



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava



ANGLIČTINA

pro kombinované studium

cvičení pro 2. semestr

Miroslava Weberová a kol.

Ostrava 2011

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Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Začátečníci - II. semestr

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Abstrakt

Tyto cvičební texty jsou doplňkovým materiálem k učebnici „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“ v rozsahu části předepsané pro studenty-začátečníky 2. semestru kombinovaného studia (5. – 8.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.

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS ZPŮSOBOVÝCH SLOVES “CAN”, “MAY”, “MUST”

1. 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?

2. 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. |

3. 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.

4. 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 _____.

3. You aren't introducing your friend to the people here

_____.

4. They aren't learning new words _____.

5. 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 _____.

5. 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.

_____.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. **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) hallo to Mr. Brown, (to say) good morning.

10. 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.

11. 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!
 a) don't do c) play
 b) you don't do d) don't you do

16. Boys, _____ football in the park!
 a) you don't c) don't you
 b) don't play d) play no

12. 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)*

13. Doplňte správný tvar zájmena.

- Practice English with (he) _____.
- You needn't worry about (she) _____.
- Don't ask questions about (it) _____.
- It's very difficult for (they) _____.
- You must ask for (it) _____.
- Say (it) _____ to (we) _____, not to (they) _____.
- 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) _____.

14. V odpovědích nahradte tučně vtištěná 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)

15. Vytvořte přičestí 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!!)

16. 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. _____.

17. 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! - _____.

18. 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.

19. 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 CHOVAJÍ 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 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**

20. 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 =

21. Doplňte 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.

22. 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 ½ () 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>
JMENOVATEL	ČÍSLOVKA ŘADOVÁ	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

23. 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“ :

$\frac{17}{18}$ 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:

<i>Tom isn't here.</i>	<i>Why is Tom watching you?</i>
<i>I meet Tom nearly every day.</i>	<i>Give Tom the book.</i>
<i>Give the book to Tom.</i>	<i>You can go there with Tom.</i>
<i>Mother is proud of Tom.</i>	

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

24. 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

25. 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 – _____

26. 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 - _____

27. Obměňujte 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.
_____.

28. 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.*

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS PROSTÝ

32. Doplňte věty pomocí správných tvarů sloves v závorkách.

1. Jane and I _____ (go) to the cinema every Wednesday.

2. Mario _____ (go) to English classes on Tuesday and Thursday.
3. I _____ (read) in the evenings.
4. My mother _____ (watch) cooking programmes on TV.
5. British people _____ (drink) a lot of tea.
6. In England cars _____ (stop) at zebra crossings.
7. Amanda _____ (like) dogs.
8. Gary _____ (study) German.
9. My parents _____ (live) in a flat.
10. It's a good film but it _____ (finish) at 12.00.

33. Vyberte vhodná slovesa a doplňte text.

bring not like not see ~~work~~ — do stay
 not have not get up get on live not get have

My mother **works** in a bank, and she _____ home until about 7.00 in the evening – she is very hard-working, and she often _____ her laptop home and _____ some more work after dinner. My father is unemployed, so he _____ at the same time as my mum - he _____ in bed till 9.00. My brother's two years older than me. He's really into computers, he _____ a job with a computer company. We _____ the same interests at all – he _____ sport, but I love it. My grandfather and I _____ really well, although we _____ each other very often – he _____ in Scotland.

34. Přepište každou větu podle instrukcí do kladné (positive), záporné (negative) nebo tázací (question) věty.

1. I visit my parents very often. (negative)
 _____.
2. Does he go to school every day? (positive)
 _____.
3. She comes from Germany. (question)
 _____?
4. She goes to work by car. (question)
 _____?
5. We watch TV every night. (negative)
 _____.
6. He washes his car every week. (question)
 _____?
7. They live in Australia. (question)
 _____?
8. Does he live in this street? (positive)
 _____.
9. She doesn't finish her work at seven o'clock. (positive)
 _____.

35. Doplňte článek pomocí správných tvarů sloves v závorce. Pro záporny použijte zkrácené tvary.

Business as usual

I usually _____ (arrive) at the office very early. My assistant Cheryl _____ (bring) me the mail and _____ (tell) me what is in my diary for the day. She _____ (do) a lot of very important work for me – she _____ (organize) my day and _____ (deal) with a lot of people for me. Then I _____ (have) a meeting with my team of managers – we _____ (discuss) plans and problems. Sometimes they _____ (not agree) with me but the meetings usually don't last for very long. I _____ (not eat) much at lunchtime the others _____ (go) to the canteen but I _____ (stay) in my office and someone _____ (get) me a sandwich. My day usually _____ (finish) at about 6 p.m. I _____ (not go) to the office every day. I _____ (work) at home some days and I sometimes _____ (travel) to meetings or conferences.

36. Doplňte pomocná slovesa "do", "does".

1. When _____ your mother do the housework?
She does it the morning.
2. Peter, _____ you like watching TV in the mornings?
No, I don't like watching TV in the mornings.
3. What _____ you do in the evenings?
In the evenings I don't do anything.
4. My brother _____ work in the mornings.
He only works in the afternoons.
5. When _____ you do the washing?
I do the washing in the afternoon.
6. _____ your father go to work on Saturdays?
No, he doesn't work on Saturdays.
7. What language _____ you speak in the English class?
We always speak in English.
8. _____ you like reading adventure books?
No, I don't like reading. At all.
9. _____ she buy bread every day?
No, she doesn't buy bread every day.
10. _____ the children watch a lot of TV at the weekend?
No, they don't.

11. At what time _____ you prepare the tea?
I don't prepare tea until five.

12. _____ you always speak in English in the English classes?
Yes, we do.

13. _____ your father take you to the station when it is raining?
No, he doesn't.

14. What _____ you do for a living? (What's your job?)
I am a student.

15. At what time _____ these little girls go to bed in the evenings?
They don't go until nine.

16. At what time _____ get up on Sundays?
I don't get up until ten.

17. _____ you like all your teachers?
Well, I don't like all of them.

18. _____ she go to school by bus?
No, she drives there.

19. Where _____ your brother and sister study?
They don't study in my school, they go to another school.

20. _____ you play football with your friends?
No, they don't like sport.

21. _____ it rain much in your country?
No, it doesn't.

22. _____ your father come home for lunch?
Yes, he does.

23. _____ your sister like music?
No, she doesn't.

24. _____ your children like going to school?
Yes, they do.

25. What _____ your mother do?
She is a nurse.

26. What _____ you do on Sunday mornings?
I relax.

37. Ve vyprávění o anglickém studentovi vyberte z uvedené nabídky vhodné sloveso ve správném tvaru. ("attend", "come", "dress", "hurry", "help", "study", "like", "go", "play", "say", "wash").

1. James _____ French and German at the university.
2. Every morning he _____ and _____ in a hurry and _____ to the university.
3. He seldom _____ home before 5 o'clock.
4. His mother _____ that James is a good boy.
5. His friends _____ him.
6. He often _____ tennis with Jane and her sister.
7. He usually _____ to the cinema with them on Wednesdays.
8. James seldom _____ his father in the garden. He is too busy.
9. He _____ courses and in the evening he _____.

38. Oponujte s použitím výrazů "every day" / "every week".

Vzor: A: I often help you with your work.

B: But you don't help me every day.

- 1.A: I come home before six o'clock.
B: _____.
- 2.A: I play with the children.
B: _____.
- 3.A: I take my children for a walk.
B: _____.
- 4.A: I work in the garden.
B: _____.
- 5.A: I walk the dog.
B: _____.
- 6.A: I am on business trip.
B: _____.
- 7.A: I play tennis with you.
B: _____.

39. Doplňte vhodný tvar slovesa pomocného slovesa "do".

A: _____ you go out to work, Mrs Blake?

B: No, I _____. I'm at home with my boys.

A: _____ your husband work in Hounslow?

B: No, he _____. He works in London.

A: What time _____ he usually come home?

B: He usually comes after six o'clock.

A: So he _____ help you much.

B: No, he _____. And what _____ your husband do? _____ he work in an office?

A: Yes, but he _____ like his job. He wants to work in a travel agency.

40. Přečtěte si denní program pana Browna a pak je převyprávějte. Pozor na koncové –s ve 3. osobě!

1. I get up at 7 o'clock every day.

2. I wash and dress and have breakfast.

3. I leave home at a quarter to eight.

4. I hurry to the railway station.

5. I go to work by train.

6. I work at a bank.

7. I start work at nine o'clock and finish at five.

8. After work I often stop at a pub for a beer.

9. Then I go home.

10. In the evening I watch television.

41. Odpovídejte na otázky záporně.

Vzor: A: Do you get up at six in the morning?

B: No, I don't, I get up at ...

1. Do you learn German? – _____.
2. Does your friend speak English? – _____.
3. Do you study English every day? – _____.
4. Do you attend an English course? – _____.
5. Have you got brothers or sisters? – _____.
6. Do you like watching French films on television? – _____.
7. Do you read foreign magazines? – _____.
8. Does your friend study English? – _____.
9. Do you live in a small town? – _____.
10. Do you get to school by bus? – _____.

42. Uved'te opaky nebo protiklady slov napsaných kurzívou.

Vzor: *He usually comes in the afternoon.*
He usually leaves in the afternoon.

1. I usually *start* at 7 o'clock. - I usually _____ at 7 o'clock.
2. It's *early*. - It's _____.
3. I can do it *in the morning*. - I can do it _____.
4. John is *married*. - John is _____.
5. It is *a Czech* magazine - It is _____ magazine.
6. I *often* go for a walk. - I _____ go for a walk.
7. You must turn *right* at the lights. - You must turn _____ at the lights.
8. It's a *small* factory. - It's a _____ factory.
9. *Come here*. – _____.
10. Is it *far from* your place? - Is it _____ your place?

43. V následujícím rozhovoru doplňte otázky.

- A: Where _____?
- B: I'm going to the tennis courts.
- A: _____ every day?
- B: No, I don't. I play tennis only on Saturdays and Sundays. Where _____?
- A: I'm going to see Tina.
- B: Where _____?
- A: She lives near here.
- B: _____?
- A: Oh, yes, she does. She plays tennis very well.
- B: _____ sometimes with her?
- A: Well, sometimes. She usually plays tennis with Helen.

44. Přeložte.

1. Mluvíte anglicky? Ano, mluvím.
_____.
2. Mluví váš přítel anglicky? Ne, nemluví.
_____.

3. Mluví německy. _____.
4. Nemluvím dobře anglicky. _____.
5. Co děláte o sobotách? _____.
6. Pracuji na zahradě každý den. _____.
7. Kolik je hodin? _____.
8. Je tři čtvrti na pět. _____.
9. Kam jdeš? Jdu do kina. _____.
10. Jan chodí často do kina. _____.

URČOVÁNÍ ČASU

45. Spojte slovní určení času s digitálním časem.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1) It is quarter to six. | - ___ - | a) 19.00 |
| 2) It is five past two. | - ___ - | b) 14.05 |
| 3) It is quarter past four. | - ___ - | c) 13.20 |
| 4) It is ten to three. | - ___ - | d) 16.15 |
| 5) It is twenty -five to five. | - ___ - | e) 08.30 |
| 6) It is seven o'clock. | - ___ - | f) 16.35 |
| 7) It is twenty past one. | - ___ - | g) 17.45 |
| 8) It is half past eight. | - ___ - | h) 14.50 |

46. Quiz.- Číselné údaje vypište slovy.

- 1) How many minutes are in an hour? _____
- 2) How many months are in a year? _____
- 3) How many days are in a week? _____
- 4) How many seconds are in a minute? _____
- 5) How many weeks are in a month? _____
- 6) How many hours are in a day? _____
- 7) How many days are in June? _____
- 8) How many weeks are in a year? _____

47. Doplňte věty jedním slovem.

- 1) Nurses sometimes work all week and at weekends.
Nurses sometimes work _____ day
- 2) John usually has a holiday in March, May, and July.

- John usually has a holiday _____ times a year.
 3) I have English classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
 I have English classes _____ a week.
 4) Katia goes shopping on Friday
 Katia goes shopping _____ a week.
 5) Liz takes her dog for a walk at seven a.m. and at 6 p.m.
 Liz takes her dog for a walk _____ a day.
 6) I buy a new pair of sunglasses in the summer.
 I buy new pair of sunglasses once a _____.

48. Doplňte předložky "at"/"on"/"in".

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) _____ 6 June | 7) _____ 24 September | 13) _____ Friday morning |
| 2) _____ the evening | 8) _____ Thursday | 14) _____ Saturday night |
| 3) _____ half past two | 9) _____ 11.45 | 15) _____ night |
| 4) _____ Wednesday | 10) _____ Christmas Day | 16) _____ the end of the day |
| 5) _____ 1960 | 11) _____ Christmas | 17) _____ the weekend |
| 6) _____ September | 12) _____ the morning | 18) _____ winter |

49. Zvolte vhodnou předložku "at"/"on"/"in".

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Goodbye! See you _____ Friday. | 10) I often go away _____ the weekend. |
| 2) Where were you _____ 28 February? | 11) I am starting my new job _____ 3 July. |
| 3) I got up _____ 8 o'clock this morning. | 12) We often go to the beach _____ summer. |
| 4) I like getting up early _____ the morning. | 13) George is not here _____ the moment. |
| 5) My sister married _____ May. | 14) Julia's birthday is _____ January. |
| 6) Diane and I first met _____ 1979. | 15) Do you work _____ Saturdays? |
| 7) Did you go out _____ Tuesday? | 16) The company started _____ 1969. |
| 8) Did you go out _____ Tuesday morning? | 17) I like to look at the stars _____ night. |
| 9) Do you often go out _____ the morning? | 18) I'll send you the money _____ the end of the month. |

50. Doplňte vhodnou předložku "at"/"on"/"in", kde je to nutné.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) I am leaving _____ Friday. | 7) What are you doing _____ the weekend? |
| 2) I'm leaving next Friday. | 8) I phone Robert every Sunday |
| 3) I always feel tired _____ the evening. | 9) Shall we play tennis next Sunday? |
| 4) Will you be at home this evening? | 10) I can't go to the party _____ Sunday. |
| 5) We went to France last summer. | 11) I'm going out. I'll be back _____ an hour. |
| 6) Laura was born _____ 1975. | 12) I don't often go out _____ night. |

51. Doplňte věty. Vyberte správné slovo a předložku z tabulky.

at	night	six	weeks	winter	Thursday
on	midnight	1900	Christmas	6.30 a.m.	
in	evening	November	22nd 1963		

- 1) After working all day, John is too tired to go out *in the evening*.
- 2) Last night I went to bed _____.
- 3) President Kennedy was shot _____.
- 4) In Christian countries, most people don't work _____.
- 5) Our cat stays out _____ and comes back home in the morning.
- 6) Jill loves skiing so she usually takes her holidays _____.
- 7) My parents' alarm clock always rings _____.
- 8) Her grandfather was born _____ so he is now a very old man.
- 9) Mary is expecting a baby _____, so she'll finish working soon.
- 10) I have a lecture _____, so I can't meet you then, I'm afraid.

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Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Začátečníci - II. 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 2. semestru kombinovaného studia (5. – 8. 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.

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS ZPŮSOBOVÝCH SLOVES “CAN”, “MAY”, “MUST”

1. 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?

2. Přiřaďte 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

3. 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.

4. 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.**

5. 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 overtime. - **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.**

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.**

9. Utvořte příkazy.

1. (to come) home at five. - **Come home at five.**
2. (to be) back at six. - **Be back at six.**

3. (not to ask) Michael, (to ask) Susan. - **Don't / Do not ask Michael, ask Susan.**
4. (to say) hello to Jack. - **Say hello to Jack.**
5. (to look) at this new flat. - **Look at this new flat.**
6. (not to be) proud. - **Don't / Do not be proud.**
7. (not to look) at picture 1, (to look) at picture 2. - **Don't / Do not look at picture 1, look at picture 2.**
8. (not to ask) about the job, (to ask) about the hobby. - **Don't / Do not ask about the job, ask about the hobby.**
9. (not to say) it in Czech, (to say) it in English. - **Don't / Do not say it in Czech, say it in English.**
10. (not to say) hello to Mr. Brown, (to say) good morning. - **Don't / Do not say hello to Mr. Brown, say good morning.**

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

look	listen	write
close	work	turn
stand	read	go

1. **Close** the door.
2. **Listen** to the teacher.
3. **Work** in pairs.
4. Don't **write**
5. **Turn** off your mobile!
6. **Stand** up!
7. **Look** at the board!
8. **Read** the text.
9. **Go** to page 84.

11. Vyberte vhodný slovesný tvar.

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

12. 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)

13. 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**.

14. V odpovědích nahrad'te tučně v'ytis'těná slova odpovídajícími tvary osobních zájmen.

1. **Peter** must help **mother** tomorrow. (**He** must help **her** tomorrow.)
2. **Peter** must thank **Jane** for the cassettes. (**He** must thank **her** for the cassettes.)
3. **Tina** must bring **the magazines**. (**She** must bring **them**.)
4. **Peter** must bring **the bags** into the car. (**He** must bring **them** into the car.)
5. **Tina** must speak to **Mr Shipley**. (**She** must speak to **him**.)
6. **Peter** must help **mother** in the garden. (**He** must help **her** in the garden.)
7. **Peter and Tina** must use **these textbooks**. (**They** must use **them**.)
8. **Peter** must have a look at **the photographs**. (**He** must have a look at **them**.)
9. **Tina** must help **you and me**. (**She** must help **us**.)
10. Ask **your mother** about **this job**. (Ask **her** about **it**.)
11. I've got **a present** for **my father**. (I've got **it** for **him**.)
12. **Tina** is thinking about **her homework**. (**She** is thinking about **it**.)
13. Explain **the word** to **Jack**. (Explain **it** to **him**.)
14. **Mary** can learn a lot from **her friends**. (**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)

15. Vytvořte příčestí 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!!)

16. 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.

17. 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.**

18. 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.

19. 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 CHOVAJÍ 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 ČÍSLOMÍ, 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**

20. 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**

21. 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.

22. 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	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**
10th – **TENTH**

19th – **NINETEENTH**
20th – **TWENTIETH**

90th – **NINETIETH**
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:

*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***

23. 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.*

= nejpresnější časový údaj

= nejširší časový údaj

24. 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

25. 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**

26. 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.**

27. Obměňujte 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.
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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS PROSTÝ

32. Doplňte věty pomocí správných tvarů sloves v závorkách.

1. Jane and I **go** to the cinema every Wednesday.
2. Mario **goes** to English classes on Tuesday and Thursday.
3. I **read** in the evenings.
4. My mother **watches** cooking programmes on TV.
5. British people **drink** a lot of tea.
6. In England cars **stop** at zebra crossings.
7. Amanda **likes** dogs.
8. Gary **studies** German.
9. My parents **live** in a flat.
10. It's a good film but it **finishes** at 12.00.

33. Vyberte vhodná slovesa a doplňte text.

bring	not like	not see	work	do	stay
not have	not get up	get on	live	not get	have

My mother **works** in a bank, and she **doesn't get** home until about 7.00 in the evening – she is very hard-working, and she often **brings** her laptop home and **does** some more work after dinner. My father is unemployed, so he **doesn't get up** at the same time as my mum - he **stays** in bed till 9.00. My brother's two years older than me. He's really into computers, he **has** a job with a computer company. We **don't have** the same interests at all – he **doesn't like** sport, but I love it. My grandfather and I **get on** really well, although we **don't see** each other very often – he **lives** in Scotland.

34. Přepište každou větu podle instrukcí do kladné (positive), záporné (negative) nebo tázací (question) věty.

1. I visit my parents very often. (negative)
I don't visit my parents very often.
2. Does he go to school every day? (positive)
He **goes** to school every day.
3. She comes from Germany. (question)
Does she come from Germany?
4. She goes to work by car. (question)
Does she go to work by car?

5. We watch TV every night. (negative)
We **don't watch** TV every night.
6. He washes his car every week. (question)
Does he **wash** his car every week?
7. They live in Australia. (question)
Do they **live** in Australia?
8. Does he live in this street? (positive)
He **lives** in this street.
9. She doesn't finish her work at seven o'clock. (positive)
She **finishes** her work at seven o'clock.

35. Doplňte článek pomocí správných tvarů sloves v závorce. Pro záporny použijte zkrácené tvary.

Business as usual

I usually **arrive** at the office very early. My assistant Cheryl **brings** me the mail and **tells** me what is in my diary for the day. She **does** a lot of very important work for me – she **organizes** my day and **deals** with a lot of people for me. Then I **have** a meeting with my team of managers – we **discuss** plans and problems. Sometimes they **don't agree** with me but the meetings usually don't last for very long. I **don't eat** much at lunchtime the others **go** to the canteen but I **stay** in my office and someone **gets** me a sandwich. My day usually **finishes** at about 6 p.m. I **don't go** to the office every day. I **work** at home some days and I sometimes **travel** to meetings or conferences.

36. Doplňte pomocná slovesa "do", "does".

1. When **does** your mother do the housework?
She does it the morning.
2. Peter, **do** you like watching TV in the mornings?
No, I don't like watching TV in the mornings.
3. What **do** you do in the evenings?
In the evenings I don't do anything.
4. My brother **doesn't** work in the mornings.
He only works in the afternoons.
5. When **do** you do the washing?
I do the washing in the afternoon.
6. **Does** your father go to work on Saturdays?
No, he doesn't work on Saturdays.
7. What language **do** you speak in the English class?
We always speak in English.
8. **Do** you like reading adventure books?

No, I don't like reading. At all.

9. Does she buy bread every day?

No, she doesn't buy bread every day.

10. Do the children watch a lot of TV at the weekend?

No, they don't.

11. At what time **do** you prepare the tea?

I don't prepare tea until five.

12. Do you always speak in English in the English classes?

Yes, we do.

13. Does your father take you to the station when it is raining?

No, he doesn't.

14. What **do** you do for a living? (What's your job?)

I am a student.

15. At what time **do** these little girls go to bed in the evenings?

They don't go until nine.

16. At what time **do** get up on Sundays?

I don't get up until ten.

17. Do you like all your teachers?

Well, I don't like all of them.

18. Does she go to school by bus?

No, she drives there.

19. Where **do** your brother and sister study?

They don't study in my school, they go to another school.

20. Do you play football with your friends?

No, they don't like sport.

21. Does it rain much in your country?

No, it doesn't.

22. Does your father come home for lunch?

Yes, he does.

23. Does your sister like music?

No, she doesn't.

24. Do your children like going to school?

Yes, they do.

25. What **does** your mother do?
She is a nurse.

26. What **do** you do on Sunday mornings?
I relax.

37. Ve vyprávění o anglickém studentovi vyberte z uvedené nabídky vhodné sloveso ve správném tvaru. ("attend", "come", "dress", "hurry", "help", "study", "like", "go", "play", "say", "wash").

1. James **studies** French and German at the university.
2. Every morning he **washes** and **dresses** in a hurry and **goes** to the university.
3. He seldom **comes** home before 5 o'clock.
4. His mother **says** that James is a good boy.
5. His friends **like** him.
6. He often **plays** tennis with Jane and her sister.
7. He usually **goes** to the cinema with them on Wednesdays.
8. James seldom **helps** his father in the garden. He is too busy.
9. He **attends** courses and in the evening he **studies**.

38. Oponujte s použitím výrazů "every day"/ "every week".

Vzor: A: I often help you with your work.
B: But you don't help me every day.

- 1.A: I come home before six o'clock.
B: **But you don't come home before six o'clock every day.**
- 2.A: I play with the children.
B: **But you don't play with the children every day.**
- 3.A: I take my children for a walk.
B: **But you don't take your children for a walk every day.**
- 4.A: I work in the garden.
B: **But you don't work in the garden every day/week.**
- 5.A: I walk the dog.
B: **But you don't walk the dog every day/week.**
- 6.A: I am on business trip.
B: **But you are not on business trip every week.**
- 7.A: I play tennis with you.
B: **But you don't play tennis with me/her/him/us/them every day/week.**

39. Doplňte vhodný tvar slovesa pomocného slovesa “do”.

- A: **Do** you go out to work, Mrs Blake?
 B: No, I **don't**. I'm at home with my boys.
 A: **Does** your husband work in Hounslow?
 B: No, he **doesn't**. He works in London.
 A: What time **does** he usually come home?
 B: He usually comes after six o'clock.
 A: So he **does** help you much.
 B: No, he **doesn't**. And what **does** your husband do? **Does** he work in an office?
 A: Yes, but he **doesn't** like his job. He wants to work in a travel agency.

40. Přečtěte si denní program pana Browna a pak je převyprávějte. Pozor na koncové –s ve 3. osobě!

1. **He** gets up at 7 o'clock every day.
2. **He** washes and dresses and has breakfast.
3. **He** leaves home at a quarter to eight.
4. **He** hurries to the railway station.
5. **He** goes to work by train.
6. **He** works at a bank.
7. **He** starts work at nine o'clock and finishes at five.
8. After work **he** often stops at a pub for a beer.
9. Then **he** goes home.
10. In the evening **he** watches television.

41. Odpovídejte na otázky záporně.

Vzor: A: Do you get up at six in the morning?
 B: No, I don't, I get up at ...

1. Do you learn German? – **No, I don't learn German, I learn English.**
2. Does your friend speak English? – **No, he/she doesn't. He/She speaks ...**
3. Do you study English every day? – **No, I don't study English every day, I study ...**
4. Do you attend an English course? – **No, I don't attend an English course, I attend a/an ...**
5. Have you got brothers or sisters? – **No, I don't have ..., I have ...**
6. Do you like watching French films on television? – **No, I don't like watching French films on television, I like watching ...**
7. Do you read foreign magazines? – **No. I don't read foreign magazines, I read ...**
8. Does your friend study English? – **No, my friend doesn't study English, he/she studies ...**
9. Do you live in a small town? – **No, I don't live in a small town, I live ...**
10. Do you get to school by bus? – **No, I don't get to school bus, I get to school by ...**

42. Uved'te opaky nebo protiklady slov napsaných kurzívou.

Vzor: He usually *comes* in the afternoon.
He usually *leaves* in the afternoon.

1. I usually *start* at 7 o'clock. - **I usually *finish* at 7 o'clock.**
2. It's *early*. - **It's *late*.**
3. I can do it *in the morning*. - **I can do it *in the afternoon/in the evening*.**
4. John is *married*. - **John is *single*.**
5. It is *a Czech* magazine - **It is *an English* magazine.**
6. I *often* go for a walk. - **I *seldom* go for a walk.**
7. You must turn *right* at the lights. - **You must turn *left* at the lights.**
8. It's a *small* factory. - **It's a *big/large* factory.**
9. *Come here*. - ***Go there*.**
10. Is it *far from* your place? - **Is it *near* your place?**

43. V následujícím rozhovoru doplňte otázky.

- A: Where **are you going**?
 B: I'm going to the tennis courts.
 A: **Do you play tennis** every day?
 B: No, I don't. I play tennis only on Saturdays and Sundays. Where **are you going**?
 A: I'm going to see Tina.
 B: Where **does she live**?
 A: She lives near here.
 B: **Does she play tennis well**?
 A: Oh, yes, she does. She plays tennis very well.
 B: **Do you sometimes play** with her?
 A: Well, sometimes. She usually plays tennis with Helen.

44. Přeložte.

1. Mluvíte anglicky? Ano, mluvím.
Do you speak English? Yes, I do.
2. Mluví váš přítel anglicky? Ne, nemluví.
Does your friend speak English? No, he doesn't.
3. Mluví německy.
He/she speaks German.
4. Nemluvím dobře anglicky.
I don't speak English well?
5. Co děláte o sobotách?
What do you do on Sundays?
6. Pracuji na zahradě každý den.
I work in the garden every day.
7. Kolik je hodin?
What time is it?

8. Je tři čtvrti na pět.
It's a quarter to five.
9. Kam jdeš? Jdu do kina.
Where are you going? (I'm going) to the cinema.
10. Jan chodí často do kina.
John often goes to the cinema.

URČOVÁNÍ ČASU

45. Spojte slovní určení času s digitálním časem.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1) It is quarter to six. | -g- | a) 19.00 |
| 2) It is five past two. | -b- | b) 14.05 |
| 3) It is quarter past four. | -d- | c) 13.20 |
| 4) It is ten to three. | -h- | d) 16.15 |
| 5) It is twenty -five to five. | -f- | e) 08.30 |
| 6) It is seven o'clock. | -a- | f) 16.35 |
| 7) It is twenty past one. | -c- | g) 17.45 |
| 8) It is half past eight. | -e- | h) 14.50 |

46. Quiz.- Číselné údaje vypište slovy.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) How many minutes are in an hour? | Sixty |
| 2) How many months are in a year? | Twelve |
| 3) How many days are in a week? | Seven |
| 4) How many seconds are in a minute? | Sixty |
| 5) How many weeks are in a month? | Four |
| 6) How many hours are in a day? | Twenty-four |
| 7) How many days are in June? | Thirty |
| 8) How many weeks are in a year? | Fifty-two |

47. Doplňte věty jedním slovem.

- 1) Nurses sometimes work all week and at weekends.
 Nurses sometimes work **every** day
- 2) John usually has a holiday in March, May, and July.
 John usually has a holiday **three** times a year.
- 3) I have English classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
 I have English classes **twice** a week.
- 4) Katia goes shopping on Friday
 Katia goes shopping **once** a week.
- 5) Liz takes her dog for a walk at seven a.m. and at 6 p.m.
 Liz takes her dog for a walk **twice** a day.
- 6) I buy a new pair of sunglasses in the summer.
 I buy new pair of sunglasses once a **year**.

48. Doplňte předložky "at"/"on"/"in".

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) on 6 June | 7) on 24 September | 13) on Friday morning |
| 2) in the evening | 8) on Thursday | 14) on Saturday night |
| 3) at half past two | 9) at 11.45 | 15) at night |
| 4) on Wednesday | 10) on Christmas Day | 16) at the end of the day |
| 5) in 1960 | 11) at Christmas | 17) at the weekend |
| 6) in September | 12) in the morning | 18) in winter |

49. Zvolte vhodnou předložku "at"/"on"/"in".

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Goodbye! See you on Friday. | 10) I often go away at the weekend. |
| 2) Where were you on 28 February? | 11) I am starting my new job on 3 July. |
| 3) I got up at 8 o'clock this morning. | 12) We often go to the beach in summer. |
| 4) I like getting up early in the morning. | 13) George is not here at the moment. |
| 5) My sister married in May. | 14) Julia's birthday is in January. |
| 6) Diane and I first met in 1979. | 15) Do you work on Saturdays? |
| 7) Did you go out on Tuesday? | 16) The company started in 1969. |
| 8) Did you go out on Tuesday morning? | 17) I like to look at the stars at night. |
| 9) Do you often go out in the evening? | 18) I'll send you the money at the end of the month. |

50. Doplňte vhodnou předložku "at"/"on"/"in", kde je to nutné.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) I am leaving on Friday. | 7) What are you doing at the weekend? |
| 2) I'm leaving next Friday. | 8) I phone Robert every Sunday |
| 3) I always feel tired in the evening. | 9) Shall we play tennis next Sunday? |
| 4) Will you be at home this evening? | 10) I can't go to the party on Sunday. |
| 5) We went to France last summer. | 11) I'm going out. I'll be back in an hour. |
| 6) Laura was born in 1975. | 12) I don't often go out at night. |

51. Doplňte věty. Vyberte správné slovo a předložku z tabulky.

at	night	six	weeks	winter	Thursday
on	midnight	1900	Christmas	6.30 a.m.	
in	evening	November	22nd 1963		

- 1) After working all day, John is too tired to go out *in the evening*.
- 2) Last night I went to bed **at midnight**.
- 3) President Kennedy was shot **on November 22nd 1963**.
- 4) In Christian countries, most people don't work **at Christmas**.
- 5) Our cat stays out **at night** and comes back home in the morning.
- 6) Jill loves skiing so she usually takes her holidays **in winter**.
- 7) My parents' alarm clock always rings **at 6.30 a. m.**
- 8) Her grandfather was born **in 1900** so he is now a very old man.
- 9) Mary is expecting a baby **in 6 weeks**, so she'll finish working soon.
- 10) I have a lecture **on Thursday**, so I can't meet you then, I'm afraid.

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