



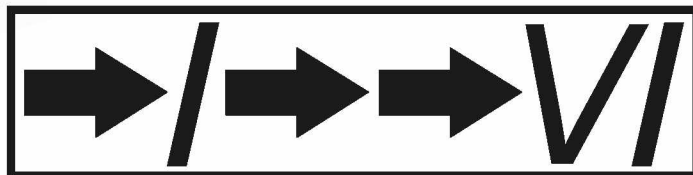
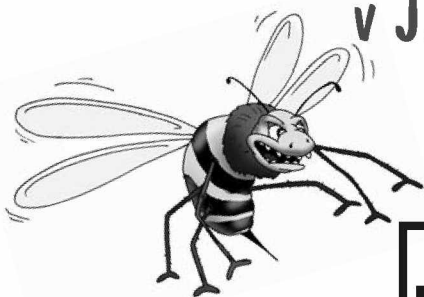
S námi se domluví každý...

# ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky

v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO

ve školním roce 2020/21



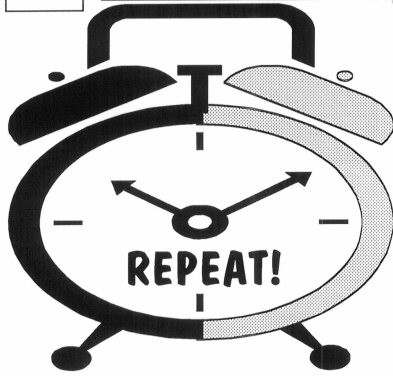
\* 21.-40. lekce – 2. pololetí \*

Student:

**38. lekce - klíč**



# ANGLIČTINA pro starší školáky v jazykovém studiu ROLINO



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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"
- \*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

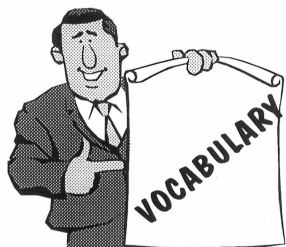
You **are** Helen More, a 35-year-old teacher on a hiking trip in the countryside with a group of seven pupils - three boys and four girls aged between 13 and 16. You **are carrying** your own food and tents. You **have planned** to be out of contact with other people for a whole week and **are expected** 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	['ænkʃəs]	=	úzkostlivý
<b>complain</b>	[kəm'plein]	=	stěžovat si
dense	[dens]	=	hustý
diarrhoea	[,daiə'riə]	=	průjem
hut	[hat]	=	chatrč
moor	[muə]	=	planina, pustina, vřesoviště
path	[pa:θ]	=	stezka, cesta
ridge	[ridʒ]	=	hřeben hory
<b>set up a camp</b>		=	postavit tábor
steadily	['stedili]	=	stále, vytrvale
steep	[sti:p]	=	prudký, příkrý
<b>stumble</b>	['stambəl]	=	klopýtnout, zakopnout
<b>suspect</b>	[sə'spekt]	=	podezírat, obávat se
<b>wade</b>	[weid]	=	(pře)brodit (se)
<b>within</b>	[wiθ'i:n]	=	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**.

The key is at the end of the lesson.

## 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.

The key is at the end of the lesson.

## 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.

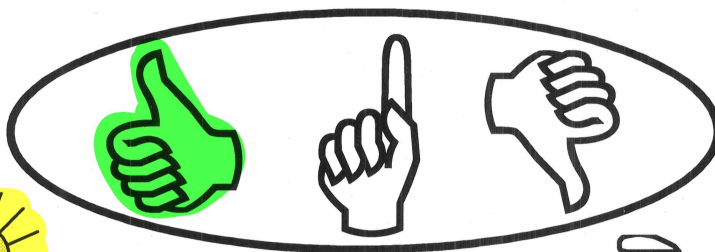
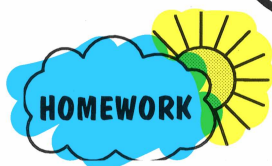
**The rain hasn't stopped since Tuesday.**

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 / read: 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 will 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** as well.

I **think** the biggest sense right now would **make** to first make our way back to the forest to get some firewood, and then go back and make our way to the hut by the lake. Alternatively, we can **set up** camp at the crossroads 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**.

- 4) Na co si stěžuješ?  
= What **are you complaining** about?
- 5) Od toho dne vytrvale prší.  
= It **has been raining** steadily since that day.