



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava



ANGLIČTINA

pro kombinované studium

cvičení pro 3. semestr

Miroslava Weberová a kol.

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Autor: Miroslava Weberová a kol.
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Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Začátečníci – III . 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 mírně pokročilé studenty 2. semestru kombinovaného studia (9. – 12. lekce) Fakulty elektrotechniky a informatiky VŠB-TUO. Jsou zde procvičovány gramatické, syntaktické a lexikální jevy na úrovni mírně pokročilých studentů. Současně představuje tento materiál úplný soubor, jehož zvládnutí zaručuje úspěch v závěrečném testu, jehož náplní je předkládaný materiál.

JEDEN ZÁPOR VE VĚTĚ

1. Doplňte složeniny s “ANY” v záporných větách.

1. There is somebody in the room.
There isn't _____ in the room.
2. There is something in my bag.
There isn't _____ in my bag.
3. There is somebody at the door.
There isn't _____ at the door.
4. I have got something to read.
I haven't got _____ to read.
5. I have got someone to help me.
I haven't got _____ to help me.
6. She does something.
She doesn't do _____.
7. There is something on TV.
There isn't _____ on TV.
8. There is something I like on the menu.
There isn't _____ I like on the menu.
9. I can hear something.
I can't hear _____.
10. I can help somebody.
I can't help _____.
11. We've got something for dinner.
We haven't got _____ for dinner.

2. Vytvořte zápory pomocí “NO”.

Vzor: There is something in the bag.
There is nothing in the bag.

1. There is something in the bag.
There is _____ in the bag.
2. There is somebody in the room.
There is _____ in the room.
3. There is somebody at the door.
There is _____ at the door.
4. I have got something to read.
I have got _____ to read.
5. I have someone to help me.
I have _____ to help me.
6. She does something.
She does _____.
7. There is something on TV.
There is _____ on TV.
8. There is something I like on the menu.
There is _____ I like on the menu.
9. I can hear something.
I can hear _____.
10. I can help somebody.
I can help _____.
11. We've got something for dinner.
We've got _____ for dinner.

3. Přepište věty pomocí "ANYBODY" / "ANYONE" / "ANYTHING".

Vzor: There is nothing in the bag. There isn't anything in the bag.

1. There is nothing in the bag. There _____ in the bag.
2. There is nobody on the bus. There _____ on the bus.
3. I have got nothing to eat. I _____ to eat.
4. I've got no-one to help me. I _____ to help me.
5. She can hear nothing. She _____ hear anything.
6. We have got nothing for dinner. I _____ for dinner.

4. Doplňte věty, použijte "NOBODY" / "NO-ONE" / "NOTHING", „ANYBODY" / "ANYONE" / "ANYTHING".

Vzor: That house is empty. Nobody lives here.

1. That house is empty. _____ / _____ lives here.
2. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember _____.

3. Be quiet! Don't say _____.
4. Jenny is sitting alone. She isn't with _____ / _____.
5. I'm afraid I can't help you. There is _____ I can do.
6. I don't know _____ about the cars.
7. The museum is free. It costs _____ to go in.
8. She speaks very fast. I usually don't understand _____.
9. What do you usually do in the evening? _____. Why?
10. _____ / _____ knows where he is.

ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB

5. 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.

6. Doplňte vhodné sloveso v rozkazovacím způsobu.

1. Children, _____ here.
2. Children, _____ your homework.
3. It is already nine o'clock, come on _____ up.
4. Mary, _____ down!
5. Tony, _____ smoking.
6. The children are in bed, _____ (not) noise.
7. Mr Brown, _____ with me, please.
8. _____ making that noise.
9. Susan, _____ (not) so many things!
10. _____ here, children!
11. It's too early, _____ (not) yet.
12. Carol, _____ (not) all the milk!
13. Bob, _____ this tin of beans.
14. _____ doing that, will you?

15. Darling, _____ (not) that!
 16. Boys, _____ (not) football in the park!

7. **Adam nechce, aby to Barbora dělala. Napište, jak Adam 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: _____.

PŘÍDAVNÁ JMÉNA STUPŇOVÁNÍ PŘÍDAVNÝCH JMEN

PŘIDÁNÍM KONCOVKY –ER (2. STUPEŇ), –EST (3. STUPEŇ)

SE STUPŇUJÍ

- **VŠECHNA JEDNOSLABIČNÁ PŘÍDAVNÁ JMÉNA:**

short - shorter - the shortest

deep - deeper - the deepest

- **DVOUSLABIČNÁ ZAKONČENÁ NA –Y, –OW, –LE, –ER:**

lazy – lazier – the laziest

hollow – hollower – the hollowest

simple – simpler – the simplest

clever – cleverer – the cleverest

OPISNĚ POMOCÍ *MORE* (DRUHÝ STUPEŇ), *MOST* (TŘETÍ STUPEŇ)

SE STUPŇUJÍ

- **OSTATNÍ DVOUSLABIČNÁ**

- **VŠECHNA VÍCESLABIČNÁ PŘÍDAVNÁ JMÉNA**

NEPRAVIDELNÉ STUPŇOVÁNÍ PŘÍDAVNÝCH JMEN:

good - better - the best

bad/ill - worse - worst

little - less - least
much/many - more - most
late - later - latest
late - latter - last =(přenesený význam)
far - farther - farther
far - further - furthest = (přenesený význam)

8. Vytvořte druhý stupeň přídavných jmen.

old→ _____	good→ _____
strong→ _____	large→ _____
happy→ _____	serious→ _____
modern→ _____	pretty→ _____
important→ _____	crowded→ _____

9. Napište slova opačného významu.

younger→ _____	better→ _____
colder→ _____	nearer→ _____
cheaper→ _____	easier→ _____

10. Použijte druhý stupeň přídavných jmen.

1. My bike is quite slow. I need a _____ (fast) one.
2. I want to get a _____ (expensive) camera than the one I've got.
3. I've got an old computer and I want one that's _____ (modern).
4. I'd really like to have a _____ (nice) guitar.
5. My phone isn't very good and I want a _____ (advanced) one.
6. I need new exercise equipment because I want to get _____ (fit).
7. My music system is getting _____ (bad) and I want a new one.
8. I want a car that's _____ (powerful) than the one I've got.
9. Helen's car isn't very big. She was a _____ (big) one.
10. David doesn't work very hard. I work _____ (hard).
11. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is _____ (comfortable).
12. This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a _____ (sharp) one?
13. Britain is not very big. France is _____ (big).
14. People today aren't very polite. In the past they were _____ (polite).
15. I am not very interested in history. I'm _____ (interested) in art.
16. My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is _____ (heavy).
17. These apples don't taste very good. The other tasted _____ (good).
18. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are _____ (nice).
19. It isn't very warm today. It was _____ (warm) yesterday.

11. Vyberte vhodné přídavné jméno v odpovídajícím tvaru.

tall comfortable long difficult beautiful good amusing
pretty

1. This book is _____ than yours.
2. This table is _____ than yours.
3. Amy is _____ than her cousin.
4. This boy is _____ than his brother.
5. The girl is pretty. She is _____ than her sister.
6. These chairs are _____ than the sofa
7. The game is _____ than that one.
8. This is _____ than that.

12. Doplňte text vhodnými tvary přídavných jmen v závorkách.

Some people say that working at home is _____ (good) than going out to work. They say that people who work at home are _____ (free), their hours are _____ (flexible) and they are able to live _____ (relaxed) lives. They are _____ (happy) than people who work in offices, and if they want, they can be _____ (lazy) too.

But other people say that working at home can be _____ (difficult) than going out to work. They say that for some people, working at home is _____ (stressful). People who do it are _____ (lonely) than people who can talk to colleagues at work, and they also have to be _____ (organized).

Working at home instead of going out to work is getting _____ (common) in many parts of the world. But it doesn't suit everyone.

13. Opravte nesprávná tvrzení.

Vzor: A: Leeds is as large as Prague, I think.

B: Oh no, Prague is larger than Leeds.

C: Leeds isn't as large as Prague.

1. A: Ostrava is as large as Brno, I think
B: Oh no, Brno _____.
C: Ostrava _____.
2. A: This country is as large as England, I think.
B: Oh no, England _____.
C: This country _____.

3. A: The play is as interesting as the book, I think
B: Oh no, the book _____.
C: The play isn't _____.
4. A: Tennis is as popular as football, I think
B: Oh no, football _____.
C: Tennis isn't _____.
5. A: Chris is as old as your son, I think.
B: Oh no, our son _____.
C: Chris isn't _____.
6. A: Miranda is as pretty as Katrin.
B: Oh no, Katrin _____.
C: Miranda isn't _____.
7. A: Tom is as bright as Peter.
B: Oh no, Peter _____.
C: Tom isn't _____.

14. Přepište věty pomocí "AS.....AS/SO".

Vzor: This vacuum cleaner is quieter than that one.
That vacuum cleaner is not as/so quiet as this one.

1. Russia is bigger than the USA.
The USA is not ____ / ____ Russia.
2. Tokyo is more expensive than London.
London is not ____ / ____ Tokyo.
3. Classical music is more relaxing than rock music.
Rock music is not ____ / ____ classical music.

15. Srovnávejte sebe a svého přítele.

fat	thin	dark	fair
tall	small	young	old
cheerful	clever	intelligent	practical
polite	musical	strong	happy

Vzor: I am **fatter** than he is.

1. I am _____ he is.
2. I am _____ he is.
3. I am _____ he is.

4. I am _____ he is.
5. I am _____ he is.
6. I am _____ he is.
7. I am _____ he is.
8. I am _____ he is.
9. I am _____ he is.
10. I am _____ he is.
11. I am _____ he is.
12. I am _____ he is.
13. I am _____ he is.
14. I am _____ he is.
15. I am _____ he is.

16. Doplňte věty 3.stupněm přídavných jmen.

1. This building is very old. It's the _____ (old) building in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was the _____ (happy) day of my life.
3. It's a very good film. It's the _____ (good) film.
4. She is a very popular singer. She's the _____ (popular) singer in the country.
5. It's a very cold day. It was the _____ (hot) day of the year.
6. This is the _____ (important) part of the exam.
7. It's a large theatre. Yes, it's the _____ (large) theatre in this town.
8. This is an old church. Yes, this is the _____ (old) church in this town.
9. It's a very small shop. Yes, it's the _____ (small) shop in the town.
10. This is a beautiful park. Yes, this is the _____ (beautiful) park in the town.
11. This is a tall building. Yes, this is the _____ (tall) building in the town.
12. This is a lovely square. Yes, this is the _____ (lovely) square in the town.
13. It's a long street. Yes, it's the _____ (long) street in the town.
14. It's an interesting museum. Yes, it's the _____ (interesting) museum in the town.
15. Mr. Hill is a rich man, I think. Yes, he's the _____ (rich) man in the town.
16. He's a good business man. Yes, he's the _____ (good) business man in the town.
17. His wife is a very elegant woman. Yes, she's the _____ (elegant) woman in the town.

17. Napište věty se třetím stupněm přídavných jmen.

Sydney	Brazil
Everest	Jupiter
Alaska	the Nile

large
long
high

country	planet
city	state
river	mountain

the	the solar
USA	system
Africa	South America
the	
world	Australia

Vzor: Sydney is the largest city in Australia.

1. Everest is _____.
2. Alaska is _____.
3. Brazil is _____.
4. Jupiter is _____.
5. The Nile is _____.

18. Vyberte vhodné přídavné jméno.

1. It's the _____ city I've ever been to.
There are so many people and cars everywhere.
2. The river is the _____ in the country.
The water is black and full of rubbish.
3. This restaurant is the _____ in the area.
It costs a lot to eat there.
4. It's the _____ road in the city.
There are a lot of accidents every year.

19. V následujícím rozhovoru doplňte správný tvar přídavných jmen v závorce. A má dvě děti, Helenu -15 let a Davida - 12 let. B má tři děti, Alici – 5 let, Kryštofa – 13 let a Mirandu – 17 let.

- A: Alice is our _____ (young) child.
B: How old is she?
A: She's only five. Christopher is eight years _____ (old) than Alice.
B: Oh yes, Chris is strong. He's much _____ (strong) than our David.
A: Well, David is a year _____ (young) than Chris.
B: But he's _____ (tall) than Chris and much _____ (slim).
A: I like David very much. He's _____ (bright) and _____ (cheerful) boy of all.
B: Well, Helen's doing _____ (well) at school than David.
A: Of course, boys aren't as _____ (hardworking) as girls. Helen's two years _____ (young) than Miranda, I think.
B: Yes, she's fifteen. But Miranda is _____ (pretty) than Helen.
A: Oh no, Miranda's seventeen and is _____ (popular) with the boys than Helen.
That's all.

20. Paní Smithová neustále komanduje svého manžela. Zahrajte si její roli.

Vzor: You're walking too quickly.
Can't you walk more slowly, please?

1. You aren't studying it carefully.
Can you study _____, please?
2. You're driving too fast.
Can you drive _____, please?
3. You aren't saying it very clearly.
Can you say it _____, please?
4. You're writing it slowly.
Can you write it _____, please?
5. You're speaking too slowly.
Can you speak _____, please?
6. You aren't reading cheerfully.
Can you read _____, please?

21. Přeložte do angličtiny.

1. Jsem starší než můj bratr Karel.
_____.
2. Karel je o dva roky mladší.
_____.
3. Karel se ve škole dobře učí.
_____.
4. Je nejchytřejší chlapec ve třídě.
_____.
5. Já nejsem tak bystrý jako Karel.
_____.
6. Hraje také dobře na kytaru.
_____.
7. Je vysoký, štíhlý a má modré oči.
_____.
8. Je oblíbenější u děvčat, než jsem já.
_____.
9. Ale on má nejraději Betty.
_____.

PŘÍSLOVCE STUPŇOVÁNÍ PŘÍSLOVCÍ

JEDNOSLABIČNÁ PŘÍSLOVCE SE STUPŇUJÍ KONCOVKAMI

-ER (2. STUPEŇ), -EST (3. STUPEŇ)

fast (rychle) - *faster* (rychleji) - *fastest* (nejrychleji)

hard (pilně) - *harder* (pilněji) - *hardest* (nejpilněji)

soon (brzy) - sooner (dříve) - soonest (nejdříve)

**PŘÍSLOVCE ODVOZENÁ KONCOVKOU -LY SE STUPŇUJÍ OPISNĚ POMOCÍ
MORE (DRUHÝ STUPEŇ), MOST (TŘETÍ STUPEŇ)**

easily (snadno) - more easily (snadněji) - most easily (nejsnadněji)

**PŘÍSLOVCE ODVOZENÁ OD NEPRAVIDELNÉ STUPŇOVANÝCH PŘÍDAVNÝCH JMEN SE
STUPŇUJÍ ROVNĚŽ NEPRAVIDELNĚ :**

well (dobře) - **better** - **best**

badly/ill (špatně) - **worse** - **worst**

little (málo) - **less** - **least**

much/many (mnoho) - **more** - **most**

far - **further/farther** - **furthest/farthest** = (přenesený význam)

22. Vytvořte příslovce z přídavných jmen a doplňte do textu.

Julie is an excellent member of the class. She does all her work _____ (quiet) and _____ (efficient) and she checks it all _____ (careful) before handing it in. She always comes to school _____ (punctual) and she never arrives _____ (late) for class. She works _____ (good) with the other members of the class and she learns _____ (quick). She speaks to her teachers _____ (polite) and she concentrates _____ (hard) when she is in class. In my opinion, she will pass exams at the end of the year _____ (easy) and she will complete her studies very _____ (successful).

23. Doplňte popis vedoucího příslušnými příslovci vytvořenými z přídavných jmen uvedenými v tabulce.

quick	easy	bad	secret	late	good	busy	incorrect	nervous
angry	immediate							

Our horrible boss
Our boss behaves _____ at work. He doesn't treat us _____ and he often shouts at us _____. When he comes to speak to us, we look at each other _____, because we think he's going to tell us off. He likes to see that we are working _____ because he always wants us to complete every piece of work very _____. If we do something _____, we get into bad trouble with him and he often makes us work _____ without extra pay. We talk about him _____ and he doesn't know we call him 'The Monster'. We'd all like to leave this company _____ but we can't find other jobs _____, so we have to stay.

24. Vytvořte příslovce z přídavného jména v závorkách.

1. It is raining _____ (heavy).
2. He sings very _____ (beautiful).
3. They came in _____ (quiet).
4. She shouted at me _____ (angry).
5. She can run very _____ (fast).
6. He was driving _____ (dangerous).

25. Vyberte sloveso z tabulky A + příslovce z tabulky B a doplňte věty.

A	come	know	sleep	win	B	carefully	clearly	hard	well
	explain	listen	think	work		carefully	easily	quickly	well

Vzor: I am going to tell you something important, so please **listen carefully**.

1. Ann! I need your help. _____ !
2. They _____. At the end of the day they are always tired.
3. I am tired this morning. I didn't _____ last night.
4. You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always _____.
5. _____ before you answer the question.
6. I've met Alice a few times but I don't _____ her very _____.
7. Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't _____ things very _____.

26. Co je správně?

1. Don't eat so quick/quickly. It's not good for you.
2. Why are you angrily/ angry? I haven't done anything.
3. Can you speak slow/ slowly, please?
4. Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slowly/ slow?
5. Bill is a very careful/ carefully driver.
6. Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
7. Please be quietly/quiet. I'm studying.
8. Those cakes look nicely/nice. Can I have one?

BUDOUCÍ ČAS

27. Požádejte zdvořile o něco svého anglického přítele.

Vzor: Help me with this exercise.

Will you help me with this exercise, please?

1. Speak more slowly.
_____, please?
2. Read it for me.
_____, please?
3. Say it again.
_____, please?
4. Give me your address.
_____, please?
5. Buy it for me.
_____, please?

28. Anne odmítá vše, co Bob navrhuje. Zahrajte její roli.

Vzor : B: We can go for a walk in the park, if I you like.

A: No, we won't go for a walk (in the park)

1. B: We can stay at home, if you like.
A: No, _____.
2. B: We can play tennis, if you like.
A: No, _____.
3. B: B: We can go to the cinema, if you like.
A: No, _____.
4. B: We can go to see Tina, if you like.
A: No, _____.
5. B: We can go for a drive in the country.
A: No, _____.

29. Paní Brownová připravuje večírek. Nabízejte svou pomoc.

Vzor: B: It's necessary to buy some tins of meat.

You: Shall I buy them?

1. It's necessary to buy some biscuits.
You: _____?
2. We must make some sandwiches.
You: _____?
3. It's necessary to wash these cups.
You: _____?
4. We must open these bottles.
You: _____?
5. We'll need fifteen glasses.
You: _____?
6. We must help Jane.
You: _____?

7. We must phone Chris, Betty, and Tom.
You: _____?

30. Na které zdvořilé žádosti dostanete tyto odpovědi?

Vzor: Will you come to my office today?

Certainly, I'll come to your office at three o'clock.

1. Can _____?
Yes, it's a quarter to nine.
2. Will _____?
Sorry. I can't go shopping with you.
3. Can _____?
Yes, go along this street and turn right at the lights. The underground station isn't far from here.
4. Will _____?
Certainly. What can I do for you?

31. Přeložte.

1. Jana dnes musí jít nakupovat.
_____.
2. Brownovi přijdou dnes večer na večeři.
_____.
3. Budou mít jehněčí, fazole a brambory a čokoládový dort.
_____.
4. Jana půjde do samoobsluhy.
_____.
5. Koupí jen maso, brambory a několik pomerančů.
_____.
6. Nepojede autem.
_____.
7. Neutratí moc peněz.
_____.
8. Pomůžete mi, prosím vás?
_____?
9. Lituji, ale mám málo času.
_____.
10. Mám hodně práce.
_____.

PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA POČITATELNÁ A NEPOČITATELNÁ

32. Přiřadte "A/AN" k počítatelným podstatným jménům a "SOME" k nepočítatelným podstatným jménům.

_____ chair	_____ sugar	_____ stamp
_____ book	_____ petrol	_____ tree
_____ air	_____ money	_____ pound
_____ music	_____ job	_____ work
_____ apple	_____ fruit	_____ tomato
_____ tomato soup	_____ information	_____ carrot

33. Vložte "A/AN" kde je třeba.

1. I have't got watch. →
2. Do you like cheese? →
3. Ann never wears hat. →
4. Are you looking for job? →
5. Mary doesn't eat meat. →
6. Mary eats apple every day. →
7. I'm going to party tonight. →
8. Music is wonderful thing. →
9. Jamaica is island. →
10. I don't need key. →

34. Podtrhněte nepočítatelná podstatná jména.

house	book	chat
advice	cheese	ball
painting	table	teacher
holiday	news	sugar
tennis	bed	chair
cup	shoe	money
city	toast	nose
bread	jumper	milk
cat	car	snow
clock	tea	museum
petrol	cigar	film
office	pen	homework
doctor	luggage	banana
cinema	shirt	exam
coffee	sock	water
park	cloud	bike

lemon
apple
rain

watch
information
hour

school
television

35. Označte správné věty symbolem "✓", chybné křížkem "×".

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. We live in a flat. | 12. Tim doesn't eat meat. |
| 2. I have some moneys. | 13. Two coffees, please. |
| 3. The car needs a petrol. | 14. Please, buy some sugar. |
| 4. She takes a milk in her tea. | 15. Two kilos of bread. |
| 5. Mary likes tea, I prefer coffee. | 16. We have two homeworks. |
| 6. He's got some new CDs. | 17. I need some information. |
| 7. Two glasses of water. | 18. We need some bananas. |
| 8. A table and two chairs. | 19. Have we got a butter? |
| 9. Give me two apples. | 20. I like some egg for breakfast. |
| 10. A snow comes in winter. | 21. I can see some young women. |
| 11. Give me some cup of tea. | |

MANY - MUCH , LITTLE - FEW

36. Jan tvrdí, že ničeho nemá hodně, Petr má všeho spoustu. Zahrajte roli Jana.

Vzor: money- I haven't got much money, but Peter has got a lot of (plenty of) money.

1. time -

_____.

2. friends in London -

_____.

3. video cassettes -

_____.

4. food at home -

_____.

37. Alice zjišťuje, že má doma málo jídla a musí jít nakupovat.

Vzor: cheese – We've only got a little cheese. I must buy some.

1. ham - _____.

2. potatoes - _____.
3. fruit - _____.
4. tea - _____.
5. crackers - _____.
6. apples - _____.

38. Označte správné věty symbolem "✓", chybné křížkem "×", chybné věty opravte.

1. I don't have much food in the house.
2. I don't have many food in the house.
3. We must buy some more apples.
4. How much people can you see?
5. Older students have more exams.
6. We don't have much white wine.
7. Do you have many money?

39. Doplňte "MUCH" / "MANY".

1. Did you buy _____ food?
2. There aren't _____ hotels in this town.
3. We haven't got _____ petrol.
4. Were there _____ people on the train?
5. Did _____ students fail the examination?
6. Paula hasn't got _____ money.
7. I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat _____.
8. I haven't seen John for _____ years.

40. Odpovězte na otázky pomocí "A LITTLE" / "A FEW".

Vzor: *Have you got any paper?* ~ *Yes, a little.*

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1. Have you got any money? | ~ | Yes, _____. |
| 2. Have you got any envelopes? | ~ | Yes, _____. |
| 3. Do you want sugar in your coffee? | ~ | Yes, _____. |
| 4. Does your friend speak English? | ~ | Yes, _____. |
| 5. Are there any factories in this town? | ~ | Yes, _____. |

41. Přítel je u vás na návštěvě. Přeformulujte otázky, užíjte "A FEW" / "A LITTLE" místo "SOME".

Vzor: *Would you like some ice-cream?* *Would you like a little ice-cream?*

1. Would you like some coffee? Would you like _____?
2. Would you like some biscuits? Would you like _____?
3. Shall I make you some sandwiches? Would you like _____?

VYJADŘOVÁNÍ BUDOUCNOSTI

BE GOING TO + významové sloveso:

- VYJADŘUJE ZÁMĚR, VŮLI MLUVČÍHO, POUŽÍVÁ SE TAM, KDE MÍSTO BUDOUCÍHO ČASU LZE UŽÍT V ČEŠTINĚ VÝRAZŮ „**CHCI**“, „**HODLÁM**“, „**CHYSTÁM SE**“.

POUŽÍVÁ SE ZEJMÉNA O OSOBÁCH:

I am going to buy some books tomorrow.

I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I am not hungry.

What are you going to wear to the party tonight?

I am going to work in the UK for six weeks.

When is your brother going to visit you?

- VYJADŘUJE **PRAVDĚPODOBNOST, NEVUHNUTELNOST, NEZVRATNOST** SLOVESNÉHO DĚJE. (VŠE NASVĚDČUJE TOMU, ŽE SE NĚCO STANE). POUŽÍVÁ SE ZEJMÉNA O VĚCÍCH:

What's going to happen, if we leave it like that?

(co se stane, když to tak necháme?)

Look at the sky! It is going to rain.

(black clouds now → rain)

Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready. I am going to be late.

(9 o'clock now and not ready → late)

BE + významové sloveso ve tvaru -ING

(TVAR SHODNÝ S PŘÍTOMNÝM ČASEM PROSTÝM)

- VYJADŘUJE **BEZPROSTŘEDNÍ, POPŘ. NAPLÁNOVANOU BUDOUCNOST**.

I am flying to London tomorrow.

I am not staying in London till Monday.

DÁ SE ZAMĚŇOVAT ZA VAZBU „**BE GOING TO + významové sloveso**“:

I am not working next week. = I am not going to work next week.

Alice is going to the dentist tomorrow. = Alice is going to go to the dentist

We are having a party next weekend. = We are going to have a party next weekend.

Are you meeting Bill this evening? = Are you going to meet Bill tomorrow?

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS PROSTÝ

- JE-LI VE VĚTĚ PŘÍSLOVEČNÉ URČENÍ ČASU, UKAZUJÍCÍ DO BUDOUCNOSTI:

He leaves tomorrow.

Your subscription expires on ...

(Vaše předplatné končí dne)

- UVÁDĚNÍ PROGRAMŮ KIN, DIVADEL:

What time does the film begin?

The performance begins at 7 p.m.

- UVÁDĚNÍ JÍZDNÍCH ŘÁDŮ:

The train leaves Plymouth at 11.30 and arrives in London at 14.45.

The plane lands in 10 minutes.

- UVÁDĚNÍ PLÁNŮ, KTERÉ SE CHOVAJÍ PODLE URČITÉHO ČASOVÉHO ROZVRHU:

I start my new job on Monday.

What time do you finish work tomorrow?

PRO OSOBNÍ SCHŮZKY A JEDNÁNÍ DÁVÁMĚ PŘEDNOST PŘÍTOMNÉMU ČASU
PRŮBĚHOVÉMU:

What time are you meeting Ann tomorrow?

I am having dinner with my boss in the evening.

SROVNEJTE:

What time are you leaving tomorrow?

What time does the train leave tomorrow?

I am going to the cinema this evening.

The film starts at 8.15 (this evening).

42. V následujícím rozhovoru vyjádřete bezprostřední, naplánovanou budoucnost pomocí konstrukce "BE GOING TO".

HELEN'S GIVING A PARTY

Helen: ____ we ____ invite Miranda to our party?

Chris: Yes, of course. I ____ ring her up.

Helen: That won't be necessary. Mirek ____ ring her up today.

Chris: Fine. Shall I buy some beer?

Helen: You needn't. John and Mary ____ buy some wine and whisky.

And Susie ____ make ham and cheese sandwiches in the afternoon.

Chris: Oh, good! It ____ be a great party.

43. Vytvořte věty seřazením slov do správného pořadí.

1. going/ She / holiday / enjoy /'s/ the / to
_____.
2. to / aren't / We / a / going / stay / in / hotel
_____.
3. 'm / I / go / camping / going / to
_____.
4. going / They / to / go / 're / swimming
_____.
5. you / to / Are / trip / for / going / pay / the / ?
_____.
6. isn't / see / the / He / to / going / pyramids
_____.

44. Doplňte rozhovor použijte konstrukci "BE GOING TO".

- A: So, where ____ you _____ go on holiday?
 B: We _____ travel round Europe by train.
 A: That sounds great. Which countries ____ you _____ visit?
 B: Italy first, and then Croatia, Greece, and Turkey.
 A: Where ____ you _____ sleep?
 B: Well, we ____ not _____ stay in hotels! We don't have much money. We can sleep on the train. The only problem is that it ____n't _____ be very hot.
 A: And where ____ you _____ go after Italy?
 B: After Italy we _____ get the train to Zagreb. Then Makiko _____ come home and I' _____ go to Greece. I want to visit Athens and then I' _____ spend a week on a Greek island before I go to Turkey. I' _____ not _____ get until the end of August.

45. Odpovězte na otázky.

1. Where are you going to go on holiday this year?
_____.
2. What are you going to see there?
_____.
3. What are you going to do there?
_____.
4. Who are you going to go with?
_____.

46. Doplňte věty. Použijte "GOING TO" + jedno ze sloves.

walk	wash	eat	give	lie down	do	watch	wear	stay
------	------	-----	------	----------	----	-------	------	------

1. My hands are dirty. I _____ them.
2. What _____ you _____ to the party tonight?
3. I don't want to go home by bus. I' _____.
4. John is going to London next week. He' _____ with some friends.
5. I'm hungry. I' _____ this sandwich.
6. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We' _____ her a present.
7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She' _____ for an hour.
8. there's a good film on TV this evening. _____ you _____ it?
9. What _____ Rachel _____ when she leaves school?

47. Co se stane v těchto situacích? Použijte slova z tabulky.

sink be late rain run out of

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It' _____.
2. It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. He _____.
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. The boat _____.
4. Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way. She _____ petrol.

48. Podívejte se do Johnova diáře na příští týden a doplňte popis jeho týdne. Použijte přítomný průběhový čas.

Monday morning, I _____ (to start) a new course. At 9 a.m. I _____ (to go) to the Main Hall and the Principal _____ (to give) a talk about this course. After that, I _____ (to attend) lectures for the rest of the day.

On Tuesday morning, we _____ (to take) a test. In the afternoon, we _____ (to go) on a trip to the History Museum. We _____ (to leave) the college at 2 p.m. and we _____ (to arrive) back to the college at 5 p.m.

On Wednesday, I _____ (to play) for the college basketball team. I _____ (not to do) any college work that day.

On Thursday evening, I _____ (to cook) a meal for Sam and Olga.

We _____ (to eat) at 8.30 p.m. and then we _____ (to watch) a film at home.

On Friday, I _____ (to write) an essay in library and then I _____ (to have) a meeting with my tutor.

On Saturday morning, I _____ (to go) shopping with Alex. In the afternoon, I _____ (to play) tennis with Pam and in the evening I _____ (to go) to a concert at the Morris Hall.

On Sunday, I _____ (not to do) anything. I _____ (to stay) at home and I _____ (to take) it easy all day.

49. Doplňte slovesa ve správných tvarech. Použijte přítomný čas průběhový nebo přítomný čas prostý.

1. I _____ (to go) to the theatre this evening.
2. The film _____ (to begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
3. We _____ (to have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
4. The art exhibition _____ (to open) on 3 May and _____ (to finish) on 15 July.
5. I _____ (not to go) out this evening. I _____ (to stay) at home.
6. You _____ (to do) anything tomorrow morning?
No, I'm free. Why?
7. We _____ (to go) to a concert tonight. It _____ (to begin) at 7.30

SOME, ANY, NO

50. V rozhovoru Petra a Davidem doplňte "SOME" nebo "ANY".

David: There are _____ English visitors in our factory. Do you know _____ of them?

Peter: No, I don't know _____ English people. I've got _____ friends in France, but I haven't got _____ friends in England. Have you got _____ friends in London?

David: No, I haven't. The visitors are from Leeds. Come with me and I'll introduce you.

51. Sekretářka se ptá Davida, jaké pohoštění má připravit. Doplňte "SOME", "ANY" nebo "NO" podle potřeby.

Miss Malá: Shall I offer them _____ tea? We haven't got _____ coffee.

David: _____ coffee? Then you must buy _____. English people like coffee.

Miss Malá: Shall I buy _____ sandwiches or biscuits?

David: Sandwiches. They like Czech sandwiches and beer.

Miss Malá: I'm afraid there is _____ beer. Shall I get _____?

David: Yes. Beer will be fine. I like it very much.

WHO, WHAT, WHICH

52. Mirek se na večírku ptá Kryštofa na příomné hosty. Doplňte "WHO", "WHAT" nebo "WHICH" podle potřeby.

Mirek: _____ do you know here?

Chris: A lot of people. Look! Ted and my brother Jim are just arriving.

Mirek: _____ of them is your brother?

Chris: The taller boy. Now he's talking to Mary and Sheila.

Mirek: _____ of the girls is Sheila?

Chris: The blonde. Do you know the girl by the window?

Mirek: No, _____ is she?

Chris: It's Tina. We all like her very much.

Mirek: _____ is she? _____ does she do?

Chris: She is a student. Ted's her boyfriend.

Mirek: Oh, pity.

53. Poznáte, na co se Mirek ptá svých přátel?

Mirek: What _____?

Chris: Tina and Mary are looking at John's photographs.

Mirek: Who _____?

Chris: Sheila's talking to Jim Smith.

Mirek: Where _____?

Chris: Jim's from New York. Look! Gwen's coming.

Mirek: Who _____?

Chris: She's looking for us. - Hello!

Gwen: Hello! Here's a present for you.

Mirek: For me? Who _____?

Gwen: From Ted. It's a book.

Mirek: How nice of him. Thanks.

Chris: What's _____?

Mirek: It's about art in Britain.

54. Doplňte "WHO", "WHAT", "WHOSE", "WHICH" "SOME", "ANY", "NO" podle potřeby.

1. _____ is John saying?
2. There's _____ time. We must hurry up.
3. _____ is that guitar? – It's Jane's.
4. May I have _____ fruit? – Yes, of course.
5. _____ is Jane looking for? – She's looking for her husband.
6. Are there _____ problems? – I hope not.
7. I've got _____ English magazines for you. - Thank you.
8. You can get maps of Prague at _____ bookshop.
9. I'm afraid I don't know _____ English people there

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Cvičebnice ke knize „ANGLIČTINA NEJEN PRO SAMOUKY“

Začátečníci – III . 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 mírně pokročilé studenty 2. semestru kombinovaného studia (9. – 12. lekce) Fakulty elektrotechniky a informatiky VŠB-TUO. Jsou zde procvičovány gramatické, syntaktické a lexikální jevy na úrovni mírně pokročilých studentů. Současně představuje tento materiál úplný soubor, jehož zvládnutí zaručuje úspěch v závěrečném testu, jehož náplní je předkládaný materiál.

JEDEN ZÁPOR VE VĚTĚ

1. Doplňte složeniny s “ANY” v záporných větách.

1. There is somebody in the room.
There isn't **anybody** in the room.
2. There is something in my bag.
There isn't **anything** in my bag.
3. There is somebody at the door.
There isn't **anybody** at the door.
4. I have got something to read.
I haven't got **anything** to read.
5. I have got someone to help me.
I haven't got **anybody** to help me.
6. She does something.
She doesn't do **anything**.
7. There is something on TV.
There isn't **anything** on TV.
8. There is something I like on the menu.
There isn't **anything** I like on the menu.
9. I can hear something.
I can't hear **anything**.
10. I can help somebody.
I can't help **anybody**.
11. We've got something for dinner.
We haven't got **anything** for dinner.

2. Vytvořte zápory pomocí "NO".

Vzor: There is something in the bag.

There is **nothing** in the bag.

1. There is something in the bag.
There is **nothing** in the bag.
2. There is somebody in the room.
There is **nobody** in the room.
3. There is somebody at the door.
There is **nobody** at the door.
4. I have got something to read.
I have got **nothing** to read.
5. I have someone to help me.
I have **nobody** to help me.
6. She does something.
She does **nothing**.
7. There is something on TV.
There is **nothing** on TV.
8. There is something I like on the menu.
There is **nothing** I like on the menu.
9. I can hear something.
I can hear **nothing**.
10. I can help somebody.
I can help **nobody**.
11. We've got something for dinner.
We've got **nothing** for dinner.

3. Přepište věty pomocí "ANYBODY" / "ANYONE" / "ANYTHING".

Vzor: There is nothing in the bag. There isn't anything in the bag.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. There is nothing in the bag. | There isn't anything in the bag. |
| 2. There is nobody on the bus. | There isn't anybody on the bus. |
| 3. I have got nothing to eat. | I haven't got anything to eat. |
| 4. I've got no-one to help me. | I haven't got anyone to help me. |
| 5. She can hear nothing. | She can't hear anything. |
| 6. We have got nothing for dinner. | I haven't got anything for dinner. |

4. Doplňte věty, použijte "NOBODY" / "NO-ONE" / "NOTHING", „ANYBODY" / "ANYONE" / "ANYTHING".

Vzor: That house is empty. Nobody/No-one lives here.

1. That house is empty. **Nobody/ no-one** lives here.
2. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember **anything**.
3. Be quiet! Don't say **anything**.
4. Jenny is sitting alone. She isn't with **anybody/anyone**.
5. I'm afraid I can't help you. There is **nothing** I can do.
6. I don't know **anything** about the cars.
7. The museum is free. It costs **nothing** to go in.
8. She speaks very fast. I usually don't understand **anything**.
9. What do you usually do in the evening? **Nothing**. Why?
10. **Nobody/ no-one** knows where he is.

ROZKAZOVACÍ ZPŮSOB

5. 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.

6. Doplňte vhodné sloveso v rozkazovacím způsobu.

1. Children, **come** here.
2. Children, **do** your homework.
3. It is already nine o'clock, come on **get** up.
4. Mary, **sit** down!
5. Tony, **stop** smoking.
6. The children are in bed, **don't make** noise.
7. Mr Brown, **come** with me, please.
8. **Stop** making that noise.
9. Susan, **don't buy** so many things!
10. **Come** here, children!
11. It's too early, **don't go** yet.
12. Carol, **don't drink** all the milk!
13. Bob, **open** this tin of beans.

14. **Stop** doing that, will you?
15. Darling, **don't do** that!
16. Boys, **don't play** football in the park!

7. Adam nechce, aby to Barbora dělala. Napište, jak Adam 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.**

PŘÍDAVNÁ JMÉNA STUPŇOVÁNÍ PŘÍDAVNÝCH JMEN

*PŘIDÁNÍM KONCOVKY –ER (2. STUPEŇ), –EST (3. STUPEŇ)
SE STUPŇUJÍ*

- VŠECHNA JEDNOSLABIČNÁ PŘÍDAVNÁ JMÉNA:

short - shorter - the shortest

deep - deeper - the deepest

- DVOUSLABIČNÁ ZAKONČENÁ NA –Y, –OW, –LE, –ER:

lazy – lazier – the laziest

hollow – hollower – the hollowest

simple – simpler – the simplest

clever – cleverer – the cleverest

*OPISNĚ POMOCÍ **MORE** (DRUHÝ STUPEŇ), **MOST** (TŘETÍ STUPEŇ)
SE STUPŇUJÍ*

- OSTATNÍ DVOUSLABIČNÁ

- VŠECHNA VÍCESLABIČNÁ PŘÍDAVNÁ JMÉNA

NEPRAVIDELNÉ STUPŇOVÁNÍ PŘÍDAVNÝCH JMEN:

good - better - the best

bad/ill - worse - worst
little - less - least
much/many - more - most
late - later - latest
late - latter - last =(přenesený význam)
far - farther - farther
far - further - furthest = (přenesený význam)

8. Vytvořte druhý stupeň přídavných jmen.

old→ older	good→ better
strong→ stronger	large→ larger
happy→ happier	serious→ more serious
modern→ more modern	pretty→ prettier
important→ more important	crowded→ more crowded

9. Napište slova opačného významu.

younger→ older	better→ worse
colder→ warmer	nearer→ further
cheaper→ more expensive	easier→ more difficult

10. Použijte druhý stupeň přídavných jmen.

1. My bike is quite slow. I need a **faster** one.
2. I want to get a **more expensive** camera than the one I've got.
3. I've got an old computer and I want one that's **more modern**.
4. I'd really like to have a **nicer** guitar.
5. My phone isn't very good and I want a **more advanced** one.
6. I need new exercise equipment because I want to get **fitter**.
7. My music system is getting **worse** and I want a new one.
8. I want a car that's **more powerful** than the one I've got.
9. Helen's car isn't very big. She was a **bigger** one.
10. David doesn't work very hard. I work **harder**.
11. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is **more comfortable**.
12. This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a **sharper** one?
13. Britain is not very big. France is **bigger**.
14. People today aren't very polite. In the past they were **more polite**.
15. I am not very interested in history. I'm **more interested** in art.
16. My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is **heavier**.
17. These apples don't taste very good. The other tasted **better**.
18. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are **nicer**.
19. It isn't very warm today. It was **warmer** yesterday.

11. Vyberte vhodné přídavné jméno v odpovídajícím tvaru.

tall comfortable long difficult beautiful good amusing
pretty

1. This book is **more difficult** than yours.
2. This table is **longer** than yours.
3. Amy is **more beautiful** than her cousin.
4. This boy is **taller** than his brother.
5. The girl is pretty. She is **prettier** than her sister.
6. These chairs are **more comfortable** than the sofa
7. The game is **more amusing** than that one.
8. This is **much better** than that.

12. Doplňte text vhodnými tvary přídavných jmen v závorkách.

Some people say that working at home is **better** than going out to work. They say that people who work at home are **freer**, their hours are **more flexible** and they are able to live **more relaxed** lives. They are **happier** than people who work in offices, and if they want, they can be **lazier** too.

But other people say that working at home can be **more difficult** than going out to work. They say that for some people, working at home is **more stressful**. People who do it are **lonelier** than people who can talk to colleagues at work, and they also have to be **more organized**.

Working at home instead of going out to work is getting **more common** in many parts of the world. But it doesn't suit everyone.

13. Opravte nesprávná tvrzení.

Vzor: A: Leeds is as large as Prague, I think.

B: Oh no, Prague is larger than Leeds.

C: Leeds isn't as large as Prague.

1. A: Ostrava is as large as Brno, I think
B: **Oh no, Brno is larger than Ostrava.**
C: **Ostrava isn't as/so large as Brno.**
2. A: This country is as large as England, I think.
B: **Oh no, England is larger than this country.**
C: **This country isn't as/so large as England.**

3. A: The play is as interesting as the book, I think
B: **Oh no, the book is more interesting than the play.**
C: **The play isn't as/so interesting as the book.**
4. A: Tennis is as popular as football, I think
B: **Oh no, football is more popular than tennis.**
C: **Tennis isn't as/so popular as tennis.**
5. A: Chris is as old as your son, I think.
B: **Oh no, our son is older than Chris.**
C: **Chris isn't as/so old our son.**
6. A: Miranda is as pretty as Katrin.
B: **Oh no, Katrin is prettier than Miranda.**
C: **Miranda isn't as/so pretty as Katrin.**
7. A: Tom is as bright as Peter.
B: **Oh no, Peter is brighter than Tom.**
C: **Tom isn't as/so bright as Peter.**

14. Přepište věty pomocí "AS.....AS/SO".

Vzor: This vacuum cleaner is quieter than that one.
That vacuum cleaner is not **as/so quiet as** this one.

1. Russia is bigger than the USA.
The USA is not **as big as/so** Russia.
2. Tokyo is more expensive than London.
London is not **as expensive as/so** Tokyo.
3. Classical music is more relaxing than rock music.
Rock music is not **as relaxing as/so** classical music.

15. Srovnávejte sebe a svého přítele.

fat	thin	dark	fair
tall	small	young	old
cheerful	clever	intelligent	practical
polite	musical	strong	happy

Vzor: I am **fatter than** he is.

1. I am **fatter than** he/she is.
2. I am **thinner than** he/she is.
3. I am **darker than** he/she is.

4. I am **fairer than** he/she is.
5. I am **taller than** he/she is.
6. I am **smaller than** he/she is.
7. I am **younger than** he/she is.
8. I am **older than** he/she is.
9. I am **more/less cheerful than** he/she is.
10. I am **cleverer than** he/she is.
11. I am **more/less intelligent than** he/she is.
12. I am **more/less practical than** she is.
13. I am **more/less polite than** he/she is.
14. I am **more/less musical than** he/she is.
15. I am **stronger than** he/she is.
16. I am **happier than** he/she is.

16. Doplňte věty 3.stupněm přídavných jmen.

1. This building is very old. It's **the oldest building** in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was **the happiest day** of my life.
3. It's a very good film. It's **the best film**.
4. She is a very popular singer. She's **the most popular singer** in the country.
5. It's a very cold day. It was **the hottest day** of the year.
6. This is **the most important** part of the exam.
7. It's a large theatre. Yes, it's **the largest theatre** in this town.
8. This is an old church. Yes, this is **the oldest church** in this town.
9. It's a very small shop. Yes, it's **the smallest shop** in the town.
10. This is a beautiful park. Yes, this is **the most beautiful park** in the town.
11. This is a tall building. Yes, this is **the tallest building** in the town.
12. This is a lovely square. Yes, this is **the loveliest square** in the town.
13. It's a long street. Yes, it's **the longest street** in the town.
14. It's an interesting museum. Yes, it's **the most interesting museum** in the town.
15. Mr. Hill is a rich man, I think. Yes, he's **the richest man** in the town.
16. He's a good business man. Yes, he's **the best business man** in the town.
17. His wife is a very elegant woman. Yes, she's **the most elegant woman** in the town.

17. Napište věty se třetím stupněm přídavných jmen.

Sydney	Brazil	large	country	planet	the	the solar
Everest	Jupiter	long	city	state	USA	system
Alaska	the Nile	high	river	mountain	Africa	South America
					the world	Australia

Vzor: Sydney is the largest city in Australia.

1. **Sydney is the largest city in Australia.**
2. **Everest is the highest mountain in the world.**
3. **Alaska is the largest country in the USA.**
4. **Brazil is the largest country in South America.**
5. **Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.**
6. **The Nile is the longest river in Africa/...in the world.**

18. Vyberte vhodné přídavné jméno.

1. It's the **busiest** city I've ever been to.
There are so many people and cars everywhere.
2. The river is the **dirtiest** in the country.
The water is black and full of rubbish.
3. This restaurant is the **most expensive** in the area.
It costs a lot to eat there.
4. It's the **most dangerous** road in the city.
There are a lot of accidents every year.

19. V následujícím rozhovoru doplňte správný tvar přídavných jmen v závorce. A má dvě děti, Helenu -15 let a Davida - 12 let. B má tři děti, Alici – 5 let, Kryštofa – 13 let a Mirandu – 17 let.

A: Alice is our **youngest** child.

B: How old is she?

A: She's only five. Christopher is eight years **older** than Alice.

B: Oh yes, Chris is strong. He's much **stronger** than our David.

A: Well, David is a year **younger** than Chris.

B: But he's **taller** than Chris and much **slimmer**.

A: I like David very much. He's **the brightest** and **the most cheerful** boy of all.

B: Well, Helen's doing **better** at school than David.

A: Of course, boys aren't as **hardworking** as girls. Helen's two years **younger** than Miranda, I think.

B: Yes, she's fifteen. But Miranda is **prettier** than Helen.

A: Oh no, Miranda's seventeen and is **more popular** with the boys than Helen. That's all.

20. Paní Smithová neustále komanduje svého manžela. Zahrajte si její roli.

Vzor: You're walking too quickly.

Can't you walk more slowly, please?

1. You aren't studying it carefully.
Can you study **more carefully**, please?
2. You're driving too fast.
Can you drive **more slowly**, please?
3. You aren't saying it very clearly.
Can you say it **more clearly**, please?
4. You're writing it slowly.
Can you write it **more slowly**, please?
5. You're speaking too slowly.
Can you speak **more quickly**, please?
6. You aren't reading cheerfully.
Can you read **more cheerfully**, please?

21. Přeložte do angličtiny.

1. Jsem starší než můj bratr Karel.
I am older than my brother Charles.
2. Karel je o dva roky mladší.
Charles is two years younger.
3. Karel se ve škole dobře učí.
Charles is doing well at school.
4. Je nejchytřejší chlapec ve třídě.
He is the brightest boy in the class.
5. Já nejsem tak bystrý jako Karel.
I am not as/so bright as Charles.
6. Hraje také dobře na kytaru.
He plays the guitar well , too.
7. Je vysoký, štíhlý a má modré oči.
He is tall, slim and has got blue eyes.
8. Je oblíbenější u děvčat, než jsem já.
He s more popular with the girls than me (than I am).
9. Ale on má nejraději Betty.
But he likes Betty best (of all).

PŘÍSLOVCE STUPŇOVÁNÍ PŘÍSLOVCÍ

JEDNOSLABIČNÁ PŘÍSLOVCE SE STUPŇUJÍ KONCOVKAMI -ER (2. STUPEŇ), -EST (3. STUPEŇ)

fast (rychle) - *faster* (rychleji) - *fastest* (nejrychleji)
hard (pilně) - *harder* (pilněji) - *hardest* (nejpilněji)
soon (brzy) - *sooner* (dříve) - *soonest* (nejdříve)

PŘÍSLOVCE ODVOZENÁ KONCOVKOU -LY SE STUPŇUJÍ OPISNĚ POMOCÍ

MORE (DRUHÝ STUPEŇ), MOST (TŘETÍ STUPEŇ)

easily (snadno) - more easily (snadněji) - most easily (nejsnadněji)

PŘÍSLOVCE ODVOZENÁ OD NEPRAVIDELNÉ STUPŇOVANÝCH PŘÍDAVNÝCH JMEN SE STUPŇUJÍ ROVNĚŽ NEPRAVIDELNĚ :**well** (dobře) - **better** - **best****badly/ill** (špatně) - **worse** - **worst****little** (málo) - **less** - **least****much/many** (mnoho) - **more** - **most****far** - **further/farther** - **furthest/farthest** = (přenesený význam)**22. Vytvořte příslovce z přídavných jmen a doplňte do textu.**

Julie is an excellent member of the class. She does all her work **quietly** and **efficiently** and she checks it all **carefully** before handing it in. She always comes to school **punctually** and she never arrives **late** for class. She works **well** with the other members of the class and she learns **quickly**. She speaks to her teachers **politely** and she concentrates **hard** when she is in class. In my opinion, she will pass exams at the end of the year **easily** and she will complete her studies very **successfully**.

23. Doplňte popis vedoucího příslušnými příslovci vytvořenými z přídavných jmen uvedenými v tabulce.

quick	easy	bad	secret	late	good	busy	incorrect	nervous
angry	immediate							

Our horrible boss

Our boss behaves **badly** at work. He doesn't treat us **well** and he often shouts at us **angrily**. When he comes to speak to us, we look at each other **nervously**, because we think he's going to tell us off. He likes to see that we are working **busily** because he always wants us to complete every piece of work very **quickly**. If we do something **incorrectly**, we get into bad trouble with him and he often makes us work **late** without extra pay. We talk about him **secretly** and he doesn't know we call him 'The Monster'. We'd all like to leave this company **immediately** but we can't find other jobs **easily**, so we have to stay.

24. Vytvořte příslovce z přídavného jména v závorkách.

1. It is raining **heavily**.
2. He sings very **beautifully**.
3. They came in **quietly**.
4. She shouted at me **angrily**.
5. She can run very **fast**.

6. He was driving **dangerously**.

25. Vyberte sloveso z tabulky A + příslovce z tabulky B a doplňte věty.

A	come	know	sleep	win	B	carefully	clearly	hard	well
	explain	listen	think	work		carefully	easily	quickly	well

Vzor: I am going to tell you something important, so please **listen carefully**.

- Ann! I need your help. **Come quickly!**
- They **work hard**. At the end of the day they are always tired.
- I am tired this morning. I didn't **sleep well** last night.
- You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always **win easily**.
- Think carefully** before you answer the question.
- I've met Alice a few times but I don't **know** her very **well**.
- Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't **explain** things very **clearly/well**.

26. Co je správně?

- Don't eat so **quickly**. It's not good for you.
- Why are you **angry**? I haven't done anything.
- Can you speak **slowly**, please?
- Come on, Dave! Why are you always so **slow**?
- Bill is a very **careful** driver.
- Jane is studying **hard** for her examinations.
- Please be **quiet**. I'm studying.
- Those cakes look **nice**. Can I have one?

BUDOUCÍ ČAS

27. Požádejte zdvořile o něco svého anglického přítele.

Vzor: Help me with this exercise.

Will you help me with this exercise, please?

- Speak more slowly.
Will you speak more slowly, please?
- Read it for me.
Will you read it for me, please?
- Say it again.
Will you say it again, please?

4. Give me your address.
Will you give me your address, please?
5. Buy it for me.
Will you buy it or me, please?

28. Anne odmítá vše, co Bob navrhuje. Zahrajte její roli.

*Vzor : B: We can go for a walk in the park, if I you like.
A: No, we won't go for a walk (in the park)*

1. B: We can stay at home, if you like.
A: No, we won't stay at home.
2. B: We can play tennis, if you like.
A: No, we won't play tennis.
3. B: B: We can go to the cinema, if you like.
A: No, we won't go to the cinema.
4. B: We can go to see Tina, if you like.
A: No, we won't go to see Tina.
5. B: We can go for a drive in the country.
A: No, we won't go for a drive (in the country).

29. Paní Brownová připravuje večírek. Nabízejte svou pomoc.

*Vzor: B: It's necessary to buy some tins of meat.
You: **Shall I buy them?***

1. It's necessary to buy some biscuits.
You: Shall I buy them?
2. We must make some sandwiches.
You: Shall I make some sandwiches?
3. It's necessary to wash these cups.
You: Shall I wash wash these cups?
4. We must open these bottles.
You: Shall I open these bottles?
5. We'll need fifteen glasses.
You: Shall I buy fifteen glasses?
6. We must help Jane.
You: Shall I helpJane?
7. We must phone Chris, Betty, and Tom.
You: Shall I phone Chris, Betty, and Tom?

30. Na které zdvořilé žádosti dostanete tyto odpovědi?

Vzor: Will you come to my office today?

Certainly, I'll come to your office at three o'clock.

1. **Can you tell me the time?**

Yes, it's a quarter to nine.

2. **Will you go shopping with me?**

Sorry. I can't go shopping with you.

3. **Can you tell me the way to the underground station, please?**

Yes, go along this street and turn right at the lights. The underground station isn't far from here.

4. **Will you help me please?**

Certainly. What can I do for you?

31. Přeložte.

1. Jana dnes musí jít nakupovat.

Jane must go shopping today.

2. Brownovi přijdou dnes večer na večeři.

The Browns are coming to dinner tonight.

3. Budou mít jehněčí, fazole a brambory a čokoládový dort.

They will have lamb, beans and potatoes, and chocolate cake.

4. Jana půjde do samoobsluhy.

Jane will go to the supermarket.

5. Koupí jen maso, brambory a několik pomerančů.

She will only buy meat, potatoes, and a few oranges.

6. Nepojede autem.

She will not (won't) go by car.

7. Neutratí moc peněz.

She will not (won't) spend much money.

8. Pomůžete mi, prosím vás?

Will you help me, please?

9. Lituji, ale mám málo času.

I'm sorry, but I've got little time.

10. Mám hodně práce.

I've got a lot of work.

PODSTATNÁ JMÉNA POČITATELNÁ A NEPOČITATELNÁ

32. Přiřadte "A/AN" k počítatelným podstatným jménům a "SOME" k nepočítatelným podstatným jménům.

a chair

some sugar

a stamp

a book

some petrol

a tree

some air

some money

a pound

some music	a job	some work
an apple	some fruit	a tomato
some tomato soup	some information	a carrot

33. Vložte "A/AN" kde je třeba.

1. I have't got watch. → **a watch**
2. Do you like cheese? → **OK**
3. Ann never wears hat. → **a hat**
4. Are you looking for job? → **a job**
5. Mary doesn't eat meat. → **OK**
6. Mary eats apple every day. → **an apple**
7. I'm going to party tonight. → **a party**
8. Music is wonderful thing. → **a wonderful thing**
9. Jamaica is island. → **an island**
10. I don't need key. → **a key**

34. Podtrhněte nepočitatelná podstatná jména.

house	<u>news</u>	nose
<u>advice</u>	bed	<u>milk</u>
painting	shoe	<u>snow</u>
holiday	toast	museum
<u>tennis</u>	jumper	film
cup	car	<u>homework</u>
city	<u>tea</u>	banana
<u>bread</u>	cigar	exam
cat	pen	<u>water</u>
clock	<u>luggage</u>	bike
<u>petrol</u>	shirt	lemon
office	sock	apple
doctor	cloud	<u>rain</u>
cinema	<u>chat</u>	watch
<u>coffee</u>	ball	<u>information</u>
park	teacher	hour
book	<u>sugar</u>	school
<u>cheese</u>	chair	television
table	<u>money</u>	

35. Označte správné věty symbolem "✓", chybné křížkem "x".

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. We live in a flat. ✓ | 3. The car needs a petrol. x |
| 2. I have some moneys. x | 4. She takes a milk in her tea. x |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5. Mary likes tea, I prefer coffee. ✓ | 14. Please, buy some sugar. ✓ |
| 6. He's got some new CDs. ✓ | 15. Two kilos of bread. ✓ |
| 7. Two glasses of water. ✓ | 16. We have two homeworks. × |
| 8. A table and two chairs. ✓ | 17. I need some information. ✓ |
| 9. Give me two apples. ✓ | 18. We need some bananas. ✓ |
| 10. A snow comes in winter. × | 19. Have we got a butter? × |
| 11. Give me some cup of tea. × | 20. I like some egg for breakfast. × |
| 12. Tim doesn't eat meat. ✓ | 21. I can see some young women. ✓ |
| 13. Two coffees, please. ✓ | |

MANY - MUCH , LITTLE - FEW

36. Jan tvrdí, že ničeho nemá hodně, Petr má všeho spoustu. Zahrajte roli Jana.

Vzor: money- I haven't got much money, but Peter has got a lot of (plenty of) money.

1. time - I haven't got much time, but Peter has got a lot of (plenty of) time.
2. friends in London - I haven't got many friends in London, but Peter has got a lot of friends in London.
3. video cassettes - I haven't got many video cassettes, but Peter has got a lot of video cassettes.
4. food at home - I haven't got much food at home, but Peter has got a lot of (plenty of) food at home.

37. Alice zjišťuje, že má doma málo jídla a musí jít nakupovat.

Vzor: cheese – We've only got a little cheese. I must buy some.

1. ham - We've only got a little ham. I must buy some.
2. potatoes - We've only got a few potatoes. I must buy some.
3. fruit - We've only got a little fruit. I must buy some.
4. tea - We've only got a little tea. I must buy some.
5. crackers - We've only got a few crackers. I must buy some.
6. apples - We've only got a few apples. I must buy some.

38. Označte správné věty symbolem "✓", chybné křížkem "×", chybné věty opravte.

1. I don't have much food in the house. ✓
2. I don't have **much** food in the house. ×
3. We must buy some more apples. ✓

4. How **many** people can you see? ×
5. Older students have more exams. ✓
6. We don't have much white wine. ✓
7. Do you have **much** money? ×

39. Doplňte "MUCH" / "MANY".

1. Did you buy **much** food?
2. There aren't **many** hotels in this town.
3. We haven't got **much** petrol.
4. Were there **many** people on the train?
5. Did **many** students fail the examination?
6. Paula hasn't got **much** money.
7. I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat **much**.
8. I haven't seen John for **many** years.

40. Odpovězte na otázky pomocí "A LITTLE" / "A FEW".

Vzor: Have you got any paper? ~ Yes, a little.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Have you got any money? | ~ | Yes, a little. |
| 2. Have you got any envelopes? | ~ | Yes, a few. |
| 3. Do you want sugar in your coffee? | ~ | Yes, a little. |
| 4. Does your friend speak English? | ~ | Yes, a little. |
| 5. Are there any factories in this town? | ~ | Yes, a few. |

41. Přítel je u vás na návštěvě. Přeformulujte otázky, užíjte "A FEW" / "A LITTLE" místo "SOME".

Vzor: Would you like some ice-cream? Would you like a little ice-cream?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Would you like some coffee? | Would you like a little coffee? |
| 2. Would you like some biscuits? | Would you like a few biscuits? |
| 3. Shall I make you some sandwiches? | Would you like a few sandwiches? |

VYJADŘOVÁNÍ BUDOUCNOSTI

BE GOING TO + významové sloveso:

- VYJADŘUJE ZÁMĚR, VŮLI MLUVČÍHO, POUŽÍVÁ SE TAM, KDE MÍSTO BUDOUCÍHO ČASU LZE UŽÍT V ČEŠTINĚ VÝRAZŮ „CHCI“, „HODLÁM“, „CHYSTÁM SE“.

POUŽÍVÁ SE ZEJMÉNA O OSOBÁCH:

I am going to buy some books tomorrow.

I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I am not hungry.

What are you going to wear to the party tonight?

I am going to work in the UK for six weeks.

When is your brother going to visit you?

- VYJADŘUJE **PRAVDĚPODOBNOST, NEVUHNUTELNOST, NEZVRATNOST** SLOVESNÉHO DĚJE. (VŠE NASVĚDČUJE TOMU, ŽE SE NĚCO STANE).POUŽÍVÁ SE ZEJMÉNA O VĚCECH:

What's going to happen, if we leave it like that?

(co se stane, když to tak necháme?)

Look at the sky! It is going to rain.

(black clouds now→rain)

Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready. I am going to be late.

(9 o'clock now and not ready→late)

BE +významové sloveso ve tvaru -ING

(TVAR SHODNÝ S PŘÍTOMNÝM ČASEM PROSTÝM)

VYJADŘUJE **BEZPROSTŘEDNÍ, POPŘ. NAPLÁNOVANOU BUDOUCNOST.**

I am flying to London tomorrow.

I am not staying in London till Monday.

DÁ SE ZAMĚŇOVAT ZA VAZBU „**BE GOING TO + významové sloveso**“:

I am not working next week.= I am not going to work next week.

Alice **is going** to the dentist tomorrow.= Alice **is going to go** to the dentist

We **are having** a party next weekend. = We **are going to have** a party next weekend.

Are you meeting Bill this evening? = **Are you going to meet** Bill tomorrow?

PŘÍTOMNÝ ČAS PROSTÝ

- JE-LI VE VĚTĚ PŘÍSLOVEČNÉ URČENÍ ČASU, UKAZUJÍCÍ DO BUDOUCNOSTI:

He leaves tomorrow.

Your subscription expires on ...

(Vaše předplatné končí dne)

- UVÁDĚNÍ PROGRAMŮ KIN, DIVADEL:

What time does the film begin?

The performance begins at 7 p.m.

- UVÁDĚNÍ JÍZDNÍCH ŘÁDŮ:

The train leaves Plymouth at 11.30 and arrives in London at 14.45.

The plane lands in 10 minutes.

- UVÁDĚNÍ PLÁNŮ, KTERÉ SE CHOVÁJÍ PODLE URČITÉHO ČASOVÉHO ROZVRHU:

*I **start** my new job on Monday.*

*What time **do you finish** work tomorrow?*

PRO OSOBNÍ SCHŮZKY A JEDNÁNÍ DÁVÁMĚ PŘEDNOST PŘÍTOMNÉMU ČASU
PRŮBĚHOVÉMU:

*What time **are you meeting** Ann tomorrow?*

*I **am having** dinner with my boss in the evening.*

SROVNEJTE:

*What time **are you leaving** tomorrow?*

*What time **does the train leave** tomorrow?*

*I **am going** to the cinema this evening.*

*The **film starts** at 8.15 (this evening).*

42. V následujícím rozhovoru vyjádřete bezprostřední, naplánovanou budoucnost pomocí konstrukce "BE GOING TO".

HELEN'S GIVING A PARTY

Helen: **Are we going to** invite Miranda to our party?

Chris: Yes, of course. I **am going to** ring her up.

Helen: That won't be necessary. Mirek **is going to** ring her up today.

Chris: Fine. Shall I buy some beer?

Helen: You needn't. John and Mary **are going to** buy some wine and whisky. And Susie **is going to** make ham and cheese sandwiches in the afternoon.

Chris: Oh, good! It **is going to** be a great party.

43. Vytvořte věty seřazením slov do správného pořadí.

1. going/ She / holiday / enjoy /'s/ the / to
She's going to enjoy the holiday.
2. to / aren't / We / a / going / stay / in / hotel
We aren't going to stay in a hotel.
3. 'm / I / go / camping / going / to
I'm going to go camping.
4. going / They / to / go / 're / swimming
They're going to go swimming.
5. you / to / Are / trip / for / going / pay / the / ?
Are you going to pay for the trip?
6. isn't / see / the / He / to / going / pyramids
He isn't going to see the pyramids.

44. Doplňte rozhovor použijte konstrukci “BE GOING TO”.

A: So, where **are you going to** go on holiday?

B: We **are going to** travel round Europe by train.

A: That sounds great. Which countries **are you going to** visit?

B: Italy first, and then Croatia, Greece, and Turkey.

A: Where **are you going to** sleep?

B: Well, we **are not going to** stay in hotels! We don't have much money. We can sleep on the train. The only problem is that it **isn't going to** be very hot.

A: And where **are you going to** go after Italy?

B: After Italy we **are going to** get the train to Zagreb. Then Makiko's **going to** come home and I'm **going to** go to Greece. I want to visit Athens and then I'm **going to** spend a week on a Greek island before I go to Turkey. I'm **not going to** get until the end of August.

45. Odpovězte na otázky.

1. Where are you going to go on holiday this year?

I am going to go to ... on holiday this year.

2. What are you going to see there?

I am going to see ... there.

3. What are you going to do there?

I am going to ... there.

4. Who are you going to go with?

I am going to go with...

46. Doplňte věty. Použijte “GOING TO” + jedno ze sloves.

walk	wash	eat	give	lie down	do	watch	wear	stay
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1. My hands are dirty. I'm **going to wash** them.

2. What **are you going to wear** to the party tonight?

3. I don't want to go home by bus. I'm **going to walk**.

4. John is going to London next week. He's **going to stay** with some friends.

5. I'm hungry. I'm **going to eat** this sandwich.

6. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We're **going to give** her a present.

7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She's **going to lie down** for an hour.

8. there's a good film on TV this evening. **Are you going to watch** it?

9. What **is Rachel going to do** when she leaves school?

47. Co se stane v těchto situacích? Použijte slova z tabulky.

sink be late rain run out of

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. **It's going to rain.**
2. It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. **He is going to be late.**
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. **The boat is going to sink.**
4. Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way. **She is going to run out of petrol.**

48. Podívejte se do Johnova diáře na příští týden a doplňte popis jeho týdne. Použijte přítomný průběhový čas.

Monday morning, I'm **starting** a new course. At 9 a.m. I'm **going** to the Main Hall and the Principal **is giving** a talk about this course. After that, I'm **attending** lectures for the rest of the day.

On Tuesday morning, we **are taking** a test. In the afternoon, we **are going** on a trip to the History Museum. We're **leaving** the college at 2 p.m. and we're **arriving** back to the college at 5 p.m.

On Wednesday, I'm **playing** for the college basketball team.

I'm **not doing** any college work that day.

On Thursday evening, I'm **cooking** a meal for Sam and Olga.

We're **eating** at 8.30 p.m. and then we **are watching** a film at home.

On Friday, I'm **writing** an essay in library and then I'm **having** a meeting with my tutor.

On Saturday morning, I'm **going** shopping with Alex. In the afternoon, I'm **playing** tennis with Pam and in the evening I'm **going** to a concert at the Morris Hall.

On Sunday, I'm **not doing** anything. I'm **staying** at home and I'm **taking** it easy all day.

49. Doplňte slovesa ve správných tvarech. Použijte přítomný čas průběhový nebo přítomný čas prostý.

1. I'm **going** to the theatre this evening.
2. **Does the film begin** at 3.30 or 4.30?
3. We **are having** a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
4. The art exhibition **opens** on 3 May and **finishes** on 15 July.
5. I **am not going** out this evening. I **am staying** at home.
6. **Are you doing** anything tomorrow morning?
No, I'm free. Why?
7. We **are going** to a concert tonight. It **begins** at 7.30.

SOME, ANY, NO

50. V rozhovoru Petra a Davidem doplňte "SOME" nebo "ANY".

David: There are **some** English visitors in our factory. Do you know **any** of them?

Peter: No, I don't know **any** English people. I've got **some** friends in France, but I haven't got **any** friends in England. Have you got **any** friends in London?

David: No, I haven't. The visitors are from Leeds. Come with me and I'll introduce you.

51. Sekretářka se ptá Davida, jaké pohoštění má připravit. Doplňte "SOME", "ANY" nebo "NO" podle potřeby.

Miss Malá: Shall I offer them **some** tea? We haven't got **any** coffee.

David: **No** coffee? Then you must buy **some**. English people like coffee.

Miss Malá: Shall I buy **some** sandwiches or biscuits?

David: Sandwiches. They like Czech sandwiches and beer.

Miss Malá: I'm afraid there is **no** beer. Shall I get **some**?

David: Yes. Beer will be fine. I like it very much.

WHO, WHAT, WHICH

52. Mirek se na večírku ptá Kryštofa na přímenné hosty. Doplňte "WHO", "WHAT" nebo "WHICH" podle potřeby.

Mirek: **Who** do you know here?

Chris: A lot of people. Look! Ted and my brother Jim are just arriving.

Mirek: **Which** of them is your brother?

Chris: The taller boy. Now he's talking to Mary and Sheila.

Mirek: **Which** of the girls is Sheila?

Chris: The blonde. Do you know the girl by the window?

Mirek: No, **who** is she?

Chris: It's Tina. We all like her very much.

Mirek: **What** is she? **What** does she do?

Chris: She is a student. Ted's her boyfriend.

Mirek: Oh, pity.

53. Poznáte, na co se Mirek ptá svých přátel?

Mirek: **What** are Tina and Mary looking at?

Chris: Tina and Mary are looking at John's photographs.

Mirek: **Who** is Sheila talking to?

Chris: Sheila's talking to Jim Smith.

Mirek: **Where's Jim from?**

Chris: Jim's from New York. Look! Gwen's coming.

Mirek: **Who is Gwen looking for?**

Chris: She's looking for us. - Hello!

Gwen: Hello! Here's a present for you.

Mirek: For me? **Who is it from?**

Gwen: From Ted. It's a book.

Mirek: How nice of him. Thanks.

Chris: **What's the book about?**

Mirek: It's about art in Britain.

54. Doplňte "WHO", "WHAT", "WHOSE", "WHICH", "SOME", "ANY", "NO" podle potřeby.

1. **What** is John saying?
2. There's **no** time. We must hurry up.
3. **Whose** is that guitar? – It's Jane's.
4. May I have **some** fruit? – Yes, of course.
5. **Who** is Jane looking for? – She's looking for her husband.
6. Are there **any** problems? – I hope not.
7. I've got **some** English magazines for you. - Thank you.
8. You can get maps of Prague at **any** bookshop.
9. I'm afraid I don't know **any** English people there

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