



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava



ANGLIČTINA

pro kombinované studium

cvičení pro 1. semestr

Miroslava Weberová a kol.

Ostrava 2011

Recenze: Mgr. Radka Juříčková

Název: Angličtina pro kombinované studium
Autor: Miroslava Weberová a kol.
Vydání: první, 2011

Jazyková korektura: nebyla provedena.

Určeno pro projekt:

Operační program Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost

Název: Personalizace výuky prostřednictvím e-learningu

Číslo: CZ.1.07/2.2.00/07.0339

Realizace: VŠB – Technická univerzita Ostrava

Projekt je spolufinancován z prostředků ESF a státního rozpočtu ČR

© Miroslava Weberová

© VŠB – Technická univerzita Ostrava

Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Začátečníci - I. semestr

Mgr. Veronika Šušková, Mgr. Zuzana Trawinská, PaedDr. Miroslava Weberová

Abstrakt

Tyto cvičební texty jsou doplňkovým materiálem k učebnici „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“ v rozsahu části předepsané pro studenty-začátečníky 1. semestru kombinovaného studia (1. – 4. lekce) Fakulty elektrotechniky a informatiky VŠB-TUO. Jsou zde procvičovány gramatické, syntaktické a lexikální jevy na úrovni začátečníků. Současně představuje tento materiál úplný soubor, jehož zvládnutí zaručuje úspěch v závěrečném testu, jehož náplní je předkládaný materiál.

ANGLICKÁ ABECEDA

1. Pište hláskovaná slova.

1. ti: - i: - dablén - ai - es = _____
2. dži: - əu - el - ef = _____
3. a: - əu - bi: - əu - ti: = _____
4. ti: - i: - ei = _____
5. dže: - ei - em = _____
6. eič - əu - ju: - es - i: = _____
7. en - i: - ai - dži: - eič - bi: - əu - ju: - a: = _____
8. vi: - əu - si: - ei - bi: - ju: - el - ei - a: - wai = _____
9. i: - vi: - i: - en - ai - en - dži: = _____
10. es - ei - en - di: - dablju: - ai - si: - eič = _____
11. ef - el - əu - dablju: - i: - a: - es = _____
12. di: - ei - ju: - dži: - eič - ti: - i: - a: = _____
13. ti: - əu - em - əu - dabla: - əu - dablju: = _____
14. ei - a: - si: - eič - ai - ti: - i: - si: - ti: = _____
15. i: - el - i: - dži: - ei - en - ti: = _____

2. Čtěte následující hlásky a označte tu hlásku, která zní jinak.

1. a,j,k,w
2. b,c,h,g
3. q,w,u,z
4. d,e,t,y
5. i,l,n,s
6. g,p,r,t
7. f,j,s,x

8. l,m,n,o
9. b,e,h,p
10. q,g,w,u
11. a,j,k,e
12. z,x,s,g
13. o,l,f,x
14. b,k,j,a
15. m,f,n,t

SLOVESO "TO BE"

3. Doplňte tvary slovesa "to be".

1. Who _____ you? I _____ your new neighbour.
2. What _____ your name? My name _____ Peter William.
3. _____ you from Oxford? No, I _____ not. I _____ from Leeds.
4. _____ your wife a teacher? Yes, she _____.
5. _____ you a teacher? No, I _____ not. I _____ an architect.
6. Here _____ Susan. _____ not she a pretty girl?
7. _____ Mr Black at home? I _____ afraid, he _____ not.
8. _____ Mrs Black also out? No, she _____ certainly in.
9. It _____ five o'clock and they _____ still at work.
10. The young man _____ good at sports but he _____ not a good pupil at school.

4. Do závorek vepište odpovídající plné tvary slovesa "to be".

1. Who's () the young man? He's () my neighbour.
2. You're () busy now. No, I'm () not.
3. What's () his name? His name's () Peter.
4. Who's () the young woman? She isn't () his wife.
5. What's () her name? Her name's () Katrin.
6. You're () from London. No, I'm () not.
7. What's () the time? It's () five o'clock.
8. Where's () Tom? He's () at work.
9. Which's () your car? It's () the red one over there.
10. Who're () the people over there? They're () my parents.

5. Doplňte stažený tvar slovesa "to be", kde je obvyklý.

1. I _____ happy.
2. Susan _____ a very lucky girl.
3. He _____ back at home.
4. You _____ a clever man.
5. It _____ still here.
6. It _____ five o'clock but Tom _____ not at home.
7. The young man _____ good at sports but he _____ not a good pupil at school.

8. Mr. and Mrs. Prokop _____ still at work; they _____ still at work; they _____ not here.
9. It _____ Tuesday but Michael _____ not at the language school.
10. She _____ pretty but she _____ not good at English.

6. Odpovězte.

Vzor: *Is Michael at home? (no) - No, he isn't.*

Is Michael at home? (yes) - Yes, he is.

1. Are Susan and Michael at school? (no) - _____.
2. Is Michael a young man? (yes) - _____.
3. Is English a hobby for Michael? (yes) - _____.
4. Is Mr. Black good at sports? (no) - _____.
5. Is it in this block of flats? (no) - _____.
6. Is she from Brazil? (yes) - _____.
7. Are you English? (no) - _____.
8. Is he a good pupil? (no) - _____.
9. Is she an attractive girl? (yes) - _____.
10. Are the buses crowded? (no) - _____.

7. Raďte na veškerá následující tvrzení záporně.

Vzor: *These magazines are nice. - No, they aren't.*

1. Those boxes are full. - _____.
2. This cassette is new. - _____.
3. These textbooks are good. - _____.
4. You and Kate are late. - _____.
5. You're untidy. - _____.
6. Your teachers are nice. - _____.
7. Miss Young is elegant. - _____.
8. Your room is a mess. - _____.
9. His school bag is in the hall. - _____.
10. It is a good idea. - _____.
11. It is a horrible song. - _____.
12. These sentences are very difficult. - _____.
13. He is a clever student. - _____.
14. It is a strange name to give a dog. - _____.
15. It's a pity she can't come. - _____.

POUŽÍVÁNÍ ČLENŮ, ZÁJMENO "THIS", "THAT"

8. Vyberte správný výraz.

1. This is my (house, a house, the house), it isn't (new, young, tall), but it is old.

2. The (a garden, garden, my garden) isn't (large, big, your), but it is small.
3. That's (my dog, dog, this my dog) Harry, it isn't (tall, big, heavy), but it is rather small.
4. My (an old, old, the old) car is in (the garage, a garage, garage).
5. His (a family, family, the family) is (high, big, large).

9. Říkejte opaky k podtrženým slovům.

1. The dog is small. The dog is _____.
2. The car is old. The car is _____.
3. The garden is large. The garden is _____.
4. The house is new. The house is _____.
5. The name is long. The name is _____.
6. The price is low. The price is _____.
7. The woman is poor. The woman is _____.
8. The man is small. The man is _____.
9. The film is bad. The film is _____.
10. The bottle is full. The bottle is _____.
11. The chair is dirty. The chair is _____.
12. The exercise is difficult. The exercise is _____.
13. The boys are tidy. The boys are _____.
14. My brother is married. My brother is _____.
15. It is too late. It is too _____.

10. Doplňte správný tvar neurčitého členu.

1. Mrs Williams is ____ teacher.
2. She's ____ English teacher.
3. Is she ____ elegant woman?
4. Is she ____ architect?
5. She is ____ fashion designer.
6. She is ____ young fashion designer.
7. David is ____ untidy boy.
8. Peter is ____ nice boy.
9. Mrs Parker is ____ old woman.
10. They have ____ new flat.
11. The Parker family has ____ clever son.
12. The Parker family has ____ attractive daughter.
13. It's ____ English couple.
14. Mr Parker is ____ honest man.
15. This is ____ used car.
16. This is ____ old car.
17. Katrin is ____ eager student.
18. This is ____ very easy exercise.
19. This is ____ easy exercise.
20. Here is ____ empty bottle.
21. Charles University is ____ old university.
22. Charles University is ____ famous university.

11. Následující věty dejte do množného čísla. Slovesa pište v nestažených tvarech.

1. A dog is an animal. _____.
2. A student is not always good. _____.
3. A cow gives milk. _____.
4. A garden has a tree. _____.
5. A ball is a toy. _____.
6. A watch is a small clock. _____.
7. A rose is a beautiful flower. _____.
8. A child is not always good. _____.
9. A city is a big town. _____.
10. A school is a big building. _____.

12. Doplňte člen určitý nebo neurčitý.

1. It's ____ nice garden
2. ____ garden is very nice.
3. Is this ____ garage?
4. My car is in ____ garage.
5. ____ house is old.
6. Are you ____ teacher?
7. This is ____ new teacher.
8. ____ new teacher is nice.
9. Can you close ____ door?
10. Why is ____ box here?
11. Are ____ boxes full?
12. Why are ____ bags in the hall?
13. We live in ____ small flat near ____ centre of the city.
14. We often go out for ____ meal.
15. ____ restaurant we often go to is excellent.
16. It is warm and sunny, so we are sitting in ____ garden.
17. Why is ____ old chair in the garden?
18. Why are all ____ books on the chair?
19. Why are all ____ maps on your desk?
20. I often have ____ boiled egg for my breakfast.
21. ____ President of the United States is elected every four years.
22. Have you got ____ car?
23. There is no need to buy any milk. ____ milkman brings it every morning.
24. ____ moon goes round ____ earth every 27 days.
25. I'm not hungry. I had ____ big breakfast.
26. Tim lives in ____ small village in ____ country.
27. Peru is ____ country in South America. ____ capital is Lima.
28. I never listen to ____ radio. In fact I haven't got ____ radio.
29. It is ____ beautiful day.
30. ____ sun is shining brightly in the sky.
31. What is ____ highest mountain in the world?

32. I prefer swimming in ____ sea.

33. Can you turn ____ television down, please? It's a bit loud

13. Doplňte člen neurčitý "a", "an", potom převeďte do množného čísla.

1. woman	_____	_____
2. old woman	_____	_____
3. man	_____	_____
4. old man	_____	_____
5. honest man	_____	_____
6. trip	_____	_____
7. long trip	_____	_____
8. easy trip	_____	_____
9. difficult trip	_____	_____
10. book	_____	_____
11. interesting book	_____	_____
12. car	_____	_____
13. used car	_____	_____
14. university	_____	_____
15. old university	_____	_____
16. building	_____	_____
17. one storey building	_____	_____
18. student	_____	_____
19. eager student	_____	_____
20. bottle	_____	_____
21. empty bottle	_____	_____
22. medicine bottle	_____	_____
23. exercise	_____	_____
24. difficult exercise	_____	_____
25. easy exercise	_____	_____
26. family	_____	_____
27. English family	_____	_____
28. Czech family	_____	_____
29. lady	_____	_____
30. young lady	_____	_____
31. attractive lady	_____	_____
32. baby	_____	_____
33. charming baby	_____	_____
34. unknown baby	_____	_____
35. dress	_____	_____
36. modern dress	_____	_____
37. old dress	_____	_____
38. young woman	_____	_____
39. unemployed woman	_____	_____
40. foreign woman	_____	_____
41. child	_____	_____
42. sweet child	_____	_____
43. annoying child	_____	_____
44. watch	_____	_____

45. wrist watch _____
 46. elegant watch _____

SLOVESO "TO HAVE"

14. Doplňte tvary slovesa "have got"/"has got".

1. We _____ two good friends in London.
2. Peter _____ a good job in a bank in the City.
3. They _____ a large family.
4. Helen _____ two brothers and three sisters.
5. Peter _____ two brothers.
6. They _____ a nice house in London.
7. I _____ their photographs here.
8. Mr and Mrs Parker _____ a son and a daughter.
9. Susan _____ a date.
10. He _____ a fine job.

15. Doplňte příslušný tvar slovesa „to have“ v záporu, použijte stažené tvary.

1. She _____ a daughter.
2. Mr and Mrs Parker _____ a nice flat.
3. He _____ a good job.
4. Susan _____ a date today.
5. We _____ a good teacher.
6. I _____ any time today.
7. He _____ a good friend here.
8. I _____ the photographs here.
9. They _____ a new car.
10. You _____ any small children.

16. Do závorky napište příslušný plný tvar slovesa „to be“ nebo „to have“.

1. David's (_____) in the garden.
2. He's (_____) got a new dog.
3. I've (_____) got a large room.
4. My room's (_____) full of books.
5. You're (_____) busy now, I think.
6. Your friend's (_____) here.
7. She's (_____) got a new English magazine.
8. They've (_____) got a new car.
9. That's (_____) good.
10. We've (_____) got two children.
11. They're (_____) nice.
12. The grandfather's (_____) proud of his grandchildren.
13. I'm (_____) a student.

14. Susan's () got a date.
15. They've () got a clever son.
16. We've () got a flat in this block of flats.
17. She's () an attractive girl.
18. They're () still at home.
19. It's () five o'clock.
20. It's () Tuesday tomorrow.

PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ ZÁJMENA

17. Doplňte přivlastňovací zájmeno téže osoby.

1. We and _____ two daughters.
2. Mr and Mrs Lee and _____ son.
3. Miss Hill and _____ sister.
4. Tom and _____ friend John.
5. We and _____ neighbours.
6. Two students and _____ teacher.
7. Katrin and _____ friend.
8. Tina and _____ husband.
9. David and _____ wife.
10. You and _____ husband.
11. They and _____ families.
12. He and _____ girl.
13. I and _____ daughter.
14. They and _____ friends.
15. I and _____ job.
16. She and _____ young man.
17. We and _____ school.
18. You and _____ pupils.
19. We and _____ English teacher.
20. Mr Black and _____ family.

18. Doplňte anglický ekvivalent českého výrazu „svůj“.

1. He likes _____ English class.
2. I also like _____ English class.
3. Mr Smith always drives us to school in _____ car.
4. Both girls always prepare _____ lessons well.
5. I prepare _____ breakfast every night.
6. John does _____ homework right after the lesson.
7. You always get good marks on _____ examinations.
8. You and your brother always do _____ homework together.
9. The trees always lose _____ leaves at that time of the year.
10. Both boys resemble _____ father.
11. Mary and I always go to _____ English class together.
12. We both enjoy _____ English classes very much.

13. The colleagues take _____ wives with to the party.
14. I write the important tasks in _____ notebook.
15. They've got _____ cars in the garage.
16. I've got the magazine in _____ bag.
17. He hasn't got the cassettes in _____ desk.
18. What has she got in _____ bag?
19. He always comes with _____ colleagues.
20. Let me introduce _____ new colleague to you.

ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED

PRO ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED PLATÍ PRAVIDLO SVOMPT:

Subject (podmět)	Verb (sloveso)	Object (předmět)	Manner (přísl. určení způsobu)	Place (přísl. určení místa)	Time (přísl. určení času)
I	drink	coffee	with my husband	at home	every afternoon.

19. Seřadte správně slova v následujících větách

1. the children – now – are – at school

2. _____
at the bank – is – now – James

3. _____
your magazines – you – now – have got – in the hall

4. _____
in the garage – are – the boxes

5. _____
the cassettes – has got – Liz – in her room

6. _____
in your desk – is not – the map

7. _____
is – in my room – it – now

8. _____
a new dog – have got – our neighbours

9. _____
we - go - to the theatre - often

10. at that shop – we – our textbooks – buy

11. I – very much – autumn – like

12. good students – every day – learn English – at home

13. I – eat – fruit – never – before – breakfast

14. quietly – he – closes – the door

15. a letter to her parents – Ann writes – every week

16. at the top of the page – your name – please write

17. opposite the park – a new hotel – they are building

18. around the town – every morning – I walk

19. is hanging – on – Mr Adam – the wall – a picture.

20. here – you – doing – are – what?

21. we – to – go – the – theatre – often.

22. always – at meetings – they – speak – very sensibly.

MÁME-LI VE VĚTĚ VÍCE PŘÍSLOVEČNÝCH URČENÍ ČASU, ZAČÍNÁME OD ÚDAJE NEJŘESNĚJŠÍHO.

NAPŘ.: He was born at 10 o'clock on Christmas day in the year 1923.

20. Seřadte správně slova v závorkách

1. He was born (in the year 1980, at 10 o'clock, on Christmas Day).

2. _____.

2. We drink coffee (every morning, at home).

3. _____.

3. See you (at 7 o'clock, at the station, tomorrow).

4. _____.

4. I speak English (very well).

5. _____.

5. The train arrived (this morning, late).

6. _____.

6. We can meet (outside your office, tomorrow, at 2 o'clock).

7. _____.

7. We want to go (for a week, to Switzerland).

8. _____.

8. Come (tonight, to the cinema).

FREKVENČNÍ PŘÍSLOVCE (např. always, never, often) A TAKÉ PŘÍSLOVCE ZPŮSOBU (almost, nearly, certainly, hardly, quite, really, still) KLADEME TAM, KDE BY BYLA ZÁPORKA „NOT“, V ZÁPORU STOJÍ OBVYKLE ZA ZÁPORKOU „NOT“, NAPŘ.:

He is USUALLY very busy.

He does not OFTEN come here.

He is STILL sleeping.

21. Doplňte do vět napovězená příslovce.

1. He's busy (usually). I'm busy (never).

2. _____.

2. He's hungry (always). I'm hungry (seldom).

3. _____.

3. She's afraid (often). I'm afraid (never).

4. _____.

4. Peter is in a hurry (usually). I'm in a hurry (seldom).

5. _____.

5. Jack is very funny (usually). I'm very funny (never).

_____.

6. Margaret is sad (usually). I'm sad (seldom).
7. _____.
He's in the cottage (still). I'm in the cottage (seldom).
8. _____.
They are present (always). I'm present (seldom).
9. _____.
John is far from home (often). I'm far from home (seldom).
10. _____.
Tom is the best in the class (sometimes). I am the best in the class (seldom).
_____.

22. Rozhodněte, zda podtržená slova jsou na správném místě ve větě. Věty s nesprávným slovosledem opravte.

Vzor: *Tom goes always to work by car. WRONG*
Tom always goes to work by car.

I clean the house and also cook the dinner. CORRECT

1. I have a good memory for faces but I always forget names.
2. _____
Those tourists over there probably are American.
3. _____
Tom gets hardly ever angry.
4. _____
I do some shopping and I go also to the bank.
5. _____
Tom always hurries because he gets up very late.
6. _____
The baby is very good. She seldom cries during the night.
7. _____
I usually am very tired when I get home from work.
8. _____
I usually have a bath when I get home from work.
9. _____
Jim doesn't like very much football.

10. Ann drives every day her car to work.
11. Mary speaks very well English.
12. Jim smokes about 20 cigarettes every day.
13. How many people do you know who go on Sundays to the mountains?

POUŽITÁ LITERATURA

- Duckworth, M. (1995): Oxford Business English, Oxford University Press
 Eastwood, J. (1999): *Oxford Practice Grammar*, Oxford, New York
 Harrison, M. (2009): *Oxford Living Grammar Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 Kollmannová, L. (1994): *Angličtina pro samouky*, Praha
 Murphy, R. (1990): *Essential Grammar in Use*, Cambridge
 Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Elementary*, Oxford
 Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 New York I
 Redman, S. (1997): *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge
 Soars, L. and J. (2006): *New Headway Elementary*, Oxford, New York
 Soars, L. and J. (2000): *New Headway Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 New York
 Walker, E., Eastwood, S. (2000): *Grammar Practice for Elementary Students*, Essex
 Zábojová E., Peprník, J., Nangonová S. : (1981): *Angličtina pro jazykové školy*, Praha

OBSAH

Anglická abeceda.....	1
Sloveso "TO BE".....	2
Používání členů, zájmeno "THIS", "THAT".....	3
Sloveso "TO HAVE".....	7
Přivlastňovací zájmena.....	8
Anglický slovosled.....	9
Použitá literatura.....	13
Obsah.....	13

Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Začátečníci - I. semestr

Mgr. Veronika Šušková, Mgr. Zuzana Trawinská, PaedDr. Miroslava Weberová

Abstrakt

Tyto cvičební texty jsou doplňkovým materiálem k učebnici „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“ v rozsahu části předepsané pro studenty-začátečníky 1. semestru kombinovaného studia (1. – 4. lekce) Fakulty elektrotechniky a informatiky VŠB-TUO. Jsou procvičovány gramatické, syntaktické a lexikální jevy na úrovni začátečníků. Současně představuje tento materiál úplný soubor, jehož zvládnutí zaručuje úspěch v závěrečném testu, jehož náplní je předkládaný materiál.

ANGLICKÁ ABECEDA

1 Pište hláskovaná slova.

1. ti: - i: - dablən – ai – es = **tennis**
2. dži: - əu – el – ef = **golf**
3. a: - əu – bi: - əu – ti: = **robot**
4. ti: – i: - ei = **tea**
5. džei – ei – em = **jam**
6. eič – əu – ju: - es – i: = **house**
7. en – i: - ai – dži: - eič – bi: - əu – ju: - a: = **neighbour**
8. vi: - əu – si: - ei – bi: - ju: - el – ei – a: - wai = **vocabulary**
9. i: - vi: - i: - en – ai – en – dži: = **evening**
10. es – ei – en – di: - dablju: ai – si: - eič = **sandwich**
11. ef – el – əu – dablju: - i: - a: - es = **flowers**
12. di: - ei – ju: – dži: - eič – ti: - i: - a: = **daughter**
13. ti: - əu – em – əu – dabla: - əu – dablju: = **tomorrow**
14. ei – a: - si: - eič – ai – ti: - i: - si: - ti: = **architect**
15. i: - el – i: - dži: - ei – en – ti: = **elegant**

2 Čtěte následující hlásky a označte tu hlásku, která zní jinak.

1. a,j,k,w
2. b,c,h,g
3. q,w,u,z
4. d,e,t,y
5. i,l,n,s
6. g,p,r,t
7. f,j,s,x

8. l,m,n,o
9. b,e,h,p
10. q,g,w,u
11. a,j,k,e
12. z,x,s,g
13. o,l,f,x
14. b,k,j,a
15. m,f,n,t

SLOVESO "TO BE"

3 Doplňte tvary slovesa "to be".

1. Who **are** you? I **am** /'m your new neighbour.
2. What **is** /'s your name? My name **is** /'s Peter William.
3. **Are** you from Oxford? No, I **am** /'m not. I **am** /'m from Leeds.
4. **Is** your wife a teacher? Yea, she **is**.
5. **Are** you a teacher? No, I **am** /'m not. I **am** /I'm an architect.
6. Here **is**/'s Susan. **Isn't** she a pretty girl?
7. **Is** Mr Black at home? I **am**/'m afraid, he **isn't**.
8. **Is** Mrs Black also out? No, she **is**/'s certainly in.
9. It **is**/'s five o'clock and they **are**/'re still at work.
10. The young man **is**/'s good at sports but he **is**/'s not a good pupil at school.

4 Do závorek vepište odpovídající plné tvary slovesa "to be".

1. Who's (**is**) the young man? He's (**is**) my neighbour.
2. You're (**are**) busy now. No, I'm (**am**) not.
3. What's (**is**) his name? His name's (**is**) Peter.
4. Who's (**is**) the young woman? She isn't (**is not**) his wife.
5. What's (**is**) her name? Her name's (**is**) Katrin.
6. You're (**are**) from London. No, I'm (**am**) not.
7. What's (**is**) the time? It's (**is**) five o'clock.
8. Where's (**is**) Tom? He's (**is**) at work.
9. Which's (**is**) your car? It's (**is**) the red one over there.
10. Who're (**are**) the people over there? They're (**are**) my parents.

5 Doplňte stažený tvar slovesa "to be", kde je obvyklý.

1. I'm happy.
2. Susan **is** a very lucky girl.
3. He's back at home.
4. You're a clever man.
5. It's still here.
6. It's five o'clock but Tom's **not** /Tom **isn't** at home.
7. The young man **is** good at sports but he's **not** /he **isn't** a good pupil at school.

8. Mr. and Mrs. Prokop **are** still at work; they're still at work; they're **not** / they **aren't** here.
9. It's Tuesday but Michael **isn't** at the language school.
10. She's pretty but she's **not** / she **isn't** good at English.

6 Odpovězte.

Vzor: *Is Michael at home? (no) - No, he isn't.*
Is Michael at home? (yes) - Yes, he is.

1. Are Susan and Michael at school? (no) – **No, they aren't.**
2. Is Michael a young man? (yes) – **Yes, he is.**
3. Is English a hobby for Michael? (yes) – **Yes, it is.**
4. Is Mr. Black good at sports? (no) – **No, he isn't.**
5. Is it in this block of flats? (no) – **No, it isn't.**
6. Is she from Brazil? (yes) – **Yes, she is.**
7. Are you English? (no) – **No, we aren't. / No, I'm not.**
8. Is he a good pupil? (no) – **No, he isn't.**
9. Is she an attractive girl? (yes) – **Yes, she is.**
10. Are the buses crowded? (no) – **No, they aren't.**

7 Ragujte na veškerá následující tvrzení záporně.

Vzor: *These magazines are nice. – No, they aren't.*

1. Those boxes are full. – **No, they aren't.**
2. This cassette is new. – **No, it isn't.**
3. These textbooks are good. – **No, they aren't.**
4. You and Kate are late. – **No, we aren't.**
5. You're untidy. – **No, I'm not. / No, we aren't.**
6. Your teachers are nice. – **No, they aren't.**
7. Miss Young is elegant. – **No, she isn't.**
8. Your room is a mess. – **No, it isn't.**
9. His school bag is in the hall. – **No, it isn't.**
10. It is a good idea. – **No, it isn't.**
11. It is a horrible song. – **No, it isn't.**
12. These sentences are very difficult. – **No, they aren't.**
13. He is a clever student. – **No, he isn't.**
14. It is a strange name to give a dog. – **No, it isn't.**
15. It's a pity she can't come. – **No, it isn't.**

POUŽÍVÁNÍ ČLENŮ, ZÁJMENO "THIS", "THAT"

8 Vyberte správný výraz.

1. This is my **house**, it isn't **new**, but it is old.

2. The **garden** isn't **large**, but it is small.
3. That's **my dog** Harry, it isn't **big**, but it is rather small.
4. My **old** car is in **the garage**.
5. His **family** is **big**.

9 Říkejte opaky k podtrženým slovům.

1. The dog is small. The dog is **big**.
2. The car is old. The car is **new**.
3. The garden is large. The garden is **small**.
4. The house is new. The house is **old**.
5. The name is long. The name is **short**.
6. The price is low. The price is **high**.
7. The woman is poor. The woman is **rich**.
8. The man is small. The man is **tall**.
9. The film is bad. The film is **good**.
10. The bottle is full. The bottle is **empty**.
11. The chair is dirty. The chair is **clean**.
12. The exercise is difficult. The exercise is **easy**.
13. The boys are tidy. The boys are **untidy**.
14. My brother is married. My brother is **single**.
15. It is too late. It is too **early**.

10 Doplňte správný tvar neurčitého členu.

1. Mrs Williams is **a** teacher.
2. She's **an** English teacher.
3. Is she **an** elegant woman?
4. Is she **an** architect?
5. She is **a** fashion designer.
6. She is **a** young fashion designer.
7. David is **an** untidy boy.
8. Peter is **a** nice boy.
9. Mrs Parker is **an** old woman.
10. They have **a** new flat.
11. The Parker family has **a** clever son.
12. The Parker family has **an** attractive daughter.
13. It's **an** English couple.
14. Mr Parker is **an** honest man.
15. This is **a** used car.
16. This is **an** old car.
17. Katrin is **an** eager student.
18. This is **a** very easy exercise.
19. This is **an** easy exercise.
20. Here is **an** empty bottle.
21. Charles University is **an** old university.
22. Charles University is **a** famous university.

11 Následující věty dejte do množného čísla. Slovesa pište v nestažených tvarech.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A dog is an animal. | Dogs are animals. |
| 2. A student is not always good. | Students are not always good. |
| 3. A cow gives milk. | Cows give milk. |
| 4. A garden has a tree. | Gardens have trees. |
| 5. A ball is a toy. | Balls are toys. |
| 6. A watch is a small clock. | Watches are small clocks. |
| 7. A rose is a beautiful flower. | Roses are beautiful flowers. |
| 8. A child is not always good. | Children are not always good. |
| 9. A city is a big town. | Cities are big towns. |
| 10. A school is a big building. | Schools are big buildings. |

12 Doplňte člen určitý nebo neurčitý.

1. It's **a** nice garden
2. **The** garden is very nice.
3. Is this **a** garage?
4. My car is in **the** garage.
5. **The** house is old.
6. Are you **a** teacher?
7. This is **a** new teacher.
8. **The** new teacher is nice.
9. Can you close **the** door?
10. Why is **the** box here?
11. Are **the** boxes full?
12. Why are **the** bags in the hall?
13. We live in **a** small flat near **the** centre of the city.
14. We often go out for **a** meal.
15. **The** restaurant we often go to is excellent.
16. It is warm and sunny, so we are sitting in **the** garden.
17. Why is **the** old chair in the garden?
18. Why are all **the** books on the chair?
19. Why are all the maps on your desk?
20. I often have **a** boiled egg for my breakfast.
21. **The** President of the United States is elected every four years.
22. Have you got **a** car?
23. There is no need to buy any milk. **The** milkman brings it every morning.
24. **The** moon goes round **the** earth every 27 days.
25. I'm not hungry. I had **a** big breakfast.
26. Tim lives in **a** small village in **the** country.
27. Peru is **a** country in South America. **The** capital is Lima.
28. I never listen to **the** radio. In fact I haven't got **a** radio.
29. It is **a** beautiful day.
30. **The** sun is shining brightly in the sky.
31. What is **the** highest mountain in the world?
32. I prefer swimming in **the** sea.
33. Can you turn **the** television down, please? It's a bit loud.

13 Doplňte člen neurčitý "a", "an", potom převeďte do množného čísla.

1. woman	a woman	women
2. old woman	an old woman	old women
3. man	a man	men
4. old man	an old man	old men
5. honest man	an honest man	honest men
6. trip	a trip	trips
7. long trip	a long trip	long trips
8. easy trip	an easy trip	easy trips
9. difficult trip	a difficult trip	difficult trips
10. book	a book	books
11. interesting book	an interesting book	interesting books
12. car	a car	cars
13. used car	a used car	used cars
14. university	a university	universities
15. old university	an old university	old universities
16. building	a building	buildings
17. one storey building	a one storey building	one storey buildings
18. student	a student	students
19. eager student	an eager student	eager students
20. bottle	a bottle	bottles
21. empty bottle	an empty bottle	empty bottles
22. medicine bottle	a medicine bottle	medicine bottles
23. exercise	an exercise	exercises
24. difficult exercise	a difficult exercise	difficult exercises
25. easy exercise	an easy exercise	easy exercises
26. family	a family	families
27. English family	an English family	English families
28. Czech family	a Czech family	Czech families
29. lady	a lady	ladies
30. young lady	a young lady	young ladies
31. attractive lady	an attractive lady	attractive ladies
32. baby	a baby	babies
33. charming baby	a charming baby	charming babies
34. unknown baby	an unknown baby	unknown babies
35. dress	a dress	dresses
36. modern dress	a modern dress	modern dresses
37. old dress	an old dress	old dresses
38. young woman	a young woman	young women
39. unemployed woman	an unemployed woman	unemployed women
40. foreign woman	a foreign woman	foreign women
41. child	a child	children
42. sweet child	a sweet child	sweet children
43. annoying child	an annoying child	annoying children
44. watch	a watch	watches
45. wrist watch	a wrist watch	wrist watches
46. elegant watch	an elegant watch	elegant watches

47.

SLOVESO "TO HAVE"

14 Doplňte tvary slovesa "have got"/"has got".

1. We **have/ We've got** two good friends in London.
2. Peter **has/ Peter's got** a good job in a bank in the City.
3. They **have/ They've got** a large family.
4. Helen **has/ Helen's got** two brothers and three sisters.
5. Peter **has/ Peter's got** two brothers.
6. They **have/ They've got** a nice house in London.
7. I **have/ I've got** their photographs here.
8. Mr and Mrs Parker **have/ They've got** a son and a daughter.
9. Susan **has/ Susan's got** a date.
10. He **has/ He's got** a fine job.

15 Doplňte příslušný tvar slovesa "to have" v záporu, použijte stažené tvary.

1. She **hasn't got** a daughter.
2. Mr and Mrs Parker **haven't got** a nice flat.
3. He **hasn't got** a good job.
4. Susan **hasn't got** a date today.
5. We **haven't got** a good teacher.
6. I **haven't got** any time today.
7. He **hasn't got** a good friend here.
8. I **haven't got** the photographs here.
9. They **haven't got** a new car.
10. You **haven't got** any small children.

16 Do závorky napište příslušný plný tvar slovesa "to be" nebo "to have".

1. David's (**is**) in the garden.
2. He's (**has**) got a new dog.
3. I've (**have**) got a large room.
4. My room's (**is**) full of books.
5. You're (**are**) busy now, I think.
6. Your friend's (**is**) here.
7. She's (**has**) got a new English magazine.
8. They've (**have**) got a new car.
9. That's (**is**) good.
10. We've (**have**) got two children.
11. They're (**are**) nice.
12. The grandfather's (**is**) proud of his grandchildren.
13. I'm (**am**) a student.
14. Susan's (**has**) got a date.
15. They've (**have**) got a clever son.

16. We've (**have**) got a flat in this block of flats.
17. She's (**is**) an attractive girl.
18. They're (**are**) still at home.
19. It's (**is**) five o'clock.
20. It's (**is**) Tuesday tomorrow.

PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ ZÁJMENA

17 Doplňte přivlastňovací zájmeno téže osoby.

1. We and **our** two daughters.
2. Mr and Mrs Lee and **their** son.
3. Miss Hill and **her** sister.
4. Tom and **his** friend John.
5. We and **our** neighbours.
6. Two students and **their** teacher.
7. Katrin and **her** friend.
8. Tina and **her** husband.
9. David and **his** wife.
10. You and **your** husband.
11. They and **their** families.
12. He and **his** girl.
13. I and **my** daughter.
14. They and **their** friends.
15. I and **my** job.
16. She and **her** young man.
17. We and **our** school.
18. You and **your** pupils.
19. We and **our** English teacher.
20. Mr Black and **his** family.

18 Doplňte anglický ekvivalent českého výrazu „svůj“.

1. He likes **his** English class.
2. I also like **my** English class.
3. Mr Smith always drives us to school in **his** car.
4. Both girls always prepare **their** lessons well.
5. I prepare **my** breakfast every night.
6. John does **his** homework right after the lesson.
7. You always get good marks on **your** examinations.
8. You and your brother always do **their** homework together.
9. The trees always lose **their** leaves at that time of the year.
10. Both boys resemble **their** father.
11. Mary and I always go to **our** English class together.
12. We both enjoy **our** English classes very much.
13. The colleagues take **their** wives with to the party.
14. I write the important tasks in **my** notebook.

15. They've got **their** cars in the garage.
16. I've got the magazine in **my** bag.
17. He hasn't got the cassettes in **his** desk.
18. What has she got in **her** bag?
19. He always comes with **his** colleagues.
20. Let me introduce **my** new colleague to you.

ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED

PRO ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED PLATÍ PRAVIDLO SVOMPT:

Subject (podmět)	Verb (sloveso)	Object (předmět)	Manner (příslov. určení způsobu)	Place (příslov. určení místa)	Time (příslov. určení času)
I	drink	coffee	with my husband	at home	every afternoon.

19 Seřadte správně slova v následujících větách

1. the children – now – are – at school
The children are at school now.
2. at the bank – is – now – James
James is at the bank now.
3. your magazines – you – now – have got – in the hall
You have got your magazines in the hall now.
4. in the garage – are – the boxes
The boxes are in the garage.
5. the cassettes – has got – Liz – in her room
Liz has got the cassettes in her room.
6. in your desk – is not – the map
The map is not in your desk.
7. is – in my room – it – now
It is in my room now.
8. a new dog – have got – our neighbours
Our neighbours have got a new dog.
9. we - go - to the theatre - often
We often go to the theatre.
10. at that shop – we – our textbooks – buy
We buy our text books at that shop.

11. I – very much – autumn – like
I like autumn very much.
12. good students – every day – learn English – at home
Good students learn English at home every day.
13. I – eat – fruit – never – before – breakfast
I never eat fruit before breakfast.
14. quietly – he – closes – the door
He closes the door quietly.
15. a letter to her parents – Ann writes – every week
Ann writes a letter to her parents every week.
16. at the top of the page – your name – please write
Please write your name at the top of the page.
17. opposite the park – a new hotel – they are building
They are building a new hotel opposite the park.
18. around the town – every morning – I walk
I walk around the town every morning.
19. is hanging – on – Mr Adam – the wall – a picture.
Mr Adam is hanging a picture on the wall.
20. here – you – doing – are – what?
What are you doing here?
21. we – to – go – the – theatre – often.
We often go to the theatre.
22. always – at meetings – they – speak – very sensibly.
They always speak very sensibly at meetings.

MÁME-LI VE VĚTĚ VÍCE PŘÍSLOVEČNÝCH URČENÍ ČASU, ZAČÍNÁME OD ÚDAJE NEJŘESNĚJŠÍHO.

NAPŘ.: He was born at 10 o'clock on Christmas day in the year 1923.

20 Seřadte správně slova v závorkách

1. He was born (in the year 1980, at 10 o'clock, on Christmas Day).
He was born at 10 o'clock on Christmas Day in the year 1980.
2. We drink coffee (every morning, at home).
We drink coffee at home every morning.

3. See you (at 7 o'clock, at the station, tomorrow).
See you at the station at 7 o'clock tomorrow.
4. I speak English (very well).
I speak English very well.
5. The train arrived (this morning, late).
The train arrived late this morning.
6. We can meet (outside your office, tomorrow, at 2 o'clock).
We can meet outside your office at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
7. We want to go (for a week, to Switzerland).
We want to go to Switzerland for a week.
8. Come (tonight, to the cinema).
Come to the cinema tonight.

FREKVENČNÍ PŘÍSLOVCE (např. always, never, often) A TAKÉ PŘÍSLOVCE ZPŮSOBU (almost, nearly, certainly, hardly, quite, really, still) KLADEME TAM, KDE BY BYLA ZÁPORKA „NOT“, V ZÁPORU STOJÍ OBVYKLE ZA ZÁPORKOU „NOT“, NAPŘ.:

*He is **USUALLY** very busy.
He does not **OFTEN** come here.
He is **STILL** sleeping.*

21 Doplňte do vět napovězená příslovce.

1. He's **usually** busy. I'm **never** busy.
2. He's **always** hungry. I'm **seldom** hungry.
3. She's **often** afraid. I'm **never** afraid.
4. Peter is **usually** in a hurry. I'm **seldom** in a hurry.
5. Jack is **usually** very funny. I'm **never** very funny.
6. Margaret is **usually** sad. I'm **seldom** sad.
7. He's **still** in the cottage. I'm **seldom** in the cottage.
8. They are **always** present. I'm **seldom** present.
9. John is **often** far from home. I'm **seldom** far from home.
10. Tom is **sometimes** the best in the class. I am **seldom** the best in the class.

22 Rozhodněte, zda podtržená slova jsou na správném místě ve větě. Věty s nesprávným slovosledem opravte.

Vzor: Tom goes always to work by car. *WRONG*
Tom always goes to work by car.

I clean the house and also cook the dinner. CORRECT

1. I have a good memory for faces but I always forget names. **CORRECT**
2. Those tourists over there probably are American. **WRONG**
Those tourists over there are probably American.
3. Tom gets hardly ever angry. **CORRECT**
4. I do some shopping and I go also to the bank. **WRONG**
I do some shopping and I also go to the bank.
5. Tom always hurries because he gets up very late. **CORRECT**
6. The baby is very good. She seldom cries during the night. **CORRECT**
7. I usually am very tired when I get home from work. **WRONG**
I am usually very tired when I get home from work.
8. I usually have a bath when I get home from work. **CORRECT**
9. Jim doesn't like very much football. **WRONG**
Jim doesn't like football very much.
10. Ann drives every day her car to work. **WRONG**
Ann drives her car to work every day.
11. Mary speaks very well English. **WRONG**
Mary speaks English very well.
12. Jim smokes about 20 cigarettes every day. **CORRECT**
13. How many people do you know who go on Sundays to the mountains? **WRONG**
How many people do you know who go to the mountains on Sundays?

POUŽITÁ LITERATURA

- Duckworth, M. (1995): Oxford Business English, Oxford University Press
 Eastwood, J. (1999): *Oxford Practice Grammar*, Oxford, New York
 Harrison, M. (2009): *Oxford Living Grammar Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 Kollmannová, L. (1994): *Angličtina pro samouky*, Praha
 Murphy, R. (1990): *Essential Grammar in Use*, Cambridge
 Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Elementary*, Oxford
 Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 New York I
 Redman, S. (1997): *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge
 Soars, L. and J. (2006): *New Headway Elementary*, Oxford, New York
 Soars, L. and J. (2000): *New Headway Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 New York
 Walker, E., Eastwood, S. (2000): *Grammar Practice for Elementary Students*, Essex
 Zábojová E., Peprník, J., Nangonová S. : (1981): *Angličtina pro jazykové školy*, Praha

OBSAH

Anglická abeceda.....	1
Sloveso "TO BE".....	2
Používání členů, zájmeno "THIS", "THAT".....	3
Sloveso "TO HAVE".....	7

Přivlastňovací zájmena.....	8
Anglický slovosled.....	9
Použitá literatura.....	12
Obsah.....	12

Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Pokročilí - I. semestr

Mgr. Veronika Šušková, Mgr. Zuzana Trawinská, PaedDr. Miroslava Weberová

Abstrakt

Tyto cvičební texty jsou doplňkovým materiálem k učebnici „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“ v rozsahu části předepsané pro pokročilé studenty 1. semestru kombinovaného studia (1. – 7. lekce) Fakulty elektrotechniky a informatiky VŠB-TUO. Jsou zde procvičovány gramatické, syntaktické a lexikální jevy na úrovni mírně pokročilých. Současně představuje tento materiál úplný soubor, jehož zvládnutí zaručuje úspěch v závěrečném testu, jehož náplní je předkládaný materiál.

ANGLICKÁ ABECEDA

1. Pište hláskovaná slova.

1. ti: - i: - dablən – ai – es = _____
2. dži: - əu – el – ef = _____
3. a: - əu – bi: - əu – ti: = _____
4. ti: - i: - ei = _____
5. džei – ei – em = _____
6. eič – əu – ju: - es – i: = _____
7. en – i: - ai – dži: - eič – bi: - əu – ju: - a: = _____
8. vi: - əu – si: - ei – bi: - ju: - el – ei – a: - wai = _____
9. i: - vi: - i: - en – ai – en – dži: = _____
10. es – ei – en – di: - dablju: - ai – si: - eič = _____
11. ef – el – əu – dablju: - i: - a: - es = _____
12. di: - ei – ju: - dži: - eič – ti: - i: - a: = _____
13. ti: - əu – em – əu – dabla: - əu – dablju: = _____
14. ei – a: - si: - eič – ai – ti: - i: - si: - ti: = _____
15. i: - el – i: - dži: - ei – en – ti: = _____

2. Čtěte následující hlásky a označte tu hlásku, která zní jinak.

1. a,j,k,w
2. b,c,h,g
3. q,w,u,z
4. d,e,t,y
5. i,l,n,s
6. g,p,r,t
7. f,j,s,x

8. l,m,n,o
9. b,e,h,p
10. q,g,w,u
11. a,j,k,e
12. z,x,s,g
13. o,l,f,x
14. b,k,j,a
15. m,f,n,t

SLOVESO "TO BE"

3. Doplňte tvary slovesa "to be".

1. Who _____ you? I _____ your new neighbour.
2. What _____ your name? My name _____ Peter William.
3. _____ you from Oxford? No, I _____ not. I _____ from Leeds.
4. _____ your wife a teacher? Yes, she _____.
5. _____ you a teacher? No, I _____ not. I _____ an architect.
6. Here _____ Susan. _____ not she a pretty girl?
7. _____ Mr Black at home? I _____ afraid, he _____ not.
8. _____ Mrs Black also out? No, she _____ certainly in.
9. It _____ five o'clock and they _____ still at work.
10. The young man _____ good at sports but he _____ not a good pupil at school.

4. Do závorek vepište odpovídající plné tvary slovesa "to be".

1. Who's () the young man? He's () my neighbour.
2. You're () busy now. No, I'm () not.
3. What's () his name? His name's () Peter.
4. Who's () the young woman? She isn't () his wife.
5. What's () her name? Her name's () Katrin.
6. You're () from London. No, I'm () not.
7. What's () the time? It's () five o'clock.
8. Where's () Tom? He's () at work.
9. Which's () your car? It's () the red one over there.
10. Who're () the people over there? They're () my parents.

5. Doplňte stažený tvar slovesa "to be", kde je obvyklý.

1. I _____ happy.
2. Susan _____ a very lucky girl.
3. He _____ back at home.
4. You _____ a clever man.
5. It _____ still here.
6. It _____ five o'clock but Tom _____ not at home.
7. The young man _____ good at sports but he _____ not a good pupil at school.

8. Mr. and Mrs. Prokop _____ still at work; they _____ still at work; they _____ not here.
9. It _____ Tuesday but Michael _____ not at the language school.
10. She _____ pretty but she _____ not good at English.

6. Odpovězte.

Vzor: *Is Michael at home? (no) - No, he isn't.*

Is Michael at home? (yes) - Yes, he is.

1. Are Susan and Michael at school? (no) - _____.
2. Is Michael a young man? (yes) - _____.
3. Is English a hobby for Michael? (yes) - _____.
4. Is Mr. Black good at sports? (no) - _____.
5. Is it in this block of flats? (no) - _____.
6. Is she from Brazil? (yes) - _____.
7. Are you English? (no) - _____.
8. Is he a good pupil? (no) - _____.
9. Is she an attractive girl? (yes) - _____.
10. Are the buses crowded? (no) - _____.

7. Raďte na veškerá následující tvrzení záporně.

Vzor: *These magazines are nice. - No, they aren't.*

1. Those boxes are full. - _____.
2. This cassette is new. - _____.
3. These textbooks are good. - _____.
4. You and Kate are late. - _____.
5. You're untidy. - _____.
6. Your teachers are nice. - _____.
7. Miss Young is elegant. - _____.
8. Your room is a mess. - _____.
9. His school bag is in the hall. - _____.
10. It is a good idea. - _____.
11. It is a horrible song. - _____.
12. These sentences are very difficult. - _____.
13. He is a clever student. - _____.
14. It is a strange name to give a dog. - _____.
15. It's a pity she can't come. - _____.

POUŽÍVÁNÍ ČLENŮ, ZÁJMENO "THIS", "THAT"

8. Vyberte správný výraz.

1. This is my (house, a house, the house), it isn't (new, young, tall), but it is old.

2. The (a garden, garden, my garden) isn't (large, big, your), but it is small.
3. That's (my dog, dog, this my dog) Harry, it isn't (tall, big, heavy), but it is rather small.
4. My (an old, old, the old) car is in (the garage, a garage, garage).
5. His (a family, family, the family) is (high, big, large).

9. Říkejte opaky k podtrženým slovům.

1. The dog is small. The dog is _____.
2. The car is old. The car is _____.
3. The garden is large. The garden is _____.
4. The house is new. The house is _____.
5. The name is long. The name is _____.
6. The price is low. The price is _____.
7. The woman is poor. The woman is _____.
8. The man is small. The man is _____.
9. The film is bad. The film is _____.
10. The bottle is full. The bottle is _____.
11. The chair is dirty. The chair is _____.
12. The exercise is difficult. The exercise is _____.
13. The boys are tidy. The boys are _____.
14. My brother is married. My brother is _____.
15. It is too late. It is too _____.

10. Doplňte správný tvar neurčitého členu.

1. Mrs Williams is _____ teacher.
2. She's _____ English teacher.
3. Is she _____ elegant woman?
4. Is she _____ architect?
5. She is _____ fashion designer.
6. She is _____ young fashion designer.
7. David is _____ untidy boy.
8. Peter is _____ nice boy.
9. Mrs Parker is _____ old woman.
10. They have _____ new flat.
11. The Parker family has _____ clever son.
12. The Parker family has _____ attractive daughter.
13. It's _____ English couple.
14. Mr Parker is _____ honest man.
15. This is _____ used car.
16. This is _____ old car.
17. Katrin is _____ eager student.
18. This is _____ very easy exercise.
19. This is _____ easy exercise.
20. Here is _____ empty bottle.
21. Charles University is _____ old university.
22. Charles University is _____ famous university.

11. Následující věty dejte do množného čísla. Slovesa pište v nestažených tvarech.

1. A dog is an animal. _____.
2. A student is not always good. _____.
3. A cow gives milk. _____.
4. A garden has a tree. _____.
5. A ball is a toy. _____.
6. A watch is a small clock. _____.
7. A rose is a beautiful flower. _____.
8. A child is not always good. _____.
9. A city is a big town. _____.
10. A school is a big building. _____.

12. Doplňte člen určitý nebo neurčitý.

1. It's ____ nice garden
2. ____ garden is very nice.
3. Is this ____ garage?
4. My car is in ____ garage.
5. ____ house is old.
6. Are you ____ teacher?
7. This is ____ new teacher.
8. ____ new teacher is nice.
9. Can you close ____ door?
10. Why is ____ box here?
11. Are ____ boxes full?
12. Why are ____ bags in the hall?
13. We live in ____ small flat near ____ centre of the city.
14. We often go out for ____ meal.
15. ____ restaurant we often go to is excellent.
16. It is warm and sunny, so we are sitting in ____ garden.
17. Why is ____ old chair in the garden?
18. Why are all ____ books on the chair?
19. Why are all ____ maps on your desk?
20. I often have ____ boiled egg for my breakfast.
21. ____ President of the United States is elected every four years.
22. Have you got ____ car?
23. There is no need to buy any milk. ____ milkman brings it every morning.
24. ____ moon goes round ____ earth every 27 days.
25. I'm not hungry. I had ____ big breakfast.
26. Tim lives in ____ small village in ____ country.
27. Peru is ____ country in South America. ____ capital is Lima.
28. I never listen to ____ radio. In fact I haven't got ____ radio.
29. It is ____ beautiful day.
30. ____ sun is shining brightly in the sky.
31. What is ____ highest mountain in the world?

32. I prefer swimming in ____ sea.

33. Can you turn ____ television down, please? It's a bit loud

13. Doplňte člen neurčitý "a", "an", potom převeďte do množného čísla.

1. woman	_____	_____
2. old woman	_____	_____
3. man	_____	_____
4. old man	_____	_____
5. honest man	_____	_____
6. trip	_____	_____
7. long trip	_____	_____
8. easy trip	_____	_____
9. difficult trip	_____	_____
10. book	_____	_____
11. interesting book	_____	_____
12. car	_____	_____
13. used car	_____	_____
14. university	_____	_____
15. old university	_____	_____
16. building	_____	_____
17. one storey building	_____	_____
18. student	_____	_____
19. eager student	_____	_____
20. bottle	_____	_____
21. empty bottle	_____	_____
22. medicine bottle	_____	_____
23. exercise	_____	_____
24. difficult exercise	_____	_____
25. easy exercise	_____	_____
26. family	_____	_____
27. English family	_____	_____
28. Czech family	_____	_____
29. lady	_____	_____
30. young lady	_____	_____
31. attractive lady	_____	_____
32. baby	_____	_____
33. charming baby	_____	_____
34. unknown baby	_____	_____
35. dress	_____	_____
36. modern dress	_____	_____
37. old dress	_____	_____
38. young woman	_____	_____
39. unemployed woman	_____	_____
40. foreign woman	_____	_____
41. child	_____	_____
42. sweet child	_____	_____
43. annoying child	_____	_____
44. watch	_____	_____

45. wrist watch _____
 46. elegant watch _____

SLOVESO "TO HAVE"

14. Doplňte tvary slovesa "have got"/"has got".

1. We _____ two good friends in London.
2. Peter _____ a good job in a bank in the City.
3. They _____ a large family.
4. Helen _____ two brothers and three sisters.
5. Peter _____ two brothers.
6. They _____ a nice house in London.
7. I _____ their photographs here.
8. Mr and Mrs Parker _____ a son and a daughter.
9. Susan _____ a date.
10. He _____ a fine job.

15. Doplňte příslušný tvar slovesa "to have" v záporu, použijte stažené tvary.

1. She _____ a daughter.
2. Mr and Mrs Parker _____ a nice flat.
3. He _____ a good job.
4. Susan _____ a date today.
5. We _____ a good teacher.
6. I _____ any time today.
7. He _____ a good friend here.
8. I _____ the photographs here.
9. They _____ a new car.
10. You _____ any small children.

16. Do závorky napište příslušný plný tvar slovesa "to be" nebo "to have".

1. David's (_____) in the garden.
2. He's (_____) got a new dog.
3. I've (_____) got a large room.
4. My room's (_____) full of books.
5. You're (_____) busy now, I think.
6. Your friend's (_____) here.
7. She's (_____) got a new English magazine.
8. They've (_____) got a new car.
9. That's (_____) good.
10. We've (_____) got two children.
11. They're (_____) nice.
12. The grandfather's (_____) proud of his grandchildren.
13. I'm (_____) a student.

14. Susan's () got a date.
15. They've () got a clever son.
16. We've () got a flat in this block of flats.
17. She's () an attractive girl.
18. They're () still at home.
19. It's () five o'clock.
20. It's () Tuesday tomorrow.

PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ ZÁJMENA

17. Doplňte přivlastňovací zájmeno téže osoby.

1. We and _____ two daughters.
2. Mr and Mrs Lee and _____ son.
3. Miss Hill and _____ sister.
4. Tom and _____ friend John.
5. We and _____ neighbours.
6. Two students and _____ teacher.
7. Katrin and _____ friend.
8. Tina and _____ husband.
9. David and _____ wife.
10. You and _____ husband.
11. They and _____ families.
12. He and _____ girl.
13. I and _____ daughter.
14. They and _____ friends.
15. I and _____ job.
16. She and _____ young man.
17. We and _____ school.
18. You and _____ pupils.
19. We and _____ English teacher.
20. Mr Black and _____ family.

18. Doplňte anglický ekvivalent českého výrazu „svůj“.

1. He likes _____ English class.
2. I also like _____ English class.
3. Mr Smith always drives us to school in _____ car.
4. Both girls always prepare _____ lessons well.
5. I prepare _____ breakfast every night.
6. John does _____ homework right after the lesson.
7. You always get good marks on _____ examinations.
8. You and your brother always do _____ homework together.
9. The trees always lose _____ leaves at that time of the year.
10. Both boys resemble _____ father.
11. Mary and I always go to _____ English class together.
12. We both enjoy _____ English classes very much.

13. The colleagues take _____ wives with to the party.
14. I write the important tasks in _____ notebook.
15. They've got _____ cars in the garage.
16. I've got the magazine in _____ bag.
17. He hasn't got the cassettes in _____ desk.
18. What has she got in _____ bag?
19. He always comes with _____ colleagues.
20. Let me introduce _____ new colleague to you.

ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED

*PRO ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED PLATÍ PRAVIDLO **SVOMPT**:*

Subject (podmět)	Verb (sloveso)	Object (předmět)	Manner (přísl. určení způsobu)	Place (přísl. určení místa)	Time (přísl. určení času)
I	drink	coffee	with my husband	at home	every afternoon.

19. Seřadte správně slova v následujících větách

1. the children – now – are – at school

2. _____
at the bank – is – now – James

3. _____
your magazines – you – now – have got – in the hall

4. _____
in the garage – are – the boxes

5. _____
the cassettes – has got – Liz – in her room

6. _____
in your desk – is not – the map

7. _____
is – in my room – it – now

8. _____
a new dog – have got – our neighbours

9. _____
we - go - to the theatre - often

10. at that shop – we – our textbooks – buy

11. I – very much – autumn – like

12. good students – every day – learn English – at home

13. I – eat – fruit – never – before – breakfast

14. quietly – he – closes – the door

15. a letter to her parents – Ann writes – every week

16. at the top of the page – your name – please write

17. opposite the park – a new hotel – they are building

18. around the town – every morning – I walk

19. is hanging – on – Mr Adam – the wall – a picture.

20. here – you – doing – are – what?

21. we – to – go – the – theatre – often.

22. always – at meetings – they – speak – very sensibly.

MÁME-LI VE VĚTĚ VÍCE PŘÍSLOVEČNÝCH URČENÍ ČASU, ZAČÍNÁME OD ÚDAJE NEJŘESNĚJŠÍHO.

NAPŘ.: He was born at 10 o'clock on Christmas day in the year 1923.

20. Seřadte správně slova v závorkách

1. He was born (in the year 1980, at 10 o'clock, on Christmas Day).

2. _____.

2. We drink coffee (every morning, at home).

3. _____.

3. See you (at 7 o'clock, at the station, tomorrow).

4. _____.

4. I speak English (very well).

5. _____.

5. The train arrived (this morning, late).

6. _____.

6. We can meet (outside your office, tomorrow, at 2 o'clock).

7. _____.

7. We want to go (for a week, to Switzerland).

8. _____.

8. Come (tonight, to the cinema).

_____.

FREKVENČNÍ PŘÍSLOVCE (např. always, never, often) A TAKÉ PŘÍSLOVCE ZPŮSOBU (almost, nearly, certainly, hardly, quite, really, still) KLADEME TAM, KDE BY BYLA ZÁPORKA „NOT“, V ZÁPORU STOJÍ OBVYKLE ZA ZÁPORKOU „NOT“, NAPŘ.:

He is USUALLY very busy.

He does not OFTEN come here.

He is STILL sleeping.

21. Doplňte do vět napovězená příslovce.

1. He's busy (usually). I'm busy (never).

2. _____.

2. He's hungry (always). I'm hungry (seldom).

3. _____.

3. She's afraid (often). I'm afraid (never).

4. _____.

4. Peter is in a hurry (usually). I'm in a hurry (seldom).

5. _____.

5. Jack is very funny (usually). I'm very funny (never).

_____.

6. Margaret is sad (usually). I'm sad (seldom).
7. _____.
He's in the cottage (still). I'm in the cottage (seldom).
8. _____.
They are present (always). I'm present (seldom).
9. _____.
John is far from home (often). I'm far from home (seldom).
10. _____.
Tom is the best in the class (sometimes). I am the best in the class (seldom).
_____.

22. Rozhodněte, zda podtržená slova jsou na správném místě ve větě. Věty s nesprávným slovosledem opravte.

Vzor: *Tom goes always to work by car. WRONG*
Tom always goes to work by car.

I clean the house and also cook the dinner. CORRECT

1. I have a good memory for faces but I always forget names.
2. _____.
Those tourists over there probably are American.
3. _____.
Tom gets hardly ever angry.
4. _____.
I do some shopping and I go also to the bank.
5. _____.
Tom always hurries because he gets up very late.
6. _____.
The baby is very good. She seldom cries during the night.
7. _____.
I usually am very tired when I get home from work.
8. _____.
I usually have a bath when I get home from work.
9. _____.
Jim doesn't like very much football.

10. Ann drives every day her car to work.

11. Mary speaks very well English.

12. Jim smokes about 20 cigarettes every day.

13. How many people do you know who go on Sundays to the mountains?

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS ZPŮSOBOVÝCH SLOVES "CAN", "MAY", "MUST"

23. Přeložte.

1. Nemůže zítra přijít.

2. Můžete přijít ve čtyři?

3. Musím přijít?

4. Nemusíte přijít.

5. Nemusíte tam chodit.

6. Nesmíš zapomenout zatelefonovat Petrovi.

7. Nesmíte přijít pozdě.

8. Mohu přijít zítra.

9. Neumím to říct anglicky.

10. Umíte dobře anglicky?

11. Smím (mohu) si vzít tu mapu?

12. Můžeme se na to podívat?

24. Přiřadte správné odpovědi k následujícím otázkám.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Must I speak English to him? | A. Yes, it is. |
| 2. May I have a look at these photographs? | B. Yes, she is. |
| 3. Can Peter come with us? | C. Sorry, I haven't. |
| 4. Have you got a diary? | D. No, they aren't. |
| 5. May I come in? | E. I think he has. |
| 6. Can the students use this map? | F. Of course you can. |
| 7. Has George got a good map of England? | G. Yes. Come in, please. |
| 8. Is Jane at the cinema? | H. They can't. |
| 9. Is Czech beer good? | I. Of course, he can. |
| 10. Are your brothers in England now? | J. No, you needn't. John can speak Czech. |

25. Doplňte "can" a "can't".

- Michael _____ write a letter but he _____ write it in English.
- I _____ speak German but I _____ speak French at all.
- Susan _____ make tea but she _____ make very good tea.
- He _____ finish it now but he _____ finish it in the afternoon.
- They _____ help you but they _____ do it now.
- He _____ explain it but he _____ do it at once.
- Father _____ come back soon but he _____ come now.
- Children _____ watch TV but they _____ watch it in the evening.
- He _____ make breakfast but he _____ make lunch, it is rather complicated for him.
- The pupils _____ understand a lot of grammar but they _____ understand this complicated question.

26. Vyjádřete nutnost pomocí slovesa "must".

Vzor: You aren't correcting my mistakes. – You must correct my mistakes.

- He isn't explaining the grammar _____.
- They aren't practising their English now _____.
- You aren't introducing your friend to the people here _____.
- They aren't learning new words _____.
- We aren't correcting our pupils _____.

6. They aren't waiting for Susan _____.
7. You aren't doing your English every day _____.
8. She isn't asking for help _____.
9. You aren't good at English _____.
10. Your pronunciation isn't correct _____.

27. Dejte do záporu.

1. You must go a long way.
_____.
2. He must finish his project tonight.
_____.
3. She must write her business partner in the United States.
_____.
4. We must begin to learn a foreign language now.
_____.
5. We can go to the cinema tonight.
_____.
6. I must come back in the afternoon.
_____.
7. She must work overnight.
_____.
8. They can leave the office at three o'clock.
_____.
9. She can say it in English.
_____.
10. You must go to the bank in the morning.
_____.

28. Doplňte do vět výrazy "must", "mustn't", "needn't".

1. We haven't got much time. We _____ hurry.
2. Tom gave me a letter to post. I _____ forget to post it.
3. "Do you want me to wait for you?" – "No, it's OK. You _____ wait".
4. You _____ come if you don't want to but I hope you will.
5. "What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?" – "Well, not very big, but it _____ have a nice garden, that's essential.
6. We have enough food at home so we _____ go shopping today.

7. This book is very valuable, you _____ look after it very carefully.
8. This book is very valuable, you _____ lose it.
9. We've got plenty of time. We _____ hurry.
10. "What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?" – "No, it _____ be big, that's not important."

INFINITIV A ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB

KLADNÝ ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB PRO 2. OSOBU JEDNOTNÉHO I MNOŽNÉHO ČÍSLA SE ROVNÁ INFINITIVU BEZ "TO",

ZÁPORNÝ ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB PRO 2. OSOBY = DON'T (nebo DO NOT) + INFINITIV BEZ "TO", např.:

TO ASK - ASK - DON'T (DO NOT) ASK

POZNÁMKA: Za anglickým rozkazem nepíšeme obvykle vykřičník.

29. Do následujících příkazů doplňte tvar těchto sloves: "to thank", "to come", "to bring", "to sit", "to be", "to play", "to give", "to have", "to have a look at", "to put".

1. _____ the glasses, please.
2. _____ the glasses on the table, please.
3. _____ careful, John.
4. _____ down, please.
5. _____ a sandwich, Jane.
6. _____ the lovely photographs.
7. _____ John for the photographs.
8. _____ John your address.
9. _____ some music for us, please.
10. _____ tomorrow.

30. Následující věty dejte záporu (formulujte jako zákaz).

1. Talk so loudly.

_____.

2. Put your feet on the desk.

_____.

3. Copy from the next person.

_____.

4. Fold the paper.

_____.

5. Leave the room.

6. Laugh loudly.

7. Point at the teacher.

8. Smoke in the class.

9. Listen to what Y says.

10. Eat in class.

31. Utvořte příkazy.

1. (to come) home at five.

2. (to be) back at six.

3. (not to ask) Michael, (to ask) Susan.

4. (to say) hello to Jack.

5. (to look) at this new flat.

6. (not to be) proud.

7. (not to look) at picture 1, (to look) at picture 2.

8. (not to ask) about the job, (to ask) about the hobby.

9. (not to say) it in Czech, (to say) it in English.

10. (not to say) hello to Mr. Brown, (to say) good morning.

32. Vyberte z tabulky vhodná slova a doplňte je do vět.

look	listen	write
close	work	turn
stand	read	go

1. _____ the door.
2. _____ to the teacher.
3. _____ in pairs.
4. Don't _____.
5. _____ off your mobile.
6. _____ up.
7. _____ at the board.
8. _____ the text.
9. _____ to page 84.

33. Vyberte vhodný slovesný tvar.

1. Children, _____ here.
a) you come c) come
b) comes d) to come
2. Children, _____ your homework.
a) make c) do
b) you do d) do you
3. It is already nine o'clock, come on _____.
a) get up c) you get up
b) get up you d) don't get up
4. Mary, _____ down!
a) you sit down c) sit you
b) sit d) you sit
5. Tony, _____ smoking.
a) you stop c) stop you
b) stop d) stops
- 6) The children are in bed, _____ noise.
a) don't do c) don't make
b) doesn't make d) doesn't do
7. Mr Brown, _____ with me, please.
a) come c) come you
b) you come d) comes
8. _____ making that noise.
a) You stop c) Stops you
b) Stop you d) Stop
9. Susan, _____ so many things!
a) don't buy c) buy
b) buy not d) buy no
10. _____ here, children!
a) Do you come c) Come
b) Come you d) You come
11. It's too early, _____ yet.
a) don't goes c) don't go
b) go not d) you don't go
12. Carol, _____ all the milk!
a) drink no c) drink not
b) don't drink d) not drink
13. Bob, _____ this tin of beans.
a) you open c) not open
b) open d) open you
14. _____ doing that, will you?
a) Stops c) You stop
b) Stop d) Stop you
15. Darling, _____ that!
16. Boys, _____ football in the park!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) don't do | c) play | a) you don't | c) don't you |
| b) you don't do | d) don't you do | b) don't play | d) play no |

34. Barbara nechce, aby to Adam dělal. Napište, jak Barbara reaguje.

Vzor: *I want to go for a walk now. - Don't go for a walk now.*

1. A: I want to talk about it now.
B: _____.
2. A: I want to take my brother to the cinema.
B: _____.
3. A: I want to stop at John's office tomorrow.
B: _____.
4. A: I want to watch television in the afternoon.
B: _____.
5. A: I want to stay at home at the weekend.
B: _____.
6. A: I want to read the magazine now.
B: _____.

OSOBNÍ ZÁJMENA V PŘEDMĚTU

ANGLICKÉ OSOBNÍ ZÁJMENO MÁ POUZE JEDEN PŘEDMĚTNÝ TVAR, KTERÝ SE POUŽÍVÁ JAK PO PŘEDLOŽCE, TAK I V PŘÍPADĚ, ŽE VĚTNÝ PŘEDMĚT U SEBE ŽÁDNOU PŘEDLOŽKU NEMÁ, např.:

*TELL **HIM** (= předmět bez předložky) ABOUT **US** (předmět s předložkou)*

35. Doplňte správný tvar zájmena.

1. Practice English with (he) _____.
2. You needn't worry about (she) _____.
3. Don't ask questions about (it) _____.
4. It's very difficult for (they) _____.
5. You must ask for (it) _____.
6. Say (it) _____ to (we) _____, not to (they) _____.
7. I can make lunch for (you) _____.
8. Come back with (I) _____.
9. We can thank (she) _____ for (it) _____, not (they) _____.

10. Introduce (I) _____ to (they) _____.

36. V odpovědích nahradte tučně vytištěná slova odpovídajícími tvary osobních zájmen.

1. **Peter** must help **mother** tomorrow. (_____ must help _____ tomorrow.)
2. **Peter** must thank **Jane** for the cassettes. (_____ must thank _____ for the cassettes.)
3. **Tina** must bring **the magazines**. (_____ must bring _____.)
4. **Peter** must bring **the bags** into the car. (_____ must bring _____ into the car.)
5. **Tina** must speak to **Mr Shipley**. (_____ must speak to _____.)
6. **Peter** must help **mother** in the garden. (_____ must help _____ in the garden.)
7. **Peter and Tina** must use **these textbooks**. (_____ must use _____.)
8. **Peter** must have a look at **the photographs**. (_____ must have a look at _____.)
9. **Tina** must help **you and me**. (_____ must help _____.)
10. Ask **your mother** about **this job**. (Ask _____ about _____.)
11. I've got **a present** for **my father**. (I've got _____ for _____.)
12. **Tina** is thinking about **her homework**. (_____ is thinking about _____.)
13. Explain **the word** to **Jack**. (Explain _____ to _____.)
14. **Mary** can learn a lot from **her friends**. (_____ can learn a lot from _____.)
15. This is for **Michael**, not for **Susan**. (This is for _____, not for _____.)

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS PRŮBĚHOVÝ

PRO VŠECHNY PRŮBĚHOVÉ ČASY PLATÍ TENTO ZÁKLADNÍ VZOREC:

TO BE (= *pomocné sloveso, které nemá svůj lexikální význam, pouze pomáhá vytvořit celý slovesný tvar, tj. mění se podle osoby, čísla a času. **Přítomný** čas průběhový má pomocné sloveso "BE" vždy v čase **přítomném***)

+

PŘÍČESTÍ PŘÍTOMNÉ VÝZNAMOVÉHO SLOVESA (= *tvar - ING*)
(je to **konstantní** tvar, který je pro kteroukoli osobu, číslo a průběhový čas neměnný. Celému tvaru průběhového času dodává **lexikální** význam)

37. Vytvořte příčestí přítomné od následujících sloves.

Vzor: *to shut - shutting*

1. to open - _____
2. to look - _____
3. to get - _____
4. to say - _____
5. to hurry - _____
6. to live - _____
7. to come - _____

8. to write - _____
9. to sit - _____
10. to eat - _____
11. to go - _____
12. to wake up - _____
13. to feel - _____
14. to have lunch - _____
15. to laugh - _____
16. to lie - _____ (= výjimka!!)
17. to play - _____
18. to put - _____
19. to make - _____
20. to ring - _____
21. to run - _____
22. to see - _____
23. to take - _____
24. to think - _____
25. to cry - _____
26. to die - _____ (= výjimka!!)

38. Vytvořte otázky a záporné odpovědi k následujícím větám.

1. The telephone is ringing.
 - a. _____?
 - b. _____.
2. It is beginning to rain.
 - a. _____?
 - b. _____.
3. The sky is getting very dark.
 - a. _____?
 - b. _____.
4. He is working on the fourth floor at present.
 - a. _____?
 - b. _____.
5. The maid is clearing the room now.
 - a. _____?
 - b. _____.
6. They are taking a walk in the park.
 - a. _____?
 - b. _____.
7. John is doing well in his studies at present.
 - a. _____?
 - b. _____.

8. They are laughing at what you said.
 a. _____?
 b. _____.
9. The leaves are beginning to fall from the trees.
 a. _____?
 b. _____.
10. All the birds are flying south.
 a. _____?
 b. _____.
11. Mr. Evans is waiting for us in the cafeteria.
 a. _____?
 b. _____.
12. Mr Black is writing a series of articles on the economic situation.
 a. _____?
 b. _____.
13. They are planning to leave for Mexico soon.
 a. _____?
 b. _____.

39. Řekněte, co právě teď děláte.

Vzor: Learn English. - I am learning English.

1. Put on your coat! - _____.
2. Write down these sentences in pencil! _____.
3. Don't talk loudly! - _____.
4. Don't leave the room! - _____.
5. Switch on the light! - _____.
6. Put down your pen! - _____.
7. Listen to your teacher! - _____.
8. Wash your hands! - _____.
9. Don't point at him! - _____.
10. Listen to the news on the radio! - _____.
11. Help your friends! - _____.
12. Don't smoke in the office! - _____.
13. Don't listen to what they say! - _____.

40. Doplňte správný tvar slovesa uvedeného v závorce.

1. Listen! The telephone _____ (ring).

2. She _____ (wear) a yellow sweater today.
3. Look! John _____ (cross) the street.
4. Look at the man who _____ (run) after the bus.
5. Don't make so much noise. I _____ (study).
6. Look at the man who _____ (run) after the bus.
7. John _____ (do) his homework now.
8. At present Mr. and Mrs. Smith _____ (travel) in South America.
9. They usually spend their winters in Miami, but they _____ (spend) this winter in Mexico.
10. Listen! Someone _____ (knock) at the door.
11. His secretary says that Mr. Smith _____ (have) lunch at present.
12. At present John _____ (make) good progress in English.
13. They _____ (wait) for us on the corner.
14. The bus _____ (stop) for us now.
15. Look! It _____ (begin) to rain.
16. Listen! That is Mary who _____ (play) the piano.
17. For the time being Mr Smith _____ (act) as manager of this department.
18. Be careful! They _____ (watch) you.

41. Slovesa v závorce dejte do správného tvaru přítomného času průběhového.

1. Listen to those people. What language _____ (they speak)?
2. Please be quiet. I _____ (try) to concentrate.
3. Why _____ (you/look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
4. You _____ (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?

5. Excuse me, I _____ (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
6. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They _____ (shout) at each other again.
7. Why _____ (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
8. I _____ (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.
9. I want to lose weight. I _____ (not/eat) anything today.
10. The number of people without jobs _____ (rise) at the moment.
11. He is still ill but he _____ (get) better slowly.
12. These days food _____ (become) more and more expensive.
13. The world _____ (change). Things never stay the same.
14. The cost of living _____ (increase). Every year things are dearer.
15. George has gone to work in Spain. When he arrived, his Spanish wasn't very good but now it _____ (improve).

ČÍSLOVKY ZÁKLADNÍ

1 – ONE	11 – ELEVEN	
2 – TWO	12 – TWELVE	
3 – <u>THREE</u>	13 – <u>THIRTEEN</u>	30 – <u>THIRTY</u>
4 – <u>FOUR</u>	14 – <u>FOURTEEN</u>	40 – <u>FORTY</u>
5 – <u>FIVE</u>	15 – <u>FIFTEEN</u>	50 – <u>FIFTY</u>
6 – SIX	16 – SIXTEEN	60 – SIXTY
7 – SEVEN	17 – SEVENTEEN	70 – SEVENTY
8 – EIGHT	18 – <u>EIGHTEEN</u>	80 – <u>EIGHTY</u>
9 – NINE	19 – NINETEEN	90 – NINETY
10 – TEN	20 – TWENTY	100 – A HUNDRED or ONE HUNDRED

1,000 – A / ONE THOUSAND

1,000,000 – A / ONE MILLION

1,000,000,000 – A / ONE BILLION (a / one thousand milion or a / one miliard)

1,000,000,000,000 – A / ONE TRILLION (a / one milion milion)

U SLOŽENÝCH ČÍSLOVEK SE MEZI ŘÁDEM DESÍTEK A JEDNOTEK PÍŠE POMLČKA:

25 = TWENTY-FIVE

MEZI ŘÁDEM STOVEK A DESÍTEK JE SPOJKA **AND** (v americké angličtině se však spojka vynechává):

125 = ONE HUNDRED **AND** TWENTY-FIVE = britská angličtina

125 = ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE = americká angličtina

ČÍSLOVKY URČITÉ NETVOŘÍ MNOŽNÉ ČÍSLO (VYJADŘUJÍ PŘESNÝ POČET), tj. nepřijímají koncovku –s v množném čísle A POČÍTANÝ PŘEDMĚT SE PŘIPOJUJE PŘÍMO ZA ČÍSLOVKU:

200 STUDENTŮ = **TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS**

6,000,000,000 TUN = **SIX BILLION TONNES**

ČÍSLOVKY NEURČITÉ (NEVYJADŘUJÍ PŘESNÝ POČET, POUZE ŘÁD) SE CHOVÁJÍ JAKO PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA, tj. přijímají koncovku –s v množném čísle A POČÍTANÝ PŘEDMĚT SE PŘIPOJUJE PŘES PŘEDLOŽKU

„of“

HUNDREDS OF MEN DIED.

THEY USED BILLIONS OF TONNES OF CONCRETE.

VYPISUJEME-LI NĚJAKOU ČÍSLOVKU ČÍSLOVÝMI, ODDĚLUJEME ŘÁDY TISÍCŮ ČÁRKOU, DESETINNÁ JE TEČKA.

DESETINNÉ ČÍSLO ČTEME JAKO JEDNOTLIVÉ ČÍSLOVÉ:

2,250,000 m = **TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND METRES**

1.25 = **ONE POINT TWO FIVE**

LETOPOČTY PŘED ROKEM 2000 ČTEME JAKO DVĚ VEDLE SEBE STOJÍCÍ DVOUCIFERNÁ ČÍSLA:

1848 = **EIGHTEEN FORTY EIGHT**

1970 = **NINETEEN SEVENTY**

LETOPOČTY OD ROKU 2000 ČTEME JAKO JEDNU ČÍSLOVKU:

2001 = **TWO THOUSAND AND ONE**

U FINANČNÍCH ČÁSTEK VYPISUJEME MĚNU PŘED VLASTNÍ ČÁSTKOU, ČTEME JI VŠAK AŽ ZA NÍ:

\$500,000 – **FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**

\$1.25 – **ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**

TELEFONNÍ ČÍSLA A ČÍSLA ÚČTŮ ČTEME JAKO JEDNOTLIVÉ ČÍSLOVÉ, NULU ČTEME JAKO O [ou], DVĚ STEJNÉ ČÍSLOVÉ VEDLE SEBE ČTEME „DOUBLE“: 004206154499 = **DOUBLE O [ou] FOUR TWO O [ou] SIX ONE FIVE DOUBLE FOUR DOUBLE NINE**

42. Následující výrazy vypište číslicí.

1. one hundred and twenty-five =

2. two hundred and thirty-seven =
3. three hundred and eighty-three =
4. two million =
5. five million =
6. seven million =
7. three billion =
8. eight trillion =
9. thirty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty =
10. seventy-one thousand, five hundred and sixty =
11. ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety =
12. five hundred and eighty-four million, seven hundred and twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and forty-two point two three six =
13. six hundred and thirty-five million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and twelve point nine eight seven =
14. two thousand and twelve =
15. nine thousand and thirteen =
16. twelve thousand and nineteen =
17. two hundred and fifty dollars =
18. five hundred dollars =
19. seven hundred and eight dollars =
20. six euros and nine cents =
21. seven euros and three cents =
22. two euro and one cent =

43. Doplněte věty výrazy ve správném tvaru.

1. Three and a half (thousand, thousands of) people worked on the dam each year.
2. (Thousand, Thousands of) people worked on the dam each year.
3. At its base, the dam is two (thousand, thousands of) meters wide.
4. They spent (million, millions of) dollars constructing the dam.
5. (Thousand, Thousands of) people worked on the dam.
6. The average monthly payroll was five hundred (hundred, hundreds of) dollars.
7. The dam can generate over ten (billion, billions of) kilowatt-hours a year.
8. Lake Mead holds more than thirty-five (million, millions of) cubic meters of water.
9. (Hundred, Hundreds of) people died building the dam.
10. Every year, (thousand, thousands of) tourists visit the dam.

44. Číselné výrazy vypište slovy.

1. The dam is an important source of electricity generating about 4,000,000,000, () kilowatt-hours a year.
2. The Lake Mead is a man-made lake and holds 35,396,000 () cubic meters of water.
3. The water pressure is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ () bar.
4. They used 2,500,000 () cubic meters concrete.
5. There were 3,500 () people working on the project.

6. The maximum number of people working on the project was 5,218
(_____).
7. It was in the year 1938 (_____).
8. 96 (_____) people died from heat and cold.
9. We are in the desert here and the temperature can go up to 44 (_____) °C.
10. The average monthly payroll was 500,000
(_____) dollars.
11. The crane operators earned \$1.25
(_____).

ČÍSLOVKY ŘADOVÉ

1st – FIRST	11th – ELEVENTH	
2nd – SECOND	12th – TWELFTH	
3th – THIRD	13th – THIRTEENTH	30th – THIRTIETH
4th – FOURTH	14th – FOURTEENTH	40th – FORTIETH
5th – FIFTH	15th – FIFTEENTH	50th – FIFTIETH
6th – SIXTH	16th – SIXTEENTH	60th – SIXTIETH
7th – SEVENTH	17th – SEVENTEENTH	70th – SEVENTIETH
8th – EIGHTH	18th – EIGHTEENTH	80th – EIGHTIETH
9th – NINTH	19th – NINETEENTH	90th – NINETIETH
10th – TENTH	20th – TWENTIETH	100th – A HUNDREDTH or ONE HUNDREDTH

ZA ŘADOVOU ČÍSLOVKOU SE V ANGLIČTINĚ - NA ROZDÍL OD ČEŠTINY - NIKDY NEDĚLÁ TEČKA.

*ŘADOVÉ ČÍSLOVKY SE POUŽÍVAJÍ SE ČLENEM URČITÝM.
U SLOŽENÝCH ČÍSLOVEK JE TVAR ŘADOVÉ ČÍSLOVKY – NA ROZDÍL OD ČEŠTINY -
VŽDY AŽ U POSLEDNÍ ČÁSTI:*

*5TH = **THE FIFTH***
*25TH = **THE TWENTY-FIFTH***
*(**DVACÁTÝ PÁTÝ**)*
*125TH = **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH***
*(**STÝ DVACÁTÝ PÁTÝ**)*
*120TH = **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH***
*(**STÝ DVACÁTÝ**)*

POMOCÍ ŘADOVÝCH ČÍSLOVEK SE TVOŘÍ V ANGLIČTINĚ ZLOMKY:

<u>ČITATEL</u>	<u>ČÍSLOVKA ZÁKLADNÍ</u>	<u>ONE</u>
JMENOVA TEL	ČÍSLOVKA ŘADOVÁ	THIRD

*JE-LI ŘADOVÁ ČÍSLOVKA POUŽITA JAKO JMENOVA TEL A ČITATEL JE VĚTŠÍ NEŽ 1,
PŘIJÍMÁ V MNOŽNÉM ČÍSLE KONCOVKU -S:*

<u>ONE</u>	<u>TWO</u>
FIFTH	FIFTHS

ZAPAMATUJTE SI NEPRAVIDELNÉ TVARY ZLOMKŮ:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \text{ONE HALF}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \text{ONE QUARTER}$$

45. Následující zlomky vyjádřete slovy:

1. $\frac{3}{4} =$ _____
2. $\frac{2}{3} =$ _____
3. $\frac{1}{10} =$ _____
4. $\frac{9}{10} =$ _____
5. $\frac{1}{5} =$ _____
6. $\frac{2}{5} =$ _____
7. $\frac{1}{6} =$ _____
8. $\frac{5}{6} =$ _____
9. $\frac{1}{7} =$ _____
10. $\frac{2}{7} =$ _____
11. $\frac{1}{8} =$ _____
12. $\frac{7}{8} =$ _____
13. $\frac{1}{9} =$ _____
14. $\frac{2}{9} =$ _____

SLOŽENÉ ZLOMKY SE VYJADŘUJÍ POMOCÍ ČÍSLOVEK ZÁKLADNÍCH A PŘEDLOŽKY „over“ :

$$\frac{17}{18} \quad \text{čteme jako: } \mathbf{SEVENTEEN OVER EIGHTEEN}$$

PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA VE VĚTĚ

ANGLICKÁ PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA NEMAJÍ PÁDOVÉ KONCOVKY. VYSKYTUJÍ SE VŽDY V ZÁKLADNÍM TVARU. JEJICH FUNKCE JE DÁNA POSTAVENÍM VE VĚTĚ.

1) PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO VE FUNKCI PODMĚTU:

a) V OZNAMOVACÍ VĚTĚ STOJÍ VŽDY **PŘED SLOVESEM**:

Tom works very hard.

Tom does not work very hard.

b) V OTÁZCE STOJÍ PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO AŽ ZA URČITÝM SLOVESNÝM TVAREM

Does **Tom** work hard?

Why is **Tom** working so hard?

2) PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO VE FUNKCI PŘEDMĚTU:

STOJÍ VŽDY AŽ ZA **SLOVESEM**. MUŽE BÝT UVOZENO PŘEDLOŽKOU:

I listen to **the news** every day.

Tell me **about John**.

I usually travel **by train**.

*I see **Ann** every day at school*

JSOU-LI VE VĚTĚ 2 PŘEDMĚTY, PAK PŘEDMĚT VE 3. PÁDĚ PŘEDCHÁZÍ PŘED PŘEDMĚTEM VE 4. PÁDU:

*Give **John** my address*

3.p. 4.p.

CHCEME-LI PŘEDMĚT VE 3. PÁDU ZDŮRAZNIT, PŘEHODÍME POŘADÍ PŘEDMĚTŮ A PŘED PŘEDMĚT VE 3. PÁDU VLOŽÍME PŘEDLOŽKU „TO“:

*Give **my** address to **John** and not to **Peter**.*

SROVNEJ:

***Tom** isn't here.*

*Why is **Tom** watching you?*

*I meet **Tom** nearly every day.*

*Give **Tom** the book.*

*Give the book to **Tom**.*

*You can go there with **Tom**.*

*Mother is proud of **Tom**.*

3) POSTAVENÍ PŘEDLOŽKOVÝCH VAZEB SE SHODUJE S VĚTNÝM ČLENEM, KTERÝ ZASTUPUJÍ:

*He was born at 10 o'clock on **Christmas Day in the year 1980**.*

= nejpřesnější časový údaj

= nejširší časový údaj

46. V následujících textech doplňte předložky podle potřeby.

1.

A: Excuse me, what is the name _____ this street?

B: It's Hill Street. Where are you going?

A: I'm going _____ the Midland Bank.

B: What's the address _____ the bank?

A: 7 Liverpool Street.

B: Oh. It's a long way from here, but you can go _____ bus, the bus stop's _____ the corner _____ Hill Street and Park Street.

2.

A: Peter, can you help Jane _____ the sandwiches?

B: OK. But I must make a phone call first. I must speak _____ Mr. Parker _____ our trip _____ Prague.

A: Oh, look. Mike is coming. – Hi, Mike.

B: Hi. I'm bringing you the cassettes.

A: That's good. Can I give two of them _____ Jane?

B: Of course, you can. – Have a cup _____ coffee _____ us.

3.

a) A mouse is a hand-held device that lets you move a pointer (or cursor) and select items _____ the screen; it has one or more buttons to communicate _____ the PC.

b) Today you can also interact _____ your computer _____ voice _____ a voice-recognition system, you can dictate text directly _____ your word processor. You can also control your PC _____ voice commands; this means you can launch programs, open, save or print files.

c) The processor is the brain ____ your computer. It is built ____ a single chip - a small piece ____ silicon ____ a complex electrical circuit, called an integrated circuit - that executes instructions and coordinates the activities ____ all the other units.

PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ PÁD

*U NĚKTERÝCH BIBLICKÝCH A KLASICKÝCH JMEN SE KONCOVKA -'s NEPŘIDÁVÁ,
PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ PÁD SE VYZNAČÍ POUZE APOSTROFEM:*

*Hercules' labours
Socrates' wife
Archimedes' law
Pythagoras' theorem*

*U PODSTATNÝCH JMEN SLOŽENÝCH A SOUSLOVÍ SE KLADE -'s
AŽ NA KONEC CELÉ SLOŽENINY NEBO SOUSLOVÍ:*

*father-in-law's
King of England's
somebody else's
a year or two's time*

47. Obměňujte výrazy podle vzoru.

Vzor: The teacher and his pupils – The teacher' pupils

1. Mrs. Smith and her husband – _____
2. Mr. Black and his wife - _____
3. Susan and her birthday – _____
4. My friend and his friends – _____
5. The girls and their hobbies – _____
6. Jack and his faults – _____
7. The colleagues and their plans – _____
8. The young couple and their flat – _____
9. The technicians and their designs – _____
10. The teacher and his textbook – _____

48. Vytvořte přivlastňovací pád.

1. The father of James – _____
2. The clothes of the boys – _____
3. The coat of the boy – _____
4. The club of the women – _____
5. The orders of the Commander-in-chief (=vrchní velitel) – _____
6. The Park of St. James – _____
7. The typist of Mr. Sims – _____

8. The War of Hundred Years – _____
9. The work of the whole day – _____
10. In the time of a week or two – _____
11. The crown of the King of England – _____
12. The holiday of two weeks of my colleague – _____
13. A wrist-watch of a lady or gentleman – _____
14. The new director of the Museum of Modern Art - _____

49. Obměňte výrazy podle vzoru, podtržená slova převeďte do přivlastňovacího pádu.

Vzor: *The meeting tomorrow is cancelled.* - *Tomorrow's meeting is cancelled.*

1. The storm last week caused a lot of damage.
_____.
2. The only cinema in the town is closed.
_____.
3. Exports from Britain to the United States are falling.
_____.
4. Tourism is the main industry in the region.
_____.

50. Doplňte text použitím informace z věty předcházející.

Vzor: *If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to London, I arrive at about 12 o'clock.*

*So it's about **a three hours' drive** to London from my house.*

1. I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th.
_____.
2. I usually go to sleep at 10 o'clock in the evening and wake up at 6 in the morning.
_____.
3. If I leave my house at 8.50 and walk to work, I get to work at 9 o'clock.
_____.

VAZBA "THERE IS" / "THERE ARE"

- 1) *VYJADŘUJE EXISTENCI NEBO VÝSKYT NĚČEHO. V ČEŠTINĚ JI ODPOVÍDAJÍ VĚTY, KDE PODMĚT STOJÍ ZA TVAREM SLOVESA BÝT (EXISTOVAT):*

*There are problems. - Jsou problémy.
There is a new way. - Existuje nový způsob.
There are new jobs. - Jsou nová zaměstnání.*

- 2) *VYJADŘUJE, ŽE NĚCO NEBO NĚKDO NĚKDE EXISTUJE NEBO SE VYSKYTUJE. NÁSLEDUJE PO NÍ PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO SE ČLENEM NEURČITÝM, ČÍSLOVKOU NEBO „SOME“, „ANY“ NEBO NEURČITÉ ZÁJMENO. ODPOVÍDÁ ČESKÉ VĚTĚ SE SLOVESEM:*

Určení místa + je/jsou + podmět
U okna je stůl.
There is a table at the window.

ANGLICKÁ VĚTA ZAČÍNÁ SLOVEM „THERE“, KTERÉ NEPŘEKLÁDÁME, ZATÍMCO URČENÍ MÍSTA STOJÍ ZPRAVIDLA NA KONCI. PŘI PŘEKLADU DO ČEŠTINY JE TŘEBA ZAČÍT URČENÍM MÍSTA.

URČENÍ MÍSTA MŮŽE BÝT VYJÁDŘENO SLOVEM „THERE“, TAKŽE VE VĚTĚ JE PAK VÝRAZ „THERE“ DVAKRÁT:
There are many people there.

OTÁZKA A ZÁPOR SE TVOŘÍ JAKO U SLOVESA „BE“:
Is there a couch in the room?
There isn't a couch but there is a sofa in this room.

51. Doplňte podle potřeby správný tvar vazby “there is/are” nebo “it is”/“they are”

1. _____ a mess on your desk.
2. _____ full of newspapers and magazines.
3. _____ some textbooks there.
4. _____ all English textbooks.
5. _____ an English lesson today? Yes, _____.
6. _____ a French book on the table.
7. Yes, _____ about French castles.
8. _____ two French lessons tomorrow?
9. _____ only one lesson tomorrow.

52. Doplňte “there is”/“there are”, potom vytvořte kladnou otázku a krátkou zápornou odpověď.

1. _____ a new moon tonight.
2. _____ someone at the door.
3. _____ many students absent today.
4. _____ a mail box on the corner.
5. _____ many English classes in our school.
6. _____ nobody in the room now.
7. _____ a letter on the table for you.
8. _____ many beautiful parks in this city.
9. _____ no stores in this section of the town.
10. _____ a train coming now.
11. _____ a lot of work to do this afternoon.
12. _____ a lot of visitors this morning.

53. Doplňte "it's" nebo "there is"/"there are".

1. _____ fine today.
2. _____ a good thing to be accurate.
3. _____ a long time since we had a holiday.
4. _____ a fact that he is a rich man.
5. _____ a pity that you can't come with me.
6. _____ too early to leave now.
7. _____ a drink for everyone who is thirsty.
8. _____ a new motor-car in the next street.
9. _____ a dog running across the road.
10. _____ a train which leaves at nine o'clock.
11. _____ time to leave now.
12. _____ a few sandwiches left over from yesterday.
13. _____ two guests coming for the week-end.
14. _____ hard to decide what is the right thing to do.
15. _____ hard times ahead of us.
16. _____ not clear who is responsible.
17. _____ most unpleasant to have to work twelve hours a day.
18. _____ time you grow out of such childish behaviour.
19. _____ too soon yet to say definitely.
20. _____ high time to go home.

POUŽITÁ LITERATURA

- Duckworth, M. (1995): Oxford Business English, Oxford University Press
 Eastwood, J. (1999): *Oxford Practice Grammar*, Oxford, New York
 Harrison, M. (2009): *Oxford Living Grammar Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 Kollmannová, L. (1994): *Angličtina pro samouky*, Praha
 Murphy, R. (1990): *Essential Grammar in Use*, Cambridge
 Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Elementary*, Oxford
 Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 New York I
 Redman, S. (1997): *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge
 Soars, L. and J. (2006): *New Headway Elementary*, Oxford, New York
 Soars, L. and J. (2000): *New Headway Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
 New York
 Walker, E., Eastwood, S. (2000): *Grammar Practice for Elementary Students*, Essex
 Zábojová E., Peprník, J., Nangonová S. : (1981): *Angličtina pro jazykové školy*, Praha

OBSAH

Anglická abeceda.....	1
Sloveso "TO BE".....	2
Používání členů, zájmeno "THIS", "THAT".....	3
Sloveso "TO HAVE".....	7
Privlastňovací zájmena.....	8
Anglický slovosled.....	9
Přítomný čas způsobových sloves "CAN", "MAY", "MUST".....	13
Infinitiv a rozkazovací způsob.....	16
Osobní zájmena v předmětu.....	19
Přítomný čas průběhový.....	20
Číslovky základní.....	24
Číslovky řadové.....	27
Podstatná jména ve větě.....	28
Privlastňovací pád.....	30
Vazba "THERE IS" / "THERE ARE".....	31
Použitá literatura.....	33
Obsah.....	34

Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Pokročilí - I. semestr

Mgr. Veronika Šušková, Mgr. Zuzana Trawinská, PaedDr. Miroslava Weberová

Abstrakt

Tyto cvičební texty jsou doplňkovým materiálem k učebnici „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“ v rozsahu části předepsané pro pokročilé studenty 1. semestru kombinovaného studia (1. – 7. lekce) Fakulty elektrotechniky a informatiky VŠB-TUO. Jsou zde procvičovány gramatické, syntaktické a lexikální jevy na úrovni mírně pokročilých. Současně představuje tento materiál úplný soubor, jehož zvládnutí zaručuje úspěch v závěrečném testu, jehož náplní je předkládaný materiál.

ANGLICKÁ ABECEDA

1 Pište hláskovaná slova.

1. ti: - i: - dablən – ai – es = **tennis**
2. dži: - əu – el – ef = **golf**
3. a: - əu – bi: - əu – ti: = **robot**
4. ti: – i: - ei = **tea**
5. dže: – ei – em = **jam**
6. eič – əu – ju: - es – i: = **house**
7. en – i: - ai – dži: - eič – bi: - əu – ju: - a: = **neighbour**
8. vi: - əu – si: - ei – bi: - ju: - el – ei – a: - wai = **vocabulary**
9. i: - vi: - i: - en – ai – en – dži: = **evening**
10. es – ei – en – di: - dablju: ai – si: - eič = **sandwich**
11. ef – el – əu – dablju: - i: - a: - es = **flowers**
12. di: - ei – ju: – dži: - eič – ti: - i: - a: = **daughter**
13. ti: - əu – em – əu – dabla: - əu – dablju: = **tomorrow**
14. ei – a: - si: - eič – ai – ti: - i: - si: - ti: = **architect**
15. i: - el – i: - dži: - ei – en – ti: = **elegant**

2 Čtěte následující hlásky a označte tu hlásku, která zní jinak.

1. a,j,k,w
2. b,c,h,g
3. q,w,u,z
4. d,e,t,y
5. i,l,n,s
6. g,p,r,t

7. f,j,s,x
8. l,m,n,o
9. b,e,h,p
10. q,g,w,u
11. a,j,k,e
12. z,x,s,g
13. o,l,f,x
14. b,k,j,a
15. m,f,n,t

SLOVESO "TO BE"

3 Doplňte tvary slovesa "to be".

1. Who **are** you? I **am** /'m your new neighbour.
2. What **is** /'s your name? My name **is** /'s Peter William.
3. **Are** you from Oxford? No, I **am** /'m not. I **am** /'m from Leeds.
4. **Is** your wife a teacher? Yea, she **is**.
5. **Are** you a teacher? No, I **am** /'m not. I **am** /I'm an architect.
6. Here **is**/'s Susan. **Isn't** she a pretty girl?
7. **Is** Mr Black at home? I **am**/'m afraid, he **isn't**.
8. **Is** Mrs Black also out? No, she **is**/'s certainly in.
9. It **is**/'s five o'clock and they **are**/'re still at work.
10. The young man **is**/'s good at sports but he **is**/'s not a good pupil at school.

4 Do závorek vepište odpovídající plné tvary slovesa

1. Who's (**is**) the young man? He's (**is**) my neighbour.
2. You're (**are**) busy now. No, I'm (**am**) not.
3. What's (**is**) his name? His name's (**is**) Peter.
4. Who's (**is**) the young woman? She isn't (**is not**) his wife.
5. What's (**is**) her name? Her name's (**is**) Katrin.
6. You're (**are**) from London. No, I'm (**am**) not.
7. What's (**is**) the time? It's (**is**) five o'clock.
8. Where's (**is**) Tom? He's (**is**) at work.
9. Which's (**is**) your car? It's (**is**) the red one over there.
10. Who're (**are**) the people over there? They're (**are**) my parents.

5 Doplňte stažený tvar slovesa "be", kde je obvyklý.

1. I'm happy.
2. Susan **is** a very lucky girl.
3. He's back at home.
4. You're a clever man.
5. It's still here.
6. It's five o'clock but Tom's **not** /Tom **isn't** at home.

7. The young man **is** good at sports but he's **not** /he **isn't** a good pupil at school.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Prokop **are** still at work; they're still at work; they're **not** / they **aren't** here.
9. It's Tuesday but Michael **isn't** at the language school.
10. She's pretty but she's **not** / she **isn't** good at English.

6 Odpovězte.

Vzor: *Is Michael at home? (no) - No, he isn't.*
Is Michael at home? (yes) - Yes, he is.

1. Are Susan and Michael at school? (no) – **No, they aren't.**
2. Is Michael a young man? (yes) – **Yes, he is.**
3. Is English a hobby for Michael? (yes) – **Yes, it is.**
4. Is Mr. Black good at sports? (no) – **No, he isn't.**
5. Is it in this block of flats? (no) – **No, it isn't.**
6. Is she from Brazil? (yes) – **Yes, she is.**
7. Are you English? (no) – **No, we aren't. / No, I'm not.**
8. Is he a good pupil? (no) – **No, he isn't.**
9. Is she an attractive girl? (yes) – **Yes, she is.**
10. Are the buses crowded? (no) – **No, they aren't.**

7 Ragujte na veškerá následující tvrzení záporně.

Vzor: *These magazines are nice. – No, they aren't.*

1. Those boxes are full. – **No, they aren't.**
2. This cassette is new. – **No, it isn't.**
3. These textbooks are good. – **No, they aren't.**
4. You and Kate are late. – **No, we aren't.**
5. You're untidy. – **No, I'm not. / No, we aren't.**
6. Your teachers are nice. – **No, they aren't.**
7. Miss Young is elegant. – **No, she isn't.**
8. Your room is a mess. – **No, it isn't.**
9. His school bag is in the hall. – **No, it isn't.**
10. It is a good idea. – **No, it isn't.**
11. It is a horrible song. – **No, it isn't.**
12. These sentences are very difficult. – **No, they aren't.**
13. He is a clever student. – **No, he isn't.**
14. It is a strange name to give a dog. – **No, it isn't.**
15. It's a pity she can't come. – **No, it isn't.**

POUŽÍVÁNÍ ČLENŮ, ZÁJMENO "THIS", "THAT"

8 Vyberte správný výraz.

1. This is my **house**, it isn't **new**, but it is old.
2. The **garden** isn't **large**, but it is small.
3. That's **my dog** Harry, it isn't **big**, but it is rather small.
4. My **old** car is in **the garage**.
5. His **family** is **big**.

9 Říkejte opaky k podtrženým slovům.

1. The dog is small. The dog is **big**.
2. The car is old. The car is **new**.
3. The garden is large. The garden is **small**.
4. The house is new. The house is **old**.
5. The name is long. The name is **short**.
6. The price is low. The price is **high**.
7. The woman is poor. The woman is **rich**.
8. The man is small. The man is **tall**.
9. The film is bad. The film is **good**.
10. The bottle is full. The bottle is **empty**.
11. The chair is dirty. The chair is **clean**.
12. The exercise is difficult. The exercise is **easy**.
13. The boys are tidy. The boys are **untidy**.
14. My brother is married. My brother is **single**.
15. It is too late. It is too **early**.

10 Doplňte správný tvar neurčitého členu.

1. Mrs Williams is **a** teacher.
2. She's **an** English teacher.
3. Is she **an** elegant woman?
4. Is she **an** architect?
5. She is **a** fashion designer.
6. She is **a** young fashion designer.
7. David is **an** untidy boy.
8. Peter is **a** nice boy.
9. Mrs Parker is **an** old woman.
10. They have **a** new flat.
11. The Parker family has **a** clever son.
12. The Parker family has **an** attractive daughter.
13. It's **an** English couple.
14. Mr Parker is **an** honest man.
15. This is **a** used car.
16. This is **an** old car.
17. Katrin is **an** eager student.

18. This is **a** very easy exercise.
19. This is **an** easy exercise.
20. Here is **an** empty bottle.
21. Charles University is **an** old university.
22. Charles University is **a** famous university.

11 Následující věty dejte do množného čísla. Slovesa pište v nestažených tvarech.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A dog is an animal. | Dogs are animals. |
| 2. A student is not always good. | Students are not always good. |
| 3. A cow gives milk. | Cows give milk. |
| 4. A garden has a tree. | Gardens have trees. |
| 5. A ball is a toy. | Balls are toys. |
| 6. A watch is a small clock. | Watches are small clocks. |
| 7. A rose is a beautiful flower. | Roses are beautiful flowers. |
| 8. A child is not always good. | Children are not always good. |
| 9. A city is a big town. | Cities are big towns. |
| 10. A school is a big building. | Schools are big buildings. |

12 Doplňte člen určitý nebo neurčitý.

1. It's **a** nice garden
2. **The** garden is very nice.
3. Is this **a** garage?
4. My car is in **the** garage.
5. **The** house is old.
6. Are you **a** teacher?
7. This is **a** new teacher.
8. **The** new teacher is nice.
9. Can you close **the** door?
10. Why is **the** box here?
11. Are **the** boxes full?
12. Why are **the** bags in the hall?
13. We live in **a** small flat near **the** centre of the city.
14. We often go out for **a** meal.
15. **The** restaurant we often go to is excellent.
16. It is warm and sunny, so we are sitting in **the** garden.
17. Why is **the** old chair in the garden?
18. Why are all **the** books on the chair?
19. Why are all the maps on your desk?
20. I often have **a** boiled egg for my breakfast.
21. **The** President of the United States is elected every four years.
22. Have you got **a** car?
23. There is no need to buy any milk. **The** milkman brings it every morning.
24. **The** moon goes round **the** earth every 27 days.
25. I'm not hungry. I had **a** big breakfast.
26. Tim lives in **a** small village in **the** country.
27. Peru is **a** country in South America. **The** capital is Lima.

28. I never listen to **the** radio. In fact I haven't got **a** radio.
 29. It is **a** beautiful day.
 30. **The** sun is shining brightly in the sky.
 31. What is **the** highest mountain in the world?
 32. I prefer swimming in **the** sea.
 33. Can you turn **the** television down, please? It's a bit loud.

13 Doplňte člen neurčitý "a", "an", potom převed'te do množného čísla.

1. woman	a woman	women
2. old woman	an old woman	old women
3. man	a man	men
4. old man	an old man	old men
5. honest man	an honest man	honest men
6. trip	a trip	trips
7. long trip	a long trip	long trips
8. easy trip	an easy trip	easy trips
9. difficult trip	a difficult trip	difficult trips
10. book	a book	books
11. interesting book	an interesting book	interesting books
12. car	a car	cars
13. used car	a used car	used cars
14. university	a university	universities
15. old university	an old university	old universities
16. building	a building	buildings
17. one storey building	a one storey building	one storey buildings
18. student	a student	students
19. eager student	an eager student	eager students
20. bottle	a bottle	bottles
21. empty bottle	an empty bottle	empty bottles
22. medicine bottle	a medicine bottle	medicine bottles
23. exercise	an exercise	exercises
24. difficult exercise	a difficult exercise	difficult exercises
25. easy exercise	an easy exercise	easy exercises
26. family	a family	families
27. English family	an English family	English families
28. Czech family	a Czech family	Czech families
29. lady	a lady	ladies
30. young lady	a young lady	young ladies
31. attractive lady	an attractive lady	attractive ladies
32. baby	a baby	babies
33. charming baby	a charming baby	charming babies
34. unknown baby	an unknown baby	unknown babies
35. dress	a dress	dresses
36. modern dress	a modern dress	modern dresses
37. old dress	an old dress	old dresses
38. young woman	a young woman	young women
39. unemployed woman	an unemployed woman	unemployed women
40. foreign woman	a foreign woman	foreign women

41. child	a child	children
42. sweet child	a sweet child	sweet children
43. annoying child	an annoying child	annoying children
44. watch	a watch	watches
45. wrist watch	a wrist watch	wrist watches
46. elegant watch	an elegant watch	elegant watches

SLOVESO "TO HAVE"

14 Doplňte tvary slovesa "have got" / "has got".

1. We **have**/ We've **got** two good friends in London.
2. Peter **has**/ Peter's **got** a good job in a bank in the City.
3. They **have**/ They've **got** a large family.
4. Helen **has**/ Helen's **got** two brothers and three sisters.
5. Peter **has**/ Peter's **got** two brothers.
6. They **have**/ They've **got** a nice house in London.
7. I **have**/ I've **got** their photographs here.
8. Mr and Mrs Parker **have**/ They've **got** a son and a daughter.
9. Susan **has**/ Susan's **got** a date.
10. He **has**/ He's **got** a fine job.

15 Doplňte příslušný tvar slovesa "to have" v záporu, použijte stažené tvary.

1. She **hasn't got** a daughter.
2. Mr and Mrs Parker **haven't got** a nice flat.
3. He **hasn't got** a good job.
4. Susan **hasn't got** a date today.
5. We **haven't got** a good teacher.
6. I **haven't got** any time today.
7. He **hasn't got** a good friend here.
8. I **haven't got** the photographs here.
9. They **haven't got** a new car.
10. You **haven't got** any small children.

16 Do závorky napište příslušný plný tvar slovesa "to be" nebo "to have".

1. David's (**is**) in the garden.
2. He's (**has**) got a new dog.
3. I've (**have**) got a large room.
4. My room's (**is**) full of books.
5. You're (**are**) busy now, I think.
6. Your friend's (**is**) here.
7. She's (**has**) got a new English magazine.
8. They've (**have**) got a new car.
9. That's (**is**) good.

10. We've (**have**) got two children.
11. They're (**are**) nice.
12. The grandfather's (**is**) proud of his grandchildren.
13. I'm (**am**) a student.
14. Susan's (**has**) got a date.
15. They've (**have**) got a clever son.
16. We've (**have**) got a flat in this block of flats.
17. She's (**is**) an attractive girl.
18. They're (**are**) still at home.
19. It's (**is**) five o'clock.
20. It's (**is**) Tuesday tomorrow.

PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ ZÁJMENA

17 Doplňte přivlastňovací zájmeno téže osoby.

1. We and **our** two daughters.
2. Mr and Mrs Lee and **their** son.
3. Miss Hill and **her** sister.
4. Tom and **his** friend John.
5. We and **our** neighbours.
6. Two students and **their** teacher.
7. Katrin and **her** friend.
8. Tina and **her** husband.
9. David and **his** wife.
10. You and **your** husband.
11. They and **their** families.
12. He and **his** girl.
13. I and **my** daughter.
14. They and **their** friends.
15. I and **my** job.
16. She and **her** young man.
17. We and **our** school.
18. You and **your** pupils.
19. We and **our** English teacher.
20. Mr Black and **his** family.

18 Doplňte anglický ekvivalent českého výrazu „svůj“.

1. He likes **his** English class.
2. I also like **my** English class.
3. Mr Smith always drives us to school in **his** car.
4. Both girls always prepare **their** lessons well.
5. I prepare **my** breakfast every night.
6. John does **his** homework right after the lesson.
7. You always get good marks on **your** examinations.
8. You and your brother always do **their** homework together.

9. The trees always lose **their** leaves at that time of the year.
10. Both boys resemble **their** father.
11. Mary and I always go to **our** English class together.
12. We both enjoy **our** English classes very much.
13. The colleagues take **their** wives with to the party.
14. I write the important tasks in **my** notebook.
15. They've got **their** cars in the garage.
16. I've got the magazine in **my** bag.
17. He hasn't got the cassettes in **his** desk.
18. What has she got in **her** bag?
19. He always comes with **his** colleagues.
20. Let me introduce **my** new colleague to you.

ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED

*PRO ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED PLATÍ PRAVIDLO **SVOMPT**:*

Subject (podmět)	Verb (sloveso)	Object (předmět)	Manner (příslov. určení způsobu)	Place (příslov. určení místa)	Time (příslov. určení času)
I	drink	coffee	with my husband	at home	every afternoon.

19 Seřadte správně slova v následujících větách

1. the children – now – are – at school
The children are at school now.
2. at the bank – is – now – James
James is at the bank now.
3. your magazines – you – now – have got – in the hall
You have got your magazines in the hall now.
4. in the garage – are – the boxes
The boxes are in the garage.
5. the cassettes – has got – Liz – in her room
Liz has got the cassettes in her room.
6. in your desk – is not – the map
The map is not in your desk.
7. is – in my room – it – now
It is in my room now.
8. a new dog – have got – our neighbours
Our neighbours have got a new dog.
9. we - go - to the theatre - often

We often go to the theatre.

10. at that shop – we – our textbooks – buy
We buy our text books at that shop.
11. I – very much – autumn – like
I like autumn very much.
12. good students – every day – learn English – at home
Good students learn English at home every day.
13. I – eat – fruit – never – before – breakfast
I never eat fruit before breakfast.
14. quietly – he – closes – the door
He closes the door quietly.
15. a letter to her parents – Ann writes – every week
Ann writes a letter to her parents every week.
16. at the top of the page – your name – please write
Please write your name at the top of the page.
17. opposite the park – a new hotel – they are building
They are building a new hotel opposite the park.
18. around the town – every morning – I walk
I walk around the town every morning.
19. is hanging – on – Mr Adam – the wall – a picture.
Mr Adam is hanging a picture on the wall.
20. here – you – doing – are – what?
What are you doing here?
21. we – to – go – the – theatre – often.
We often go to the theatre.
22. always – at meetings – they – speak – very sensibly.
They always speak very sensibly at meetings.

MÁME-LI VE VĚTĚ VÍCE PŘÍSLOVEČNÝCH URČENÍ ČASU, ZAČÍNÁME OD ÚDAJE NEJŘESNĚJŠÍHO.

NAPŘ.: He was born at 10 o'clock on Christmas day in the year 1923.

20 Seřad'te správně slova v závorkách

1. He was born (in the year 1980, at 10 o'clock, on Christmas Day).
He was born at 10 o'clock on Christmas Day in the year 1980.
2. We drink coffee (every morning, at home).
We drink coffee at home every morning.
3. See you (at 7 o'clock, at the station, tomorrow).
See you at the station at 7 o'clock tomorrow.
4. I speak English (very well).
I speak English very well.
5. The train arrived (this morning, late).
The train arrived late this morning.
6. We can meet (outside your office, tomorrow, at 2 o'clock).
We can meet outside your office at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
7. We want to go (for a week, to Switzerland).
We want to go to Switzerland for a week.
8. Come (tonight, to the cinema).
Come to the cinema tonight.

FREKVENČNÍ PŘÍSLOVCE (např. always, never, often) A TAKÉ PŘÍSLOVCE ZPŮSOBU (almost, nearly, certainly, hardly, quite, really, still) KLADEME TAM, KDE BY BYLA ZÁPORKA „NOT“, V ZÁPORU STOJÍ OBVYKLE ZA ZÁPORKOU „NOT“, NAPŘ.:

*He is **USUALLY** very busy.
He does not **OFTEN** come here.
He is **STILL** sleeping.*

21 Doplňte do vět napovězená příslovce.

1. He's **usually** busy. I'm **never** busy.
2. He's **always** hungry. I'm **seldom** hungry.
3. She's **often** afraid. I'm **never** afraid.
4. Peter is **usually** in a hurry. I'm **seldom** in a hurry.
5. Jack is **usually** very funny. I'm **never** very funny.
6. Margaret is **usually** sad. I'm **seldom** sad.
7. He's **still** in the cottage. I'm **seldom** in the cottage.
8. They are **always** present. I'm **seldom** present.
9. John is **often** far from home. I'm **seldom** far from home.
10. Tom is **sometimes** the best in the class. I am **seldom** the best in the class.

22 Rozhodněte, zda podtržená slova jsou na správném místě ve větě. Věty s nesprávným slovosledem opravte.

Vzor: Tom goes always to work by car. *WRONG*

Tom always goes to work by car.

I clean the house and also cook the dinner. CORRECT

1. I have a good memory for faces but I always forget names. **CORRECT**
2. Those tourists over there probably are American. **WRONG**
Those tourists over there are probably American.
3. Tom gets hardly ever angry. **CORRECT**
4. I do some shopping and I go also to the bank. **WRONG**
I do some shopping and I also go to the bank.
5. Tom always hurries because he gets up very late. **CORRECT**
6. The baby is very good. She seldom cries during the night. **CORRECT**
7. I usually am very tired when I get home from work. **WRONG**
I am usually very tired when I get home from work.
8. I usually have a bath when I get home from work. **CORRECT**
9. Jim doesn't like very much football. **WRONG**
Jim doesn't like football very much.
10. Ann drives every day her car to work. **WRONG**
Ann drives her car to work every day.
11. Mary speaks very well English. **WRONG**
Mary speaks English very well.
12. Jim smokes about 20 cigarettes every day. **CORRECT**
13. How many people do you know who go on Sundays to the mountains? **WRONG**
How many people do you know who go to the mountains on Sundays?

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS ZPŮSOBOVÝCH SLOVES "CAN", "MAY", "MUST"

23 Přeložte.

1. Nemůže zítra přijít.
He cannot / can't come tomorrow.
2. Můžete přijít ve čtyři?
Can you come at four (o'clock)?
3. Musím přijít?
Must I come?
4. Nemusíte přijít.
You need not / needn't come.
5. Nemusíte tam chodit.
You need not / needn't go there.
6. Nesmíš zapomenout zatelefonovat Petrovi.
You must not / mustn't forget to (tele)phone Peter.
7. Nesmíte přijít pozdě.

You mustn't be late.

8. Mohu přijít zítra.

I can come tomorrow.

9. Neumím to říct anglicky.

I cannot / can't say it in English.

10. Umíte dobře anglicky?

Can you speak English well?

11. Smím (mohu) si vzít tu mapu?

May I have this map?

12. Můžeme se na to podívat?

May we have a look at it?

24 Přiřadte správné odpovědi k následujícím otázkám.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Must I speak English to him? | A. Yes, it is. |
| 2. May I have a look at these photographs? | B. Yes, she is. |
| 3. Can Peter come with us? | C. Sorry, I haven't. |
| 4. Have you got a diary? | D. No, they aren't. |
| 5. May I come in? | E. I think he has. |
| 6. Can the students use this map? | F. Of course you can. |
| 7. Has George got a good map of England? | G. Yes. Come in, please. |
| 8. Is Jane at the cinema? | H. They can't. |
| 9. Is Czech beer good? | I. Of course, he can. |
| 10. Are your brothers in England now? | J. No, you needn't. John can speak Czech. |

1. - J
2. - F
3. - I
4. - C
5. - G
6. - H
7. - E
8. - B
9. - A
10. - D

25 Doplňte "can" a "can't":

1. Michael **can** write a letter but he **can't** write it in English.
2. I **can** speak German but I **can't** speak French at all.
3. Susan **can** make tea but she **can't** make very good tea.
4. He **can't** finish it now but he **can** finish it in the afternoon.
5. They **can** help you but they **can't** do it now.

6. He **can** explain it but he **can't** do it at once.
7. Father **can** come back soon but he **can't** come now.
8. Children **can** watch TV but they **can't** watch it in the evening.
9. He **can** make breakfast but he **can't** make lunch, it is rather complicated for him.
10. The pupils **can** understand a lot of grammar but they **can't** understand this complicated question.

26 Vyjádřete nutnost pomocí slovesa "must".

Vzor: You aren't correcting my mistakes. – You must correct my mistakes.

1. He isn't explaining the grammar. - **He must explain the grammar.**
2. They aren't practising their English now. - **They must practice their English now.**
3. You aren't introducing your friend to the people here. - **You must introduce your friend to the people here.**
4. They aren't learning new words. – **They must learn new words.**
5. We aren't correcting our pupils. – **We must correct our pupils.**
6. They aren't waiting for Susan. – **They must wait for Susan.**
7. You aren't doing your English every day. - **You must do your English every day.**
8. She isn't asking for help. – **She must ask for help.**
9. You aren't good at English. – **You must be good at English.**
10. Your pronunciation isn't correct. **Your pronunciation must be correct.**

27 Dejte do záporu.

1. You must go a long way - **You needn't go a long way.**
2. He must finish his project tonight. - **He needn't finish his project tonight.**
3. She must write her business partner in the United States. - **She needn't write her business partner in the United States.**
4. We must begin to learn a foreign language now. - **We needn't begin to learn a foreign language now.**
5. We can go to the cinema tonight. - **We can't / cannot go to the cinema tonight.**
6. I must come back in the afternoon. - **I needn't come back in the afternoon.**
7. She must work overnight. - **She needn't work overtime.**
8. They can leave the office at three o'clock. - **They can't / cannot leave the office at three o'clock.**
9. She can say it in English. - **She can't / cannot say it in English.**
10. You must go to the bank in the morning. - **You needn't go to the bank in the morning.**

28 Doplňte do vět výrazy "must", "mustn't", "needn't"..

1. We haven't got much time. We **must** hurry.
2. Tom gave me a letter to post. I **mustn't** forget to post it.
3. "Do you want me to wait for you?" – "No, it's OK. You **needn't** wait".

4. You **needn't** come if you don't want to but I hope you will.
5. "What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?" – "Well, not very big, but it **must** have a nice garden, that's essential.
6. We have enough food at home so we **needn't** go shopping today.
7. This book is very valuable, you **must** look after it very carefully.
8. This book is very valuable, you **mustn't** lose it.
9. We've got plenty of time. We **needn't** hurry.
10. "What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?" – "No, it **needn't** be big, that's not important.

INFINITIV A ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB

KLADNÝ ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB PRO 2. OSOBU JEDNOTNÉHO I MNOŽNÉHO ČÍSLA SE ROVNÁ INFINITIVU BEZ "TO",

ZÁPORNÝ ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB PRO 2. OSOBY = DON'T (nebo DO NOT) + INFINITIV BEZ "TO", např.:

TO ASK - ASK - DON'T (DO NOT) ASK

POZNÁMKA: Za anglickým rozkazem nepíšeme obvykle vykřičník.

29 Do následujících příkazů doplňte tvar těchto sloves: "to thank", "to come", "to bring", "to sit", "to be", "to play", "to give", "to have", "to have a look at", "to put".

1. **Bring** the glasses, please.
2. **Put** the glasses on the table, please.
3. **Be** careful, John.
4. **Sit** down, please.
5. **Have** a sandwich, Jane.
6. **Have a look at** the lovely photographs.
7. **Thank** John for the photographs.
8. **Give** John your address.
9. **Play** some music for us, please.
10. **Come** tomorrow.

30 Následující věty dejte záporu (formulujte jako zákaz).

1. Talk so loudly. - **Don't / Do not talk so loudly.**
2. Put your feet on the desk. - **Don't / Do not put your feet on the desk.**
3. Copy from the next person. - **Don't / Do not copy from the next person.**
4. Fold the paper. - **Don't / Do not fold the paper.**
5. Leave the room. - **Don't / Do not leave the room.**
6. Laugh loudly. - **Don't / Do not laugh loudly.**
7. Point at the teacher. - **Don't / Do not point at the teacher.**
8. Smoke in the class. - **Don't / Do not smoke in the class.**
9. Listen to what Y says. - **Don't / Do not listen to what Y says.**

10. Eat in class. - **Don't / Do not eat in class.**

31 Utvořte příkazy.

- (to come) home at five. - **Come home at five.**
- (to be) back at six. - **Be back at six.**
- (not to ask) Michael, (to ask) Susan. - **Don't / Do not ask Michael, ask Susan.**
- (to say) hello to Jack. - **Say hello to Jack.**
- (to look) at this new flat. - **Look at this new flat.**
- (not to be) proud. - **Don't / Do not be proud.**
- (not to look) at picture 1, (to look) at picture 2. - **Don't / Do not look at picture 1, look at picture 2.**
- (not to ask) about the job, (to ask) about the hobby. - **Don't / Do not ask about the job, ask about the hobby.**
- (not to say) it in Czech, (to say) it in English. - **Don't / Do not say it in Czech, say it in English.**
- (not to say) hello to Mr. Brown, (to say) good morning. - **Don't / Do not say hello to Mr. Brown, say good morning.**

32 Vyberte z tabulky vhodná slova a doplňte je do vět.

look	listen	write
close	work	turn
stand	read	go

- Close** the door.
- Listen** to the teacher.
- Work** in pairs.
- Don't **write**
- Turn** off your mobile!
- Stand** up!
- Look** at the board!
- Read** the text.
- Go** to page 84.

33 Vyberte vhodný slovesný tvar.

- Children, **come** here.
 - a) you come
 - b) comes
 - c) come
 - d) to come
- Children, **do** your homework.
 - a) make
 - b) you do
 - c) do
 - d) do you
- It is already nine o'clock, come on **get up**.
 - a) get up
 - b) get up you
 - c) you get up
 - d) don't get up
- Mary, **sit** down!
 - a) you sit down
 - b) sit
 - c) sit you
 - d) you sit
- Tony, **stop** smoking.
 - a) you stop
 - b) stop
 - c) stop you
 - d) stops
- The children are in bed, **don't make** noise.
 - a) don't do
 - b) doesn't make
 - c) don't make
 - d) doesn't do
- Mr Brown, **come** with me, please.
- Stop** making that noise.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| a) come | c) come you | a) You stop | c) Stops you |
| b) you come | d) comes | b) Stop you | d) Stop |

9. Susan, **don't buy** so many things!

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) don't buy | c) buy |
| b) buy not | d) buy no |

10. **Come** here, children!

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) Do you come | c) Come |
| b) Come you | d) You come |

11. It's too early, **don't go** yet.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) don't goes | c) don't go |
| b) go not | d) you don't go |

12. Carol, **don't drink** all the milk!

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) drink no | c) drink not |
| b) don't drink | d) not drink |

13. Bob, **open** this tin of beans.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) you open | c) not open |
| b) open | d) open you |

14. **Stop** doing that, will you?

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| a) Stops | c) You stop |
| b) Stop | d) Stop you |

15. Darling, **don't do** that!

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) don't do | c) play |
| b) you don't do | d) don't you do |

16. Boys, **don't play** football in the park!

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) you don't | c) don't you |
| b) don't play | d) play no |

34 Barbara nechce, aby to Adam dělal. Napište, jak Barbara reaguje.

Vzor: I want to go for a walk now. - Don't go for a walk now.

1. A: I want to talk about it now.
B: **Don't talk about it now.**
2. A: I want to take my brother to the cinema.
B: **Don't take your brother to the cinema**
3. A: I want to stop at John's office tomorrow.
B: **Don't stop at John's office tomorrow.**
4. A: I want to watch television in the afternoon.
B: **Don't watch television in the afternoon.**
5. A: I want to stay at home at the weekend.
B: **Don't stay at home at the weekend.**
6. A: I want to read the magazine now.
B: **Don't read the magazine now.**

OSOBNÍ ZÁJMENA V PŘEDMĚTU

ANGLICKÉ OSOBNÍ ZÁJMENO MÁ POUZE JEDEN PŘEDMĚTNÝ TVAR, KTERÝ SE POUŽÍVÁ JAK PO PŘEDLOŽCE, TAK I V PŘÍPADĚ, ŽE VĚTNÝ PŘEDMĚT U SEBE ŽÁDNOU PŘEDLOŽKU NEMÁ, např.:

TELL **HIM** (= předmět bez předložky) ABOUT **US** (předmět s předložkou)

35 Doplňte správný tvar zájmena.

1. Practice English with **him**.
2. You needn't worry about **her**.
3. Don't ask questions about **it**.
4. It's very difficult for **them**.
5. You must ask for **it**.
6. Say **it** to **us**, not to **them**.
7. I can make lunch for **you**.
8. Come back with **me**.
9. We can thank **her** for **it**, not **them**.
10. Introduce **me** to **them**.

36 V odpovědích nahraďte tučně vytištěná slova odpovídajícími tvary osobních zájmen.

1. **He** must help **her** tomorrow.
2. **He** must thank **her** for the cassettes.
3. **She** must bring **them**.
4. **He** must bring **them** into the car.
5. **She** must speak to **him**.
6. **He** must help **her** in the garden.
7. **They** must use **them**.
8. **He** must have a look at **them**.
9. **She** must help **us**.
10. Ask **her** about **it**.
11. I've got **it** for **him**.
12. **She** is thinking about **it**.
13. Explain **it** to **him**.
14. **She** can learn a lot from **them**.
15. This is for **Michael**, not for **Susan**. This is for **him**, not for **her**.

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS PRŮBĚHOVÝ

PRO VŠECHNY PRŮBĚHOVÉ ČASY PLATÍ TENTO ZÁKLADNÍ VZOREC:

TO BE (= *pomocné sloveso, které nemá svůj lexikální význam, pouze pomáhá vytvořit celý slovesný tvar, tj. mění se podle osoby, čísla a času. Přítomný čas průběhový má pomocné sloveso "BE" vždy v čase přítomném*)

+

PŘÍČESTÍ PŘÍTOMNÉ VÝZNAMOVÉHO SLOVESA (= *tvar - ING*)
(je to *konstantní* tvar, který je pro kteroukoli osobu, číslo a průběhový čas neměnný. Celému tvaru průběhového času dodává *lexikální* význam)

37 Vytvořte příděstí přítomné od následujících sloves.

Vzor: to shut - shutting

1. to open - **opening**
2. to look - **looking**
3. to get - **getting**
4. to say - **saying**
5. to hurry - **hurrying**
6. to live - **living**
7. to come - **coming**
8. to write - **writing**
9. to sit - **sitting**
10. to eat - **eating**
11. to go - **going**
12. to wake up - **waking up**
13. to feel - **feeling**
14. to have lunch - **having lunch**
15. to laugh - **laughing**
16. to lie - **lying** (= výjimka!!)
17. to play - **playing**
18. to put - **putting**
19. to make - **making**
20. to ring - **ringing**
21. to run - **running**
22. to see - **seeing**
23. to take - **taking**
24. to think - **thinking**
25. to cry - **crying**
26. to die - **dying** (= výjimka!!)

38 Vytvořte otázky a záporné odpovědi k následujícím větám.

1. The telephone is ringing.
 - a. **Is the telephone ringing?**
 - b. **The telephone is not ringing.**
2. It is beginning to rain.
 - a. **Is it beginning to rain?**
 - b. **It is not / isn't beginning to rain.**
3. The sky is getting very dark.
 - a. **Is the sky getting very dark?**
 - b. **The sky is not / isn't getting very dark.**
4. He is working on the fourth floor at present.
 - a. **Is he working on the fourth floor at present?**
 - b. **He is not / isn't working on the fourth floor at present.**

5. The maid is clearing the room now.
 - a. **Is the maid clearing the room now?**
 - b. **The maid is not / isn't clearing the room now.**
6. They are taking a walk in the park.
 - a. **Are they taking a walk in the park?**
 - b. **They are not / aren't taking a walk in the park.**
7. John is doing well in his studies at present.
 - a. **Is John doing well in his studies at present?**
 - b. **John is not / isn't doing well in his studies at present.**
8. They are laughing at what you said.
 - a. **Are they laughing at what you said?**
 - b. **They are not / aren't laughing at what you said.**
9. The leaves are beginning to fall from the trees.
 - a. **Are the leaves beginning to fall from the trees?**
 - b. **The leaves are not / aren't beginning to fall from the trees.**
10. All the birds are flying south.
 - a. **Are all the birds flying south?**
 - b. **All the birds are not / aren't flying south.**
11. Mr Evans is waiting for us in the cafeteria.
 - a. **Is Mr Evans waiting for us in the cafeteria?**
 - b. **Mr Evans is not / isn't waiting for us in the cafeteria.**
12. Mr Black is writing a series of articles on the economic situation.
 - a. **Is Mr Black writing a series of articles on the economic situation?**
 - b. **Mr Black is not/ isn't writing a series of articles on the economic situation.**
13. They are planning to leave for Mexico soon.
 - a. **Are they planning to leave for Mexico soon?**
 - b. **They are not / aren't planning to leave for Mexico soon.**

39 **Řekněte, co právě teď děláte.**

Vzor: *Learn English. - I am learning English.*

1. Put on your coat! **I am putting on my coat.**
2. Write down these sentences in pencil! - **I am / we are writing down these sentences in pencil.**
3. Don't talk loudly! - **I am / we are not talking loudly.**
4. Don't leave the room! - **I am / we are not leaving the room.**
5. Switch on the light! - **I am / we are switching on the light.**
6. Put down your pen! - **I am putting down my pen.**
7. Listen to your teacher! - **I am / we are listening to my teacher.**
8. Wash your hands! - **I am / we are washing my hands.**

9. Don't point at him! - **I am / we are not pointing at him.**
10. Listen to the news on the radio! - **I am / we are listening to the news on the radio.**
11. Help your friends! - **I am / we are helping my/our friends.**
12. Don't smoke in the office! - **I am / we are not smoking in the office.**
13. Don't listen to what they say! - **I am not / we are listening to what they are saying.**

40 Doplňte správný tvar slovesa uvedeného v závorce.

1. Listen! The telephone **is ringing**.
2. She **is wearing** a yellow sweater today.
3. Look! John **is crossing** the street.
4. Look at the man who **is running** after the bus.
5. Don't make so much noise. I **am studying**.
6. Look at the man who **is running** after the bus.
7. John **is doing** his homework now.
8. At present Mr. and Mrs. Smith **are traveling** in South America.
9. They usually spend their winters in Miami, but they **are spending** this winter in Mexico.
10. Listen! Someone **is knocking** at the door.
11. His secretary says that Mr. Smith **is having** lunch at present.
12. At present John **is making** good progress in English.
13. They **are waiting** for us on the corner.
14. The bus **is stopping** for us now.
15. Look! It **is beginning** to rain.
16. Listen! That is Mary who **is playing** the piano.
17. For the time being Mr. Smith **is acting** as manager of this department.
18. Be careful! They **are watching** you.

41 Slovesa v závorce dejte do správného tvaru přítomného času průběhového.

1. Listen to those people. What language **are they speaking**?
2. Please be quiet. I'm/ I **am trying** to concentrate.
3. Why **are you looking** at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
4. You **are making** / You're **making** a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I'm/ I **am looking** for a phone box. Is there one near here?
6. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They're/ They **are shouting** at each other again.
7. Why **are you wearing** your coat today? It's very warm.
8. I'm/ I **am not working** this week. I'm on holiday.
9. I want to lose weight. I'm/I **am not eating** anything today.
10. The number of people without jobs **is rising** at the moment.
11. He is still ill but he's/he **is getting** better slowly.
12. These days food **is becoming** more and more expensive.
13. The world **is changing**. Things never stay the same.
14. The cost of living **is increasing**. Every year things are dearer.
15. George has gone to work in Spain. When he arrived, his Spanish wasn't very good but now it's/it **is improving**.

ČÍSLOVKY ZÁKLADNÍ

1 – ONE	11 – ELEVEN	
2 – TWO	12 – TWELVE	
3 – <u>THREE</u>	13 – <u>THIRTEEN</u>	30 – <u>THIRTY</u>
4 – <u>FOUR</u>	14 – <u>FOURTEEN</u>	40 – <u>FORTY</u>
5 – <u>FIVE</u>	15 – <u>FIFTEEN</u>	50 – <u>FIFTY</u>
6 – SIX	16 – SIXTEEN	60 – SIXTY
7 – SEVEN	17 – SEVENTEEN	70 – SEVENTY
8 – EIGHT	18 – <u>EIGHTEEN</u>	80 – <u>EIGHTY</u>
9 – NINE	19 – NINETEEN	90 – NINETY
10 – TEN	20 – TWENTY	100 – A HUNDRED or ONE HUNDRED

1,000 – A / ONE THOUSAND

1,000,000 – A / ONE MILLION

1,000,000,000 – A / ONE BILLION (a / one thousand milion or a / one miliard)

1,000,000,000,000 – A / ONE TRILLION (a / one milion milion)

U SLOŽENÝCH ČÍSLOVEK SE MEZI ŘÁDEM DESÍTEK A JEDNOTEK PÍŠE POMLČKA:

25 = TWENTY-FIVE

*MEZI ŘÁDEM STOVEK A DESÍTEK JE SPOJKA **AND** (v americké angličtině se však spojka vynechává):*

125 = ONE HUNDRED **AND** TWENTY-FIVE = britská angličtina

125 = ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE = americká angličtina

*ČÍSLOVKY **URČITÉ** NETVOŘÍ MNOŽNÉ ČÍSLO (VYJADŘUJÍ PŘESNÝ POČET), tj. nepřijímají koncovku –s v množném čísle A POČÍTANÝ PŘEDMĚT SE PŘIPOJUJE PŘÍMO ZA ČÍSLOVKU:*

200 STUDENTŮ = **TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS**

6,000,000,000 TUN = **SIX BILLION TONNES**

*ČÍSLOVKY **NEURČITÉ** (NEVYJADŘUJÍ PŘESNÝ POČET, POUZE ŘÁD) SE CHOVÁJÍ JAKO PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA, tj. přijímají koncovku –s v množném čísle A POČÍTANÝ PŘEDMĚT SE PŘIPOJUJE PŘE PŘEDLOŽKU*

„of“

HUNDREDS OF MEN DIED.

THEY USED BILLIONS OF TONNES OF CONCRETE.

VYPISUJEME-LI NĚJAKOU ČÍSLOVKU ČÍSLICÍ, ODDĚLUJEME ŘÁDY TISÍCŮ ČÁRKOU, DESETINNÁ JE TEČKA.

DESETINNÉ ČÍSLO ČTEME JAKO JEDNOTLIVÉ ČÍSLICE:

2,250,000 m = **TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND METRES**

1.25 = **ONE POINT TWO FIVE**

LETOPOČTY PŘED ROKEM 2000 ČTEME JAKO DVĚ VEDLE SEBE STOJÍCÍ DVOUCIFERNÁ ČÍSLA:

1848 = **EIGHTEEN FORTY EIGHT**

1970 = **NINETEEN SEVENTY**

LETOPOČTY OD ROKU 2000 ČTEME JAKO JEDNU ČÍSLOVKU:

2001 = **TWO THOUSAND AND ONE**

U FINANČNÍCH ČÁSTEK VYPISUJEME MĚNU PŘED VLASTNÍ ČÁSTKOU, ČTEME JI VŠAK AŽ ZA NÍ:

\$500,000 – **FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**

\$1.25 – **ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**

TELEFONNÍ ČÍSLA A ČÍSLA ÚČTŮ ČTEME JAKO JEDNOTLIVÉ ČÍSLICE, NULU ČTEME JAKO O [ou], DVĚ STEJNÉ ČÍSLICE VEDLE SEBE ČTEME „DOUBLE“:
004206154499 = **DOUBLE O [ou] FOUR TWO O [ou] SIX ONE FIVE DOUBLE FOUR DOUBLE NINE**

42 Následující výrazy vypište číslicí.

1. one hundred and twenty-five = **125**
2. two hundred and thirty-seven = **237**
3. three hundred and eighty-three = **383**
4. two million = **2,000,000**
5. five million = **5,000,000**
6. seven million = **7,000,000**
7. three billion = **3,000,000,000**
8. eight trillion = **8,000,000,000,000**
9. thirty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty = **35,250**
10. seventy-one thousand, five hundred and sixty = **71,560**
11. ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety = **99,990**
12. five hundred and eighty-four million, seven hundred and twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and forty-two point two three six = **584,723,842.236**
13. six hundred and thirty-five million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and twelve point nine eight seven = **635,824,912.987**
14. two thousand and twelve = **2,012**
15. nine thousand and thirteen = **9,013**
16. twelve thousand and nineteen = **12, 019**
17. two hundred and fifty dollars = **\$250**
18. five hundred dollars = **\$500**
19. seven hundred and eight dollars = **\$708**
20. six euros and nine cents = **€ 6.09**
21. seven euros and three cents = **€ 7.03**
22. two euro and one cent = **€ 2.01**

43 Doplňte věty výrazy ve správném tvaru.

1. Three and a half **thousand** people worked on the dam each year.
2. **Thousands of** people worked on the dam each year.
3. At its base, the dam is two **thousand** meters wide.
4. They spent **millions of** dollars constructing the dam.
5. **Thousands of** people worked on the dam.
6. The average monthly payroll was five **hundred** dollars.
7. The dam can generate over ten **billion** kilowatt-hours a year.
8. Lake Mead holds more than thirty-five **million** cubic meters of water.
9. **Hundreds of** people died building the dam.
10. Every year **thousands of** tourists visit the dam.

44 Číselné výrazy vypište slovy.

1. The dam is an important source of electricity generating about 4,000,000,000, (**four billion**) kilowatt-hours a year.
2. The Lake Mead is a man-made lake and holds 35,396,000 (**thirty-five million, three hundred and ninety-six thousand**) cubic meters of water.
3. The water pressure is 21 ½ (**twenty-one and a half / twenty-one point five**) bar.
4. They used 2,500,000 (**two and a half million / two million, five hundred thousand**) cubic meters concrete.
5. There were 3,500 (**three thousand, five hundred / three and a half thousand**) people working on the project.
6. The maximum number of people working on the project was 5,218 (**five thousand, two hundred and eighteen**).
7. It was in the year 1938 (**nineteen thirty-eight**).
8. 96 (**ninety-six**) people died from heat and cold.
9. We are in the desert here and the temperature can go up to 44 (**forty-four**) °C.
10. The average monthly payroll was 500,000 (**a half a million / five hundred thousand**) dollars.
11. The crane operators earned \$1.25 (**one dollar and twenty-five cents / one dollar twenty-five cents**).

ČÍSLOVKY ŘADOVÉ

1st – **FIRST**
 2nd – **SECOND**
 3th – **THIRD**
 4th – **FOURTH**
 5th – **FIFTH**
 6th – **SIXTH**
 7th – **SEVENTH**
 8th – **EIGHTH**
 9th – **NINTH**

11th – **ELEVENTH**
 12th – **TWELFTH**
 13th – **THIRTEENTH**
 14th – **FOURTEENTH**
 15th – **FIFTEENTH**
 16th – **SIXTEENTH**
 17th – **SEVENTEENTH**
 18th – **EIGHTEENTH**
 19th – **NINETEENTH**

30th – **THIRTIETH**
 40th – **FORTIETH**
 50th – **FIFTIETH**
 60th – **SIXTIETH**
 70th – **SEVENTIETH**
 80th – **EIGHTIETH**
 90th – **NINETIETH**

10th – TENTH

20th – TWENTIETH

100th – A HUNDREDTH
or ONE HUNDREDTH

ZA ŘADOVOU ČÍSLOVKOU SE V ANGLIČTINĚ - NA ROZDÍL OD ČEŠTINY - NIKDY
NEDEĚLÁ TEČKA.

ŘADOVÉ ČÍSLOVKY SE POUŽÍVAJÍ SE ČLENEM URČITÝM.

U SLOŽENÝCH ČÍSLOVEK JE TVAR ŘADOVÉ ČÍSLOVKY – NA ROZDÍL OD ČEŠTINY -
VŽDY AŽ U POSLEDNÍ ČÁSTI:

5TH = **THE FIFTH**

25TH = **THE TWENTY-FIFTH**

(**DVACÁTÝ PÁTÝ**)

125TH = **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH**

(**STÝ DVACÁTÝ PÁTÝ**)

120TH = **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH**

(**STÝ DVACÁTÝ**)

POMOCÍ ŘADOVÝCH ČÍSLOVEK SE TVOŘÍ V ANGLIČTINĚ ZLOMKY:

ČITATEL
JMENOVATEL

ČÍSLOVKA ZÁKLADNÍ
ČÍSLOVKA ŘADOVÁ

ONE
THIRD

JE-LI ŘADOVÁ ČÍSLOVKA POUŽITA JAKO JMENOVATEL A ČITATEL JE VĚTŠÍ NEŽ 1,
PŘIJÍMÁ V MNOŽNÉM ČÍSLE KONCOVKU –S:

ONE
FIFTH

TWO
FIFTHS

ZAPAMATUJTE SI NEPRAVIDELNÉ TVARY ZLOMKŮ:

$\frac{1}{2}$ = ONE HALF

$\frac{1}{4}$ = ONE QUARTER

45 Následující zlomky vyjádřete slovy:

1. $\frac{3}{4}$ = three quarters
2. $\frac{2}{3}$ = two thirds
3. $\frac{1}{10}$ = one tenth
4. $\frac{9}{10}$ = nine tenths
5. $\frac{1}{5}$ = one fifth
6. $\frac{2}{5}$ = two fifths
7. $\frac{1}{6}$ = one sixth
8. $\frac{5}{6}$ = five sixths
9. $\frac{1}{7}$ = one seventh
10. $\frac{2}{7}$ = two sevenths
11. $\frac{1}{8}$ = one eighth
12. $\frac{7}{8}$ = seven eighths
13. $\frac{1}{9}$ = one ninth
14. $\frac{2}{9}$ = two ninths

SLOŽENÉ ZLOMKY SE VYJADŘUJÍ POMOCÍ ČÍSLOVEK ZÁKLADNÍCH A PŘEDLOŽKY „over“ :

$\frac{17}{18}$ čteme jako: **SEVENTEEN OVER EIGHTEEN**

PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA VE VĚTĚ

ANGLICKÁ PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA NEMAJÍ PÁDOVÉ KONCOVKY. VYSKYTUJÍ SE VŽDY V ZÁKLADNÍM TVARU. JEJICH FUNKCE JE DÁNA POSTAVENÍM VE VĚTĚ.

1) PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO VE FUNKCI PODMĚTU:

a) V OZNAMOVACÍ VĚTĚ STOJÍ VŽDY **PŘED SLOVESEM**:

Tom works very hard.

Tom does not work very hard.

b) V OTÁZCE STOJÍ PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO AŽ **ZA URČITÝM SLOVESNÝM TVAREM**

Does **Tom** work hard?

Why is **Tom** working so hard?

2) PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO VE FUNKCI PŘEDMĚTU:

STOJÍ VŽDY AŽ **ZA SLOVESEM**. MŮŽE BÝT UVOZENO PŘEDLOŽKOU:

I listen to **the news** every day.

Tell me **about John**.

I usually travel **by train**.

I see **Ann** every day at school

JSOU-LI VE VĚTĚ 2 PŘEDMĚTY, PAK PŘEDMĚT VE 3. PÁDĚ PŘEDCHÁZÍ PŘED PŘEDMĚTEM VE 4. PÁDU:

Give **John my address**

3.p. 4.p.

CHCEME-LI PŘEDMĚT VE 3. PÁDU ZDŮRAZNIT, PŘEHODÍME POŘADÍ PŘEDMĚTŮ A PŘED PŘEDMĚT VE 3. PÁDU VLOŽÍME PŘEDLOŽKU „TO“:

Give **my address to John** and not to **Peter**.

SROVNEJ:

Tom isn't here.

Why is **Tom** watching you?

I meet **Tom** nearly every day.

Give **Tom** the book.

Give the book to **Tom**.

You can go there with **Tom**.

Mother is proud of **Tom**.

3) POSTAVENÍ PŘEDLOŽKOVÝCH VAZEB SE SHODUJE S VĚTNÝM ČLENEM, KTERÝ ZASTUPUJÍ:

He was born at 10 o'clock on **Christmas Day** in the year 1980.

= nejpřesnější časový údaj

= nejširší časový údaj

46 V následujících textech doplňte předložky podle potřeby.

1.

A: Excuse me, what is the name **of** this street?

B: It's Hill Street. Where are you going?

A: I'm going **to** the Midland Bank.

B: What's the address **of** the bank?

A: 7 Liverpool Street.

B: Oh. It's a long way from here, but you can go **by** bus, the bus stop's **on** the corner **of** Hill Street and Park Street.

2.

A: Peter, can you help Jane **with** the sandwiches?

B: OK. But I must make a phone call first. I must speak **to** Mr. Parker **about** our trip **to** Prague.

A: Oh, look. Mike is coming. – Hi, Mike.

B: Hi. I'm bringing you the cassettes.

A: That's good. Can I give two of them **to** Jane?

B: Of course, you can. – Have a cup **of** coffee **with** us.

3.

a) A mouse is a hand-held device that lets you move a pointer (or cursor) and select items **on** the screen; it has one or more buttons to communicate **with** the PC.

b) Today you can also interact **with** your computer **by** voice **with** a voice-recognition system, you can dictate text directly **onto** your word processor. You can also control your PC **with** voice commands; this means you can launch programs, open, save or print files.

c) The processor is the brain **of** your computer. It is built **into** a single chip - a small piece **of** silicon **with** a complex electrical circuit, called an integrated circuit - that executes instructions and coordinates the activities **of** all the other units.

PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ PÁD

*U NĚKTERÝCH BIBLICKÝCH A KLASICKÝCH JMEN SE KONCOVKA -'s NEPŘIDÁVÁ,
PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ PÁD SE VYZNAČÍ POUZE APOSTROFEM:*

Hercules' labours

Socrates' wife

Archimedes' law

Pythagoras' theorem

*U PODSTATNÝCH JMEN SLOŽENÝCH A SOUSLOVÍ SE KLADE -'s
AŽ NA KONEC CELÉ SLOŽENINY NEBO SOUSLOVÍ:*

father-in-law's

King of England's

somebody else's

a year or two's time

47 Obměňujte výrazy podle vzoru.

Vzor: *The teacher and his pupils – The teacher's pupils*

1. Mrs. Smith and her husband – **Mrs. Smith's husband**
2. Mr. Black and his wife – **Mr. Black's wife**
3. Susan and her birthday – **Susan's birthday**
4. My friend and his friends – **My friend's friends**
5. The girls and their hobbies – **The girl's hobbies**
6. Jack and his faults – **Jack's faults**
7. The colleagues and their plans – **the colleagues' plans**
8. The young couple and their flat – **the young couple's flat**
9. The technicians and their designs – **the technicians' designs**
10. The teacher and his textbook – **the teacher's textbook**

48 Vytvořte přivlastňovací pád.

1. The father of James – **James's father**
2. The clothes of the boys – **the boys' clothes**
3. The coat of the boy – **the boy's coat**
4. The club of the women – **the women's club**
5. The orders of the Commander-in-chief (=vrchní velitel) – **the Commander-in-chief's order**
6. The Park of St. James – **St. James's Park**
7. The typist of Mr. Sims – **Mr. Sims' typist**
8. The War of Hundred Years – **Hundred Years' War**
9. The work of the whole day – **the whole day's work**
10. In the time of a week or two – **a week or two's time**
11. The crown of the King of England – **the King of England's crown**
12. The holiday of two weeks of my colleague – **the two weeks' holiday of my colleague**
13. A wrist-watch of a lady or gentleman – **a lady or gentleman's wrist watch**
14. The new director of the Museum of Modern Art – **the Museum of Modern Art's director.**

49 Obměňujte výrazy podle vzoru, podtržená slova převed'te do převed'te do přivlastňovacího pádu.

Vzor: *The meeting tomorrow is cancelled.- Tomorrow's meeting is cancelled.*

1. The storm last week caused a lot of damage.
Last week's storm caused a lot of damage.
2. The only cinema in the town is closed.
The town's only cinema is closed.
3. Exports from Britain to the United States are falling.
Britain's exports to the United States are falling.
4. Tourism is the main industry in the region.
The region's main industry is tourism.

50 Doplňte text použitím informace z věty předcházející.

Vzor: If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to London, I arrive at about 12 o'clock.

So it's about a three hours' drive to London from my house.

1. I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th.
So I've got a fourteen days' holiday.
2. I usually go to sleep at 10 o'clock in the evening and wake up at 6 in the morning.
So I usually have an eight hours' sleep.
3. If I leave my house at 8.50 and walk to work, I get to work at 9 o'clock.
So it's only a ten minutes' walk from my house to work.

VAZBA "THERE IS" / "THERE ARE"

- 1) *VYJADŘUJE EXISTENCI NEBO VÝSKYT NĚČEHO. V ČEŠTINĚ JI ODPOVÍDAJÍ VĚTY, KDE PODMĚT STOJÍ ZA TVAREM SLOVESA BÝT (EXISTOVAT):*

*There are problems. - Jsou problémy.
There is a new way. - Existuje nový způsob.
There are new jobs. - Jsou nová zaměstnání.*

- 2) *VYJADŘUJE, ŽE NĚCO NEBO NĚKDO NĚKDE EXISTUJE NEBO SE VYSKYTUJE. NÁSLEDUJE PO NÍ PODSTATNÉ JMÉNO SE ČLENEM NEURČITÝM, ČÍSLOVKOU NEBO „SOME“, „ANY“ NEBO NEURČITÉ ZÁJMENO. ODPOVÍDÁ ČESKÉ VĚTĚ SE SLOVESEM:*

*Určení místa + je/jsou + podmět
U okna je stůl.
There is a table at the window.*

ANGLICKÁ VĚTA ZAČÍNÁ SLOVEM „THERE“, KTERÉ NEPŘEKLÁDÁME, ZATÍMCO URČENÍ MÍSTA STOJÍ ZPRAVIDLA NA KONCI. PŘI PŘEKLADU DO ČEŠTINY JE TŘEBA ZAČÍT URČENÍM MÍSTA.

URČENÍ MÍSTA MŮŽE BÝT VYJÁDŘENO SLOVEM „THERE“, TAKŽE VE VĚTĚ JE PAK VÝRAZ „THERE“ DVAKRÁT:

There are many people there.

OTÁZKA A ZÁPOR SE TVOŘÍ JAKO U SLOVESA „BE“:

Is there a couch in the room?

There isn't a couch but there is a sofa in this room.

51 Doplňte podle potřeby správný tvar vazby "there is/are" nebo "it is"/"they are".

1. **There is** a mess on your desk.
2. **It is** full of newspapers and magazines.
3. **There are** some textbooks there.

4. **They are** all English textbooks.
5. **Is there** an English lesson today? Yes, **there is**.
6. **There is** a French book on the table.
7. Yes, **it is** about French castles.
8. **Are there** two French lessons tomorrow?
9. **There is** only one lesson tomorrow.

52 Doplňte "there is"/"there are", potom vytvořte kladnou otázku a krátkou zápornou odpověď.

1. **There is** a new moon tonight.
2. **There is** someone at the door.
3. **There are** many students absent today.
4. **There is** a mail box on the corner.
5. **There are** many English classes in our school.
6. **There is** nobody in the room now.
7. **There is** a letter on the table for you.
8. **There are** many beautiful parks in this city.
9. **There are** no stores in this section of the town.
10. **There is** a train coming now.
11. **There is** a lot of work to do this afternoon.
12. **There are** a lot of visitors this morning.

53 Doplňte "it's" nebo "there is"/"there are".

1. **It's** fine today.
2. **It's** a good thing to be accurate.
3. **It's** a long time since we had a holiday.
4. **It's** a fact that he is a rich man.
5. **It's** a pity that you can't come with me.
6. **It's** too early to leave now.
7. **There is** a drink for everyone who is thirsty.
8. **There is** a new motor-car in the next street.
9. **There is** a dog running across the road.
10. **There is** a train which leaves at nine o'clock.
11. **It's** time to leave now.
12. **There are** a few sandwiches left over from yesterday.
13. **There are** two guests coming for the week-end.
14. **It's** hard to decide what is the right thing to do.
15. **There are** hard times ahead of us.
16. **It's** not clear who is responsible.
17. **It's** most unpleasant to have to work twelve hours a day.
18. **It's** time you grow out of such childish behaviour.
19. **It's** too soon yet to say definitely.
20. **It's** high time to go home.

POUŽITÁ LITERATURA

- Duckworth, M. (1995): *Oxford Business English*, Oxford University Press
- Eastwood, J. (1999): *Oxford Practice Grammar*, Oxford, New York
- Harrison, M. (2009): *Oxford Living Grammar Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
- Kollmannová, L. (1994): *Angličtina pro samouky*, Praha
- Murphy, R. (1990): *Essential Grammar in Use*, Cambridge
- Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Elementary*, Oxford
- Oxenden, C., Lantham-Koenig, Ch., Seligson, P. (2004): *New English File Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
New York I
- Redman, S. (1997): *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge
- Soars, L. and J. (2006): *New Headway Elementary*, Oxford, New York
- Soars, L. and J. (2000): *New Headway Pre-Intermediate*, Oxford
New York
- Walker, E., Eastwood, S. (2000): *Grammar Practice for Elementary Students*,
Essex
- Zábojová E., Peprník, J., Nangonová S. : (1981): *Angličtina pro jazykové školy*, Praha

OBSAH

ANGLICKÁ ABECEDA	1
SLOVESO "TO BE"	2
POUŽÍVÁNÍ ČLENŮ, ZÁJMENO "THIS", "THAT"	4
SLOVESO "TO HAVE"	7
PŘIVLASTŇOVACÍ ZÁJMENA	8
ANGLICKÝ SLOVOSLED	9
Přítomný čas způsobových sloves "can", "may", "must"	12
infinitiv a rozkazovací způsob	15
OSOBNÍ ZÁJMENA V PŘEDMĚTU	17
PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS PRŮBĚHOVÝ	18
ČÍSLOVKY ZÁKLADNÍ	22
ČÍSLOVKY ŘADOVÉ	24
Podstatná jména ve větě	26
Přivlastňovací pád	27
Vazba "There IS" / "THERE are"	29
POUŽITÁ LITERATURA	31
Obsah	31