

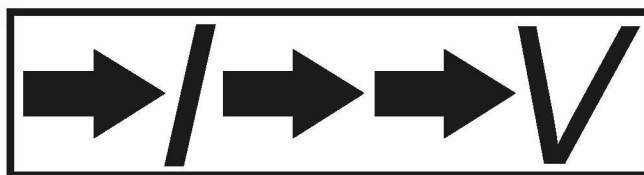
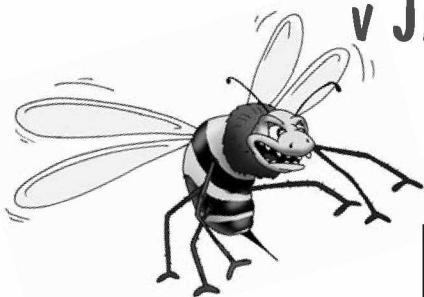
S námi se domluví každý...

ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

ve školním roce 2020/21

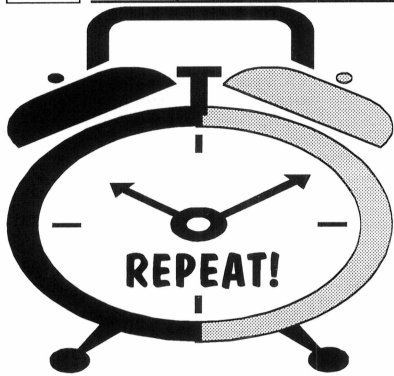


* 21.-40. lekce – 2. pololetí *

30. lekce - klíč

Student: _____

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





Prague Write today's date.

- Drilem:**
- * plnovýznamová slovesa - klad, otázka a zápor v přítomném, budoucím a minulém čase - préteritu
 - * "some, any, no"
 - * minulý čas - perfektum
 - * rychlé střídání časových rovin - budoucí čas, přítomný čas, minulý čas (perfektum a préteritu)
 - * zvrtná zájmena, zdůrazňovací zájmena, zvrtná slovesa
 - * způsobová slovesa "can, may, must" - klad, otázka, zápor v přítomném čase
 - * tázací dovětky (že ano, že ne), potvrzovací výroky (on také, on také ne)
 - * podmínka přítomná, podmínka minulá
 - * slovní zásoba "St. Nicholas, Christmas, cooking, restaurant"
 - * minulý čas průběhový
 - * opis způsobového slovesa "MUST" = "HAVE TO"
 - * způsobové sloveso "CAN" - přítomnost a minulost

1. Doplňte do básničky chybějící slova tak, aby dávala smysl:

Thank God, it **is** **Spring** again!

You **can** **feel** it in the rain,

In young branches, in green **leaves** ,

Smiles that everybody **gives** ...

You **can** **hear** the blackbird's song

You **haven't** heard for so long.

After all those **dreary** days

You **can** **see** the sun that **plays**

Every **morning** in your eyes ...

You **can** **see** the **butterflies**

Looking for their **little** flowers ...

Spring **is** **here** and it **is** ours!



Nová gramatika: Opis způsobového slovesa "CAN" - budoucí čas

Opis "BE ABLE TO" (= být schopen) je stejný pro všechny osoby:

On bude moci zůstat.

He will be able to stay.

Bude moci zůstat?

Will he be able to stay?

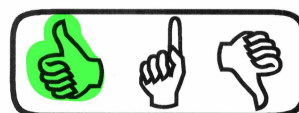
On nebude moci zůstat.

He won't be able to stay.



2. Translate:

1. Budeme to moci dokončit zítra. = We will be able to finish it tomorrow.
2. Jeho bratr bude moci přijet příští neděli. = His brother will be able to come next Sunday.
3. Budu si moci vypůjčit nějaké peníze. = I will be able to borrow some money.
4. Budeš to moci opravit? = Will you be able to repair it?
5. Budou se s vámi moci setkat na nádraží? = Will they be able to meet you at the station?
6. Budete jim moci poradit? = Will you be able to give them an advice?



3. Translate:

(Věty přepište do svého sešitu)

The key is at the end of the lesson.

1. Nebudeme vás moci navštívit.
2. Martin s námi nebude moci cestovat do zahraničí.
3. Nebudu moci řídit tvoje auto.
4. Ona pravděpodobně nebude moci jezdit na jeho motorce.

4. Find the mistakes and correct them. There are 2 mistakes in each sentence.

1. I will not able go home early today.
2. He will can ask him brother.
3. We will be able visit them yesterday. The key is at the end of the lesson.



Read: "Easter in Britain"

Unlike the Czech Republic, in Britain many Easter traditions **have been forgotten**, but **there is** still one that **has survived**. Easter **does not mean** only Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, but Good Friday - The Friday before Easter day - as well. In Britain this day **is** connected with hot cross buns. In the old days, people **used to eat** them for breakfast on Good Friday, but nowadays they **are eaten** practically at any time during the week before Easter. Here **is** an old song about them:

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!

One a penny, two a penny,

Hot cross buns,

*If you **have** no daughters,*

***give** them to your sons.*

One a penny, two a penny,

Hot cross buns!

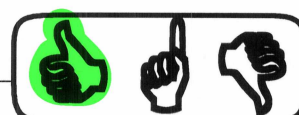
Hot cross buns **are** sweet buns, containing dried fruit and spices. The baker, before he **puts** them into the oven, **marks** them with a cross to remind us of the crucifixion of Jesus

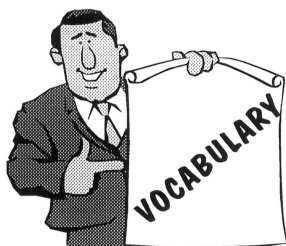
Christ on the first Good Friday in the history of Good Fridays. The buns **are** usually **toasted** and **eaten** hot with butter. They **are** crispy and warm and delicious...

Easter Monday **is** a day of a rest. People **enjoy** travelling to the seaside or walking. Londoners also **watch** the parade of horses and carriages in Regent's park or simply **laze** **about**.

5. Match the words and their definitions:

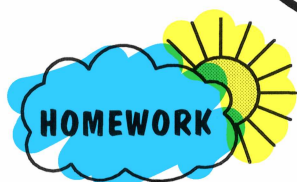
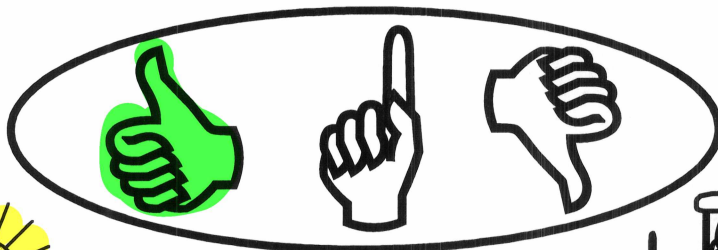
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) CRUCIFIXION | A) not eating food for a period of time |
| 2) CHRISTIANS | B) rebirth of Christ after three days |
| 3) FASTING | C) those believing in Christ |
| 4) RESURRECTION | D) an ancient way of execution |





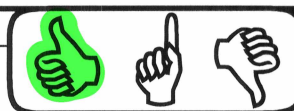
COMPLETE

bun	[ban]	= bochánek
carriage	[ˈkærɪdʒ]	= kočár, povoz
contain	[kənˈteɪn]	= obsahovat
crucifixion	[kruːsəˈfɪkʃn]	= ukřižování
distribute	[dɪˈstrɪbjʊːt]	= roznášet
exception	[ɪkˈsepʃn]	= výjimka
mark	[ma:k]	= označit
notice	[ˈnəʊtɪs]	= všimnout si
parade	[pəˈreɪd]	= průvod
remind somebody of something	[rɪˈmaɪnd...]	= připomínat někomu něco
rest	[rest]	= odpočinek
resurrection	[rezəˈrekʃən]	= vzkříšení, oživení
suggest	[sˈədʒest]	= navrhnout
survive	[səˈvaɪv]	= přežít
wrap	[ˈræp]	= zabalit
wrapping	[ˈræpɪŋ]	= balení, obal



Fill in the correct word:

Unlike the Czech Republic, in Britain many Easter traditions **have** **been** forgotten, but **there is** still one that has **survived** Easter **does not mean** only Easter **Sunday** and Easter **Monday** , but **Good** Friday - The Friday before Easter day - as well. In Britain this day **is** connected with **hot cross buns** In the old days, people **used to eat** them for **breakfast** on Good **Friday** , but nowadays they **are eaten** practically at any time **during the week before** Easter.



Str. 126 / cv. 3: Translate. Věty přepište do sešitu.

- 1) Nebudeme vás moci navštívit.
= We won't be able to **visit** you.
- 2) Martin s námi nebude moci cestovat do zahraničí.
= Martin won't be able to **travel** abroad with us.
- 3) Nebudu moci řídit tvoje auto.
= I won't be able to **drive** your car.
- 4) Ona pravděpodobně nebude moci jezdit na jeho motorce.
= She probably won't be able to **ride** his motorcycle.

Str. 126 / cv. 4: Find the mistakes and correct them. There are two mistakes in each sentence.

- 1) I will not able go home early today.
I will not be able to **go** home early today.
- 2) He will can ask him brother.
He will be able to **ask** his brother.
- 3) We will be able visit them yesterday.
We will be able to **visit** them tomorrow.