

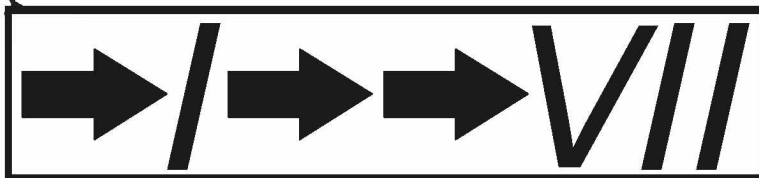
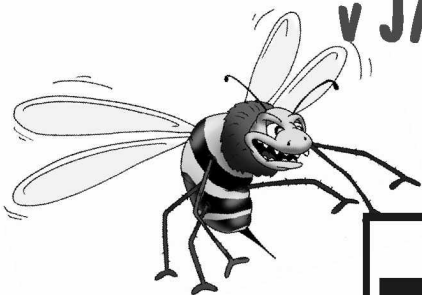
S námi se domluví každý...

ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

ve školním roce 2020/21



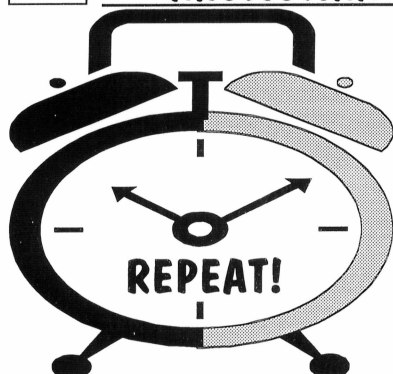
* 1.-20. lekce – 1. pololetí *

15. lekce - klíč

Student: _____



ANGLIČTINA pro starší školáky v jazykovém studiu ROLINO





Prague Write today's date.

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"
- *zvrtná a zdůrazňovací zájmena, zvrtná slovesa
- *tázací dovětky (že ano, že ne), potvrzovací výroky (on také, on také ne)
- *průběh v přítomném čase a minulém čase-préteritu
- *předložky místní
- *opisy způsobových sloves "can", "may", "must" v celé tabulce
- *trpný rod
- *"should" - doporučení, výčitka
- *"could" - výčitka "mírná"
- *domněnka určitosti, možnosti - klad, zápor, přítomnost, budoucnost, minulost
- *FRÁZOVÁ SLOVESA: COME OFF, FALL OUT, GO OUT, STAND FOR, SWITCH OFF, BLOW UP, GO OFF, PULL UP, PUT BACK, TAKE OFF
- *Stupňování příslovcí
- *Zdvořilostní údiv
- *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)

1. Translate! Write the English sentences in your exercise book!

1. Nevím, co si o tom myslíš. 2. Říkají, že už ho znají dva roky. 3. Jana myslí, že nemáš pravdu. 4. Chtěl bych vědět, čeho se bojíte. 5. Jsou zvědaví, čemu se smějete. 6. Rád by věděl, proč se na něj zlobíš. 7. Věříme, že se na nic nebudou ptát.

The key is at the end of the lesson.

2. CONVERSATION:

(Ask your colleagues and let them answer in two or three sentences)

Ask someone about his / her favourite sport.

Ask someone to tell you two or three things he / she is good at.

Ask someone to tell you two or three things he / she is not good at.

"Read!"

HOME EDUCATION: A GROWING TREND I.

Read the newspaper article below about educating children at home. For questions 1 - 5, decide, which answer (A, B, or C) best fits each space in the text.

Britain is experiencing a huge teach-your-own-children boom. In 1977, a mere 10 families educated youngsters at home; today, more than 12,000 children from 5,000 families are being kept off school by parents who believe they do a better job than teachers.

Experts believe the number of children who (1) will increase even more dramatically. Roland Meighan, professor of education at Nottingham University, said: "Some children always do better in school, but others benefit from home education. Any child doing badly at school is a candidate. Once taught at home their confidence grows, they get motivated again and are keen to (2)

Hundreds of parents will meet in Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, to share their experiences as home teachers. Rita de Selincourt, a former science teacher, educates her two sons - Michael, eight, and Martin, six - at home in St. Albans: "They went to a small nursery school and were very happy, but they (3) their large primary school. They got bored and restless.

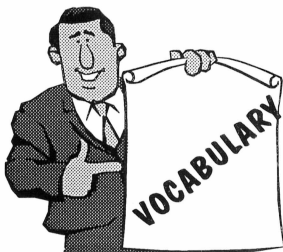
"They caught nits and worms and, because they are not fond of sports, they hated playtimes, when there was nothing for them to do. And they were suffering academically because many pupils couldn't speak English."

Jade Lowe of Education Otherwise, a support group for home educators, says there are two groups: The biggest is parents who have (4) to work outside the school system. It could be that their children were pestered, it could be low standards, it could be ideological. A growing number are opposed to compulsory testing. The second group is parents who can't get their children to school."

Mrs Low insists you do not have to be a professor to educate your children. "You don't have to have further education yourself. What you do need is (5)..... to help your children learn. It is not true that home education is only for the middle-class and wealthy."

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) (A) are taught at home | B) need extra lessons | C) refuse to go to school |
| 2) A) leave | B) help | (C) learn |
| 3) A) also enjoyed | (B) hated | C) longed for |
| 4) A) promised | B) been forbidden | (C) chosen |
| 5) A) a few teachers | (B) the desire | C) the right qualification |





compulsory	[kəm,palsəri]	=	povinný
confidence	[,kɒnfɪdəns]	=	důvěra, sebedůvěra
desire	[di'zaiə]	=	touha, toužit
increase	[in'kri:s]	=	narůstat
insist	[in'sist]	=	trvat na něčem
long for		=	toužit po
mere	[miə]	=	pouhý
pester	[pestə]	=	obtěžovat
restless	[restləs]	=	neklidný
youngster	[jʌŋstə]	=	mladík

3. True or false?



	TRUE	FALSE
1. The number of the children in Britain who are taught at home is growing .	X	
2. Some children who are not good at school can do better when educated at home.	X	
3. Many parents are against compulsory testing.	X	
4. If you want to teach your child at home, it's necessary to have some further education.		X
5. People who aren't rich can't afford home education.		X



4. Translate! Write the English sentences in your exercise book!

- Někteří rodiče věří, že dokáží vzdělávat své děti lépe než učitelé.
- Jiní rodiče si myslí, že školy mají nízkou úroveň.
- Mnozí rodiče vědí, že se jejich dětem bude lépe dařit doma.

The key is at the end of the lesson.

5. Transform into reported speech!

1. I **wonder**: "What time **does** the train **leave**?"

I wonder what time the train **leaves**.

2. Martin **says**: "I **love** my girlfriend."

Martin says (that) he **loves** his girlfriend.

3. She **asks**: "Can anybody **lend** me some money?"

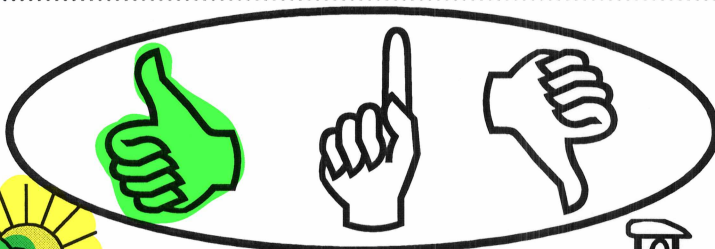
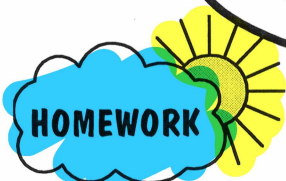
She asks whether anybody can **lend** her some money.

4. We **would like** to know: "What **happened** yesterday?"

We would like to know what **happened** yesterday.

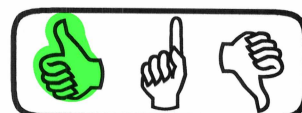
5. He **thinks**: "I **am** the best."

He thinks (that) he **is** the best.



Fill in the missing words so that the text makes sense!

If you **feel** that the **level** of your English **skills** **is** your biggest **obstacle** in qualifying for one of the immigration programmes, you may **consider** coming to Canada to study English in one of the numerous **language** schools or colleges that **offer** special programmes for **international** students. If you **are** a parent who **would like** to **send** your child to study at a Canadian high school, you too **have** an option. Another way to **make** Canada your home **is** the Live-in Caregiver programme that **enables** people from all over the world to come to Canada and work as a live-in caregiver.



Str. 61 / cv. 1: Translate! Write the English sentences into your exercise book!

- 1) Nevím, co si o tom myslíš.
= I **don't know** what you **think** about it.
- 2) Říkají, že už ho znají dva roky.
= They **say** (that) they **have known** him for two years.
- 3) Jana myslí, že nemáš pravdu.
= Jane **thinks** (that) you **are** wrong.
- 4) Chtěl bych vědět, čeho se bojíte.
= I **would like** to know what you **are afraid of**.
- 5) Jsou zvědaví, čemu se smějete.
= They **wonder** what you **laugh** at.
- 6) Rád by věděl, proč se na něj zlobíš.
= He **would like** to know why you **are** mad at him.
- 7) Věříme, že se na nic nebudou ptát.
= We **believe** they **won't ask** about anything.

Str. 61 / cv. 2: Conversation. Ask your colleagues and let them answer.

Např.

- 1) What **is** your favourite sport?
My favourite sport **is** horse riding, because I **have always loved** horses. I **go horse riding** once a week to a small stable near Prague. I **would highly recommend** it to everybody.
- 2) What two or three things **are** you good at?
I **have always been** good at English, I really **like** languages. I also **love** singing, everybody **says** that I **am** very good at it, and I **am** also very good at cooking.
- 3) What two or three things **are** you **not** good at?
The two school subjects I **have never been** good at **are** maths and physical education, and I **don't like** either one of those two. I **am** generally **not** very good at sports.

Str. 63 / cv. 4: Translate! Write the English sentences into your exercise book!

- 1) Někteří rodiče věří, že dokáží vzdělávat své děti lépe než učitelé.
= Some parents **believe** (that) they can **educate** their children better than the teachers.
- 2) Jiní rodiče si myslí, že školy mají nízkou úroveň.
= Other parents **think** (that) schools **have** low standards.
- 3) Mnozí rodiče věří, že se jejich dětem bude lépe dařit doma.
= Many parents **believe** (that) their children **will do** better at home.