou dámu?
- 8) What **will** she **need**?
= Co bude ona potřebovat?
- 9) I **did not read** the newest book.
= Já jsem nečetl tu nejnovější knihu.
- 10) Peter **was** worse than Paul.
= Peter byl horší než Paul.

Str. 63 / cv. 2: Put the words into the correct order. Write into your exercise book and translate into Czech.

- 1) What **did** you **get** for Christmas?
= Co jsi dostal k Vánocům?
- 2) He **did not get** new toys.
= On nedostal nové hračky.
- 3) Her sister **got** a beautiful little doll.
= Její sestra dostala krásnou malou panenku.

- 4) Tom always **gets** a lot of books.
= Tom vždycky dostává spoustu knížek.

Str. 65 / cv. 5: Put the words into the correct order. Write into your exercise book and translate into Czech.

- 1) I **am going to spend** the next weekend in the mountains.
= Chystám se strávit příští víkend v horách.
- 2) What **are they going to buy** for her?
= Co se pro ni chystají koupit?
- 3) I **am going to invite** just a few friends.
= Hodlám pozvat jen pár kamarádů.
- 4) He **is not going to celebrate** my birthday on Friday.
= On nehodlá slavit moje narozeniny v pátek.
- 5) Where **is she going to go** in summer?
= Kam se chystá jet v létě?

Str. 66 / homework: Translate. Write into your exercise book.

- 1) Kam hodláte cestovat?
= Where **are you going to travel**?
- 2) Kdy hodláš začít?
= When **are you going to start**?
- 3) Co hodlají vařit?
= What **are they going to cook**?
- 4) Nehodlám to poslouchat.
= I **am not going to listen to it**.
- 5) Kde to hodlají slavit?
= Where **are they going to celebrate it**?
- 6) Hodláme se jich na to zeptat.
= We **are going to ask** them about it.
- 7) Ona to nehodlá přinést.
= She **is not going to bring it**.
- 8) Chystám se skončit brzo.
= I **am going to finish** soon.

Klíč k dalším cvičením v ROLINKO-učebnicích AJ-2 Šipky II, 1. pololetí, 17. lekce

- 9) Tom se chystá pozvat své přátele.
= Tom is going to invite his friends.
- 10) Co mu Ellie hodlá koupit?
= What is Ellie going to buy for him?