

Viazanie slov vo vete

V angličtine sa jednotlivé slová vo vete na seba viažu.

I have an old car. [ai hæv æn əuld kɑ:]

She is standing in front of the house. [ʃi: iz stændiŋ in frʌnt əv ðə haʊs]

We are learning English. [wi: ə lə:nɪŋ ɪŋɡlɪʃ]



Reading 1



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Postcard from Prague

My friend Linda has flown away on her honeymoon. She's happy now, although I'm not so certain what I should think about her husband Paddy. I don't really know him that well. Linda had spoken about him quite a lot, but I only met him once. Now she's his wife, and I sit here alone (with my three cats), waiting for her to return to England with her new husband.

Let me introduce myself. I'm Jayashri Nisvanthan, but my friends call me Jaya (it's shorter and much easier to pronounce). I'll tell you more about myself later, because I just saw the postman walk up to my house and put something in my letterbox. It might be a postcard from the newlyweds, Linda and Paddy.

Hello Jaya,

We've been in Prague for a week now, and the weather has been fantastic. I wish I had packed more shorts and T-shirts. It seems like we've been walking for days, and tomorrow we're going to visit a real medieval castle. Last night when we were having a beer with a couple of Czech chaps, Brad Pitt walked into the pub. He must be filming something here. I think he is better-looking in person than in films; Paddy doesn't. Will you pick us up at the airport when we arrive in Manchester?

I'm looking forward to seeing you again. Give my best to your cats!

Your friend(s),

Linda (and Paddy)

P.S. Paddy says he is looking forward to getting to know you better.

It was very kind of Linda to think of me and send me the postcard. The picture on the front is very pretty. I'd love to visit Prague someday. If only I could find a babysitter for my cats.



Vocabulary

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although [o:'ðəu] hoci
arrive [ə'raiv] doraziť
babysitter ['beibi ,sitə] opatrovatel'ka detí
certain [sə:'tɪn] istý
couple [kəpl] pár
front [frʌnt] predok
get to know [ˌget tu: 'nəʊ] dozvedieť sa
honeymoon [hanimu:n] medové týždne
chap [tʃæp] chlapík
in person [ˌɪn 'pɜːsn] osobne
introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] predstaviť
kind [kaɪnd] láskavý



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I don't really know him that well.
Let me introduce myself.
It's much easier to pronounce.
It might be a postcard from the newlyweds.
He is better-looking in person than in films.
Will you pick us up at the airport?
I am looking forward to seeing you again.
Give my best to your cats.

WORDS



letterbox [letəbɒks] schránka
look forward to [ˌlʊk 'fɔːwəd tu:] tešiť sa na
medieval [me'di:vl] stredoveký
newlyweds [nju:liweds] novomanželia
once [wʌns] raz
pack [pæk] zabalit'
pick up [pɪk 'ʌp] vyzdvihnúť
postcard [pəʊstka:d] pohľadnica
pronounce [prə'naʊns] vysloviť
pub [pʌb] krčma
real [riəl] skutočný
weather [weðə] počasie
wish [wɪʃ] priať si

Nepoznám ho tak dobre.
 Dovoľte mi predstaviť sa.
 Oveľa lepšie sa to vyslovuje.
 Možno je to pohľadnica od novomanželov.
 Vyzerá v skutočnosti lepšie ako vo filmoch.
 Vyzdvihneš nás na letisku?
 Teším sa, že sa zasa uvidíme.
 Pozdravuj mačky.

Grammar

A. Prítomný čas



Aa. Jednoduchý prítomný čas

Použitie

Jednoduchý prítomný čas vyjadruje opakovaný dej v prítomnosti alebo všeobecne platný dej.

I go to school by bus. *Jezdím do školy autobusom.*



Tvorenie

Jednoduchý prítomný čas má rovnaký tvar ako infinitív (neurčitok) bez to. V tretej osobe jednotného čísla priberá sloveso koncovku -s, alebo -es.

I want	chcem
you want	chceš
he wants	chce
she wants	chce
it wants	chce
we want	chceme
you want	chcete
they want	chcú

Zmeny v pravopise v tretej osobe jednotného čísla

a) po vyslovenej sykavke sa pridáva -es
 to finish she finishes

b) koncové -y sa po spoluhláske mení na -i a priberá sa -es
 to carry he carries

c) u sloviess go a do sa pridáva -es
 to do it does
 to go she goes

Ab. Priebehový prítomný čas

Použitie

Vyjadruje dej, ktorý práve prebieha, alebo dej, ktorý takmer určite bude prebiehať.

We are waiting. *Čakáme.*

They are leaving tomorrow. *Zajtra odchádzajú.*

**Tvorenie**

Pribehový prítomný čas sa tvorí z prítomného času slovesa be a prídastia prítomného.

I **am working**. *Pracujem.*

Zmeny v pravopise prídastia prítomného

a) nevyslovené koncové –e sa nepíše

to come **coming**

b) v jednoslabičných slovesách sa zdvojuje koncová spoluhláska, ak je pred ňou jednoduchá krátka samohláska

to sit **sitting**

B. Minulý čas**Ba. Jednoduchý minulý čas****Použitie**

Jednoduchý minulý čas vyjadruje dej, ktorý prebehol v určitej dobe v minulosti.

She **read** it last week. *Čítala to minulý týždeň.*

**Tvorenie****1. Pravidelné slovesá**

Jednoduchý minulý čas sa tvorí príponou –ed.

they **worked**

Zmeny v pravopise

a) nepíše sa koncové nevyslovené –e

to like **liked**

b) v jednoslabičných slovesách sa zdvojuje koncová spoluhláska

to stop **stopped**

c) koncové –y po spoluhláske sa mení na –i

to study **studied**

2. Nepravidelné slovesá

Naštudujte si prílohu Nepravidelné slovesá na strane 227.

Bb. Pribehový minulý čas**Použitie**

Pribehový minulý čas vyjadruje dej, ktorý prebiehal určitú dobu v minulosti, alebo dej, ktorý bol narušený iným dejom v minulosti. Do slovenčiny sa väčšinou prekladá nedokonavým vidom.

They **were dancing** when I arrived. *Keď som prišiel, tancovali.*

**Tvorenie**

Pribehový minulý čas sa tvorí z minulého času slovesa be a prídastia prítomného.

He **was singing**.

C. Predprítomný čas**Ca. Jednoduchý predprítomný čas****Použitie**

Predprítomný čas vyjadruje dej, ktorý sa odohral v minulosti a má následok do prítomnosti. Nesmie ale byť uvedené, kedy sa dej odohral.

Do slovenčiny sa prekladá väčšinou dokonavým vidom.

Jack **has broken** his leg. *Jack si zlomil nohu.*

**Tvorenie**

Jednoduchý predprítomný čas sa tvorí z prítomného času slovesa have (has pre tretiu osobu jednotného čísla) a z prídastia minulého.

Prídastie minulé pravidelných sloves je rovnaké ako ich minulý čas a pri nepravidelných slovesách sa nachádza v tretom stĺpčeku.

Cb. Pribehový predprítomný čas**Použitie**

Pribehový predprítomný čas vyjadruje dej, ktorý trval určitú dobu a má následok do prítomnosti, ktorý ešte stále trvá a je vyjadrené, ako dlho trvá.

Do slovenčiny sa prekladá nedokonavým vidom.

He is tired. He **has been running**. *Je unavený. Behal.*

We **have been waiting** for three hours. *Čakáme tri hodiny.*

Porovnaj.

She looks exhausted. She has been running. She has run five miles.

Vyzerá vyčerpaná. Behala. Zabehla päť míľ.

Výrazy, ktoré sa viažu s predprítomným časom

always	vždy
never	nikdy
ever	niekedy
already	už
not yet	ešte nie
just	práve
since	od
for	počas
recently	nedávno
lately	v poslednom čase
the first time	po prvýkrát

D. Budúcnosť

Da. Väzba be going to

Použitie

Väzba be going to vyjadruje úmysel alebo dej, ktorého uskutočnenie naznačujú objektívne okolnosti.

I **am going to** study law. *Mám v úmysle študovať právo.*

It **is going to** snow. Look at the clouds. *Bude snežiť. Pozri sa na tie mraky.*

Db. Jednoduchý budúci čas

Použitie

Jednoduchý budúci čas vyjadruje náhle rozhodnutie, sľub, hrozbu, názor alebo predpoveď.

I **will help** you, I promise. *Pomôžem ti, sľubujem.*



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Reading 2

Coventry Cats

Jayashri is not a typical English name: it's Indian. I was born in London, but my parents immigrated from Mumbai, India in 1970. A lot of people have immigrated from South Asia to the United Kingdom, and the result is a multi-cultural country, where many nationalities live and work side by side. I have neighbours from Pakistan, India, China, Poland, Kenya, and Jamaica, all in the same building. And they all consider themselves to be English.



I have lived in Coventry for more than five years. Before that I lived in a suburb of London. My parents had chosen London as their home because of its cultural diversity. There they were able to find good jobs and a nice place to live. London is such a cosmopolitan city that immigrants are able to fit in there quite well. I was able to go to good schools and get a very good education.

Now I live in Coventry. It's much smaller than London, but I like it. The people are friendlier here, and it was much easier to find a landlord that would accept cats. Oh, I forgot to introduce my cats. Their names are Beanie, Albert, and Tom. Beanie is named after Mr Bean. A friend gave him to me after I had just seen a Mr Bean film. Albert walked up to my door one day and never left. I found Tom next to a greengrocer's. He had hurt his tail, so I carried him home. Now he has been living with me for more than a year.

The four of us (the Coventry Cats) live in a small two-bedroom flat in a side street, overlooking a tobacconist's. This is very convenient, because I needn't go far to get the daily newspaper. And they even have cat food.



Vocabulary

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accept [ək'sept] akceptovať	landlord [lændlo:d] domáci
building [bɪldɪŋ] budova	neighbour [neɪbə] sused
carry [kæri] niesť	overlooking [ˌəʊvə'lʊkɪŋ] s vyhlídkou na
consider [ˌkɒn'sɪdə] považovať	result [rɪ'zʌlt] výsledok
convenient [ˌkɒn'vi:njənt] pohodlný	side by side [saɪd baɪ 'saɪd] bok po boku
diversity [ˌdaɪ'vɜ:sɪti] pestrosť	side [saɪd] postranný
even [i:vn] dokonca	suburb [sʌbə:b] predmestie
fit in [fɪt'in] zapadnúť	tail [teɪl] chvost
greengrocer's [ˌgri:n'grəʊsəz] ovocie a zelenina	tobacconist's [tə'bækənɪsts] trafika
Indian [ɪndiən] indický	



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They all consider themselves to be English.

Všetci sa považujú za Angličanov.

Beanie is named after Mr. Bean.

Beanie sa volá po pánovi Beanovi.

This is very convenient.

To je veľmi pohodlné.

I needn't go far to get the daily newspaper.

Nemusím chodiť ďaleko po noviny.



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Dialogue

Phoning from Prague

Linda: Hi, Jaya. It's Linda. You wouldn't believe how beautiful Prague is. There is wonderful architecture everywhere, and Paddy has been so romantic.
Ahoj Jaya. Tu je Linda. Neverila by si, aká je Praha krásna. Všade skvelá architektúra a Paddy je taký romantický.

Jaya: That's fantastic! What about the food? Do you like it?
To je fantastické. A čo jedlo? Chutí ti?

Linda: So far, we've tried several traditional Czech dishes, and we like most of them. Paddy's favourite is the goulash with dumplings.
Zatiaľ sme ochutnali pár tradičných českých jedál a väčšina nám chutila. Paddy má najradšej guláš s knedlíkmi.



Jaya: I thought goulash was Hungarian.

Myslela som si, že guláš je maďarský.

Linda: The Czechs have their own version of goulash, and they serve it with big round dumplings. And the beer is absolutely fabulous.
Češi majú ich vlastný guláš a podávajú ho s veľkými guľatými knedlíkmi. A pivo je absolútne famózne.

Jaya: But I've known you for years, and you've never liked beer.

Teda, poznám ťa dlhé roky a nikdy si nepila pivo.

Linda: I do now. They drink it here everywhere. I think Paddy would love to live here...because of the beer. I hope I can get him back on the plane to England.

No, teraz pijem. Tu sa pije všade. Myslím si, že Paddy by tu rád žil... kvôli pivu. Dúfam, že sa mi podarí dostať ho do lietadla do Anglicka.

Jaya: When do you arrive?

Kedy priletíte?

Linda: Friday at 11 a.m. Will you be able to pick us up at the airport?

V piatok o jedenástej dopoludnia. Budeš nás môcť vyzdvihnúť na letisku?

Jaya: Of course. I'll be there early.

Jasné. Budem tam skoro.

Linda: We have a few days left and there are still so many things we haven't seen, so I'd better go now. We've rented a car, and tomorrow we're driving to a place called "Bohemian Paradise". I've heard there are several beautiful castles there.

Zostáva nám už len pár dní a je toho ešte toľko, čo sme ešte nevideli, tak by som mala ísť.

Požičali sme si auto a zajtra ideme na miesto, ktoré sa volá Český Raj.

Počula som, že je tam niekoľko krásnych hradov.

Jaya: Take lots of photographs!

Tak veľa fot!

Linda: We already have, but every photograph Paddy takes seems to have at least one pretty Czech girl in it. I'll try to photograph some historical buildings. I'll show them to you when we get home. See you on Friday!
Už sme fotili, ale nejaká sa mi zdá, že na každej Paddyho fotke je aspoň jedno pekné české dievča. Pokúsim sa odfoťiť nejaké historické budovy. Ukážem ti ich, keď prídeme. Vidíme sa v piatok!

Jaya: Ciao.

Čau.



Exercises

1. Spojte definície s anglickými výrazmi.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. newlyweds | A) an area on the edge of a city |
| 2. tail | B) a person that owns a building and is paid by other people for the use of it |
| 3. neighbour | C) a couple immediately after their marriage |
| 4. landlord | D) a person who takes care of someone's baby |
| 5. suburb | E) a part of an animal body |
| 6. babysitter | F) a holiday taken by a couple that have just been married |
| 7. honeymoon | G) a person living next door |
| 8. pack | H) to say a word in a particular way |
| 9. pronounce | I) to reach a place |
| 10. arrive | J) to put things into a bag |

2. Doplňte do viet výrazy z rámčeka.

much	certain	introduce	although	that	once
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My friend Linda has flown away on her honeymoon. (A) she's happy now, I'm not so (B) what I should think about her husband, Paddy. I don't really know him (C) well. Linda had spoken about him quite a lot, but I only met him (D) Now she's his wife, and I sit here alone (with my three cats), waiting for her to return to England with her new husband.

Let me (E) myself. I'm Jayashri Nisvanthan, but my friends call me Jaya (it's shorter and (F) easier to pronounce). I'll tell you more about myself later, because I just saw the postman walk up to my house and put something in my letterbox. It might be a postcard from the newlyweds, Linda and Paddy.

3. Dajte slovesá do prítomného času jednoduchého alebo prítomného.

1. Take an umbrella. It (RAIN)
2. My wife French and German. (SPEAK)
3. Tom is a teetotaler. He never alcohol. (DRINK)
4. Shh! The baby (SLEEP)
5. I have just booked my holiday. I next Sunday. (LEAVE)

6. The train at 5. (LEAVE)
7. It dark. We must go. (GET)
8. Claire, where are you? I a bath. (HAVE)
9. The phone Shall I answer it? (RING)
10. Paddy and Linda often in a hotel. (STAY)
11. I don't believe you. You lies. (TELL)

4. Vyberte správny čas.

1. We KNOW / HAVE KNOWN each other for ages.
2. Lucy LOST / HAS LOST her key. She can't get in.
3. It HAPPENED / HAS HAPPENED a week ago.
4. They ARE WAITING / HAVE BEEN WAITING here since 2 o'clock.
5. How long have you been learning English? I STARTED / HAVE STARTED last year.
6. I HAVE / HAVE HAD my car for two years only.
7. Linda KNOWS / HAS KNOWN Paddy quite well. Nothing can surprise her at all.
8. The fridge is empty. Somebody ATE / HAS EATEN all the food.
9. There is a lot of snow in the mountains. It IS SNOWING / HAS BEEN SNOWING since last Wednesday.
10. Jack is in Paris. He WAS / HAS BEEN there for a week.

5. Dajte slovesá do minulého času jednoduchého alebo prítomného.

1. I DRIVE my car when the police STOP me.
2. Paddy LOSE the key when he WALK in the park.
3. It was a beautiful day yesterday. The sun SHINE, the birds SING...
4. The phone RING, but I couldn't answer it because I HAVE a shower.
5. Everybody DANCE when we ARRIVE at the party.

6. Doplňte do viet slovesá z rámčeka v správnom tvare.

listen	wear	know	come	ride	meet	fall down	walk	do
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1. Look at the glass! It
2. I hope they to see us tomorrow.
3. Look! The man a pink suit and a red shirt.