

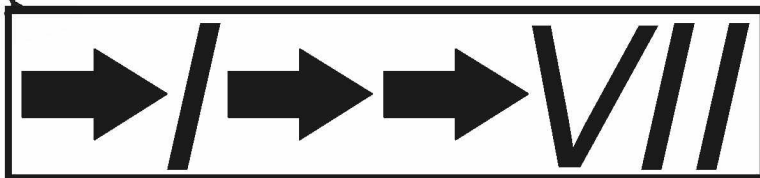
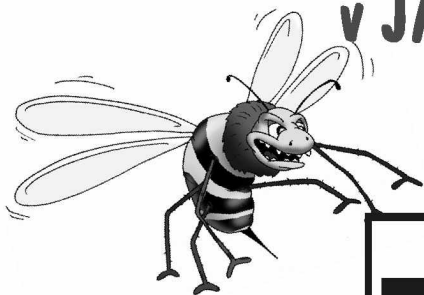
S námi se domluví každý...

ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

ve školním roce 2020/21



* 1.-20. lekce – 1. pololetí *

16. lekce - klíč

Student: _____



ANGLIČTINA pro starší školáky v jazykovém studiu ROLINO





Prague _____ Write today's date.

Drilem:

- *plnovýznamová a způsobová slovesa 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. Fill in the missing words so that the text makes sense!

With little fanfare, Terry **started** his journey in St. John's, Newfoundland**on**..... April 12, 1980. Although it **was** difficult to ...**garner**..... attention in the beginning, enthusiasm soon**grew**..... , and the**money**..... collected along his route **began** to mount. He **ran** 42 kilometres**a**..... day through Canada's Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

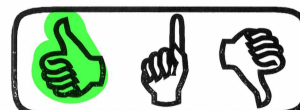
It **was** a journey that Canadians never**forgot**..... .

However, on September 1st, after 143 days and 5,373 kilometres, Terry **was****forced**..... to stop his Run outside of Thunder Bay, Ontario because the**cancer**..... **had reappeared** in his lungs. An entire nation **was stunned** and **saddened**.

Terry **passed away** on June 28, 1981 at age 22.

The heroic Canadian **was****gone**....., but his legacy **was** just **beginning**.

To date, \$300 million worldwide **has been raised** for cancer.....**research**..... in Terry's name.



"Read!"

HOME EDUCATION: A GROWING TREND II.

Read the newspaper article below about educating children at home. For questions 6 - 10, decide, which answer (A, B, or C) best fits each space in the text.

Research in the USA shows home-educated children perform as well academically as school attenders. There is (6) some evidence in Britain that points to the success of home schooling, with children obtaining excellent results at the official examinations.

Caitlin Moran, Observer Young Journalist of the Year 1990, was educated at home with her six brothers and sisters. "School is about learning their way and we wanted to learn ours. (7) my parents decided we would do better at home."

"I sat back and thought out what I wanted to do and cut out those things that (8) So I worked on grammar and spelling, but didn't do maths and abandoned hockey with those horrible tight shorts. School gets in the way of your social life. Mine is much better than that of people at school."

Caitlin, now 17, is working on her second novel - her first reached number three in the best-selling charts and is soon to be filmed, from her own script.

Not all children are at home because they dislike school. A growing number are taught by parents because schools (9) Richard Ford, aged 15, has spent only one term at secondary school. His parents are desperate that Richard, like his six brothers and sisters, should attend the local comprehensive. But Gloucester County council thinks he should attend a special school.

John Wright, director of the Independent Panel for special education Advice, fears heads and governors will not accept pupils with special needs and those thought troublesome in order to keep up their reputation. Schools fear they will lose pupils and therefore cash. He says: "Last year we dealt with over 100 parents with children excluded from school". However, no child with special educational needs should be (10) according to the panel.

6) A) also

B) for example

C) however

7) A) But

B) For

C) So

8) A) I studied at home

B) took much time

C) were of no interest to me

9) A) do not want to have them

B) are too big

C) do not stimulate them enough

10) A) expected to do too much

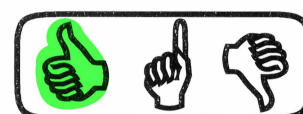
B) expected to like school

C) refused a place in school



2. True or false?

	TRUE	FALSE
1. There is some evidence showing that school attenders perform better than home-educated children.		X
2. Caitlin Moran disliked hockey.	X	
3. Some children can't go to school because schools do not want to have them.	X	
4. Some headmasters don't want to accept pupils with special needs.	X	
5. No child with special educational needs should be refused .	X	



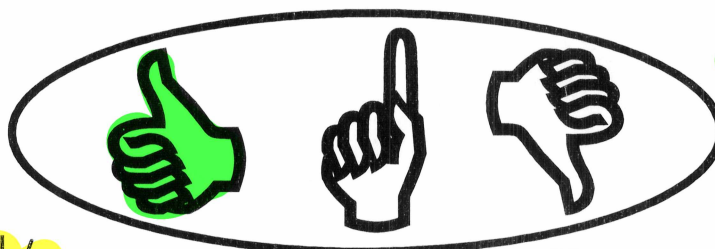
3. CONVERSATION:

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

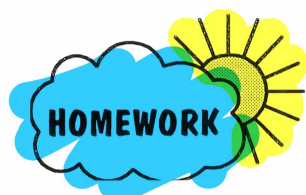
Ask someone what thing he / she **would like** to change about himself / herself.

Ask someone what he / she **is going to do** at the weekend.

Ask someone about his / her favourite restaurant.



The key is at the end of the lesson.



Answer these questions in English! Write the answers in your exercise book!

1. **Would you prefer** studying at home to going to school? Why? Why not?
2. **Is** it a problem in this country to study at home?
3. What **are** the possibilities for people with special educational needs in this country?

The key is at the end of the lesson.



Aktivně probraná slovní zásoba

(13) - (16)

SLOVESA

abandon	[ə'bændən]	= opustit, zanechat
amputate	[,æmpjuteit]	= amputovat
appear	[ə,piə]	= objevit se, zdát se, jevit se, vypadat
attempt	[ə,tempt]	= pokusit se
be fond of		= mít rád
deal with	[di:l]	= zacházet, jednat
desire	[di'zaiə]	= touha, toužit
dislike	[dis'laik]	= nemít rád, nesnášet
force	[fo:s]	= nutit
garner	['ga:nə]	= sbírat, shromažďovat
increase	[in'kri:s]	= narůstat
insist	[in'sist]	= trvat na něčem
involve	[in'volv]	= zahrnovat, týkat se
long for		= toužit po
mount	[maunt]	= zde:hromadit se
obtain	[əb'tein]	= obdržet, získat
pass away		= zesnout
pester	[pestə]	= obtěžovat
raise	[reiz]	= zdvihnout, zvýšit
raise money		= sehnat peníze
stun	[stan]	= omráčit, ohromit

JE TŘEBA DRILEM JEŠTĚ ZOPAKOVAT:



OSTATNÍ SLOVNÍ ZÁSoba

compulsory	[kəm,pʌlsəri]	= povinný
desperate	[ˈdespəɾət]	= zoufalý, beznadějný
enthusiastic	[in,θju:ziˈæstik]	= nadšený
entire	[inˈtaɪə]	= celý, veškerý
mere	[miə]	= pouhý
restless	[restləs]	= neklidný
troublesome	[ˈtrʌblsəm]	= nepříjemný, obtížný
ultimately	[ˈaltɪmətli]	= nakonec

JE TŘEBA DRILEM JEŠTĚ ZOPAKOVAT:

Str. 67 / cv. 3: Conversation. Ask your colleagues and let them answer.

např.

- 1) What would you like to change about yourself?

One of my biggest faults have always been the fact that I have a very low self-confidence, which at many times stopped me from doing the things I wanted to do. Also I must admit I have always been a rather lazy person, so I would like to change that too.

- 2) What are you going to do at the weekend?

This weekend me and my friend are going to go to the cinema to see a new movie. Then I will probably stay at home and play video games.

- 3) What is your favourite restaurant?

My favourite restaurant is an Italian restaurant in Kladno called Bucatini. I really love pasta and they have many delicious pasta dishes. They also sell pizza.

Str. 67 / homework: Answer these questions in English! Write the answers in your exercise book!

např.

- 1) Would you prefer studying at home to going to school? Why? Why not?

I think I would personally like better to be educated at home, because I never was a very social person, but I also think that it is much easier to concentrate on education at school, while at home I would easily get distracted, so going to school is probably a lot more beneficial to me.

- 2) Is it a problem in this country to study at home?

Different schools deal with this matter differently and there are several rules, but generally it is no problem to educate your children at home in Czech Republic.

- 3) What **are** the possibilities for people with special educational needs in this country?

In Czech Republic **there are** many schools, especially in the bigger cities, that **accept** children with special educational needs. Many schools **employ** special assistants that **help** these children with their tasks during the lessons.