



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Stredná odborná škola, Komenského 16, 082 71 Lipany

Učebný zdroj vyučovacieho predmetu

Anglický Jazyk

(pre všetky ročníky)

Operačný program:	OP Vzdelávanie
Programové obdobie:	2007 - 2013
Prijímateľ:	Stredná odborná škola, Komenského 16, 082 71 Lipany
Názov projektu:	Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti
Kód ITMS projektu:	26110130628
Vypracovala:	Ing. Zuzana Koleník



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



OBSAH – CONTENT

- 1. Kľúčové kompetencie**
- 2. Očakávané výstupy**
- 3. Téma č.1: Our Hobbies (Ročník: prvý)**
- 4. Téma č.2: Weather and Seasons (Ročník: druhý)**
- 5. Téma č.3: Science (Ročník: tretí)**
- 6. Téma č.4: Technology (Ročník: štvrtý)**



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



1, Kľúčové kompetencie, ktoré je nutné v predmete dosiahnuť:

Kompetencie k učeniu:

žiak

- chápe nutnosť a význam cudzích jazykov pre budúci život
- chápe zmysel a ciele učenia
- zdokonaľuje svoje vedomosti
- má komplexný pohľad na jazyk ako súčasť vzdelávacieho procesu

Kompetencie k riešeniu problémov:

žiak

- vie riešiť problémové situácie
- vyhľadáva informácie
- vie byť samostatný pri riešení problémov
- aplikuje známe a zhodnotí výsledky svojich činov

Kompetencie komunikatívne:

žiak

- formuluje a vyjadruje myšlienky v logickom slede, výstižne, súvisle v písomnom a ústnom prejave
- načúva druhým, rozumie, dovedie obhájiť názor
- rozumie rôznym typom textov a záznamov, gest, zvukov
- využíva informačné prostriedky a technológie pre kvalitnú a účinnú komunikáciu

Kompetencie sociálne a personálne:

žiak

- spolupracuje v skupine
- prijíma rôzne role
- rešpektuje názory druhých
- zúčastňuje sa výmenných pobytov

Kompetencie občianske:

žiak

- má záujem o cudzie jazyky
- cíti potrebu cestovať a komunikovať v danej jazykovej oblasti

Kompetencie pracovné:

žiak

- používa potrebné materiály
- vyhľadáva informácie
- dokáže prepojiť teóriu s praxou

Cieľové zameranie vzdelávacej oblasti:

Vzdelávanie v danej oblasti smeruje k utváraniu a rozvíjaniu kľúčových kompetencií tým, že vedie žiakov k chápaniu jazyka ako svojbytného historického javu, v ktorom sa odráža vývoj národa, a teda ako dôležitého zjednocujúceho činiteľa národného spoločenstva a ako dôležitého nástroja celoživotného vzdelávania.

Rozvíjanie pozitívneho vzťahu k materinskému jazyku a jeho chápanie ako potenciálneho zdroja pre rozvoj osobného i kultúrneho bohatstva. Vnímanie a postupné osvojovanie jazyka ako prostriedku na získavanie a odovzdávanie informácií, na vyjadrenie jeho potrieb aj prežitkov a ku oznamovaniu názorov.

Zvládnutie bežných pravidiel medziľudskej komunikácie a rozvíjanie pozitívneho vzťahu k jazyku v rámci interkultúrnej komunikácie.

Samostatné získavanie informácií z rôznych zdrojov a zvládnutie práce s jazykovými a literárnymi prameňmi. Získavanie sebadôvery pri vystupovaní na verejnosti a používanie kultivovaného prejavu ako prostriedku presadenia seba samého. Rozvíjanie pozitívneho vzťahu k literatúre ako aj k ďalším druhom umenia založených na umeleckom texte a rozvíjanie emocionálneho a estetického vnímania.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



2, Očakávané výstupy:

Počúvanie : žiak

Rozumie frázam a najbežnejším slovným obratom, slovnej zásobe vo vzťahu k oblastiam, ktoré sa ho bezprostredne týkajú (napr . základné informácie o ňom a jeho rodine, o nakupovaní, o miestnej oblasti , o zamestnaní). Dokáže pochopiť zmysel v krátkych, jasných a jednoduchých správach a hláseniach.

Čítanie : žiak

Vie čítať texty a pochopí ich zmysel. Vie nájsť konkrétne predvídateľné informácie v jednoduchých každodenných materiáloch, napr. v inzerátoch, prospektoch, jedálnych lístkoch a cestovných poriadkoch. Je schopný pracovať s časopisom a porozumieť aj neznámemu textu, z kontextu domýšľať zmysel viet a textu.

Ústná interakcia: žiak

Vie komunikovať v jednoduchých a bežných situáciách vyžadujúcich jednoduchú a priamu výmenu informácií o známych témach a činnostiach. Zvládne konverzáciu týkajúcu sa každodenného života (napr. rodiny, koníčky, práca, cestovanie, súčasné udalosti).

Samostatný ústny prejav: žiak

Vie používať množstvo fráz a viet, aby jednoduchým spôsobom opísal vlastnú rodinu, školu, koníčky, voľný čas, cestovanie, budúcu profesiu a pod.

Písomný prejav: žiak:

Vie napísať poznámky a správy týkajúce sa jeho základných potrieb, jednoduchý list, projekt na jednoduché témy, ktoré ho zaujímajú.

Učivo:

Jednoduché oznámenia - oslovenie, reakcia na oslovenie, pozdrav, privítanie, rozlúčenie, predstavovanie, ospravedlnenie, reakcia na ospravedlnenie, poďakovanie a reakcie na poďakovanie, prosba, žiadosť, priania, blahoželania, žiadosť o pomoc, službu, informáciu, súhlas / nesúhlas, spoločenský program.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Základné vzťahy

- Kto?..., Kde?..., Kam?..., Kedy?..., Aký?..., Ktorý ?..., Ako?..., Koľko?...

Tematické okruhy –domov, rodina, bývanie, škola, voľný čas a záujmová činnosť, súkromý list, formulár, šport, starostlivosť o zdravie, stravovanie, mesto, obliekanie, nákupy, príroda, počasie, človek a spoločnosť, cestovanie

- gramatické štruktúry a typy viet, lexikálny princíp pravopisu slov



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Téma č.1: Our Hobbies

Ročník: prvý

OUR HOBBIES





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



What is a hobby?



Hobby means....



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Can you name
these hobbies?



Give us the name of each hobby.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Do you think a hobby is different from a sport?



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Does your hobby
interfere with your
study or personal
life?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Some men and women
collect toys.
Do you think they are too
old for this?

Do you know any older
people with a hobby?



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



It's quiz time
everyone!



Can you guess
what hobby is
behind the star?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



QUESTION TIME



What hobby is it?





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Presentation Time



Pick one of the hobbies we
spoke about.



Draw a picture and write a
paragraph about it.





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti





Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Describing PEOPLE and PERSONALITY

Which of these words are POSITIVE (good) and which are NEGATIVE (bad)?

tidy	fit/energetic	talkative	quiet	crazy	friendly
helpful	scruffy/untidy	smart	polite	lazy	rude
stupid	sensitive	generous	helpful	shy	friendly
boring	interesting	hardworking	kind	nice	serious
ambitious	sensible	happy	horrible	noisy	silly

POSITIVE QUALITIES	NEGATIVE QUALITIES
<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Activity 2:

Choose 6 POSITIVE (good) adjectives from activity 1 to describe yourself:

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 4) |
| 2) | 5) |
| 3) | 6) |

Choose 3 NEGATIVE adjectives from activity 1 to describe yourself:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

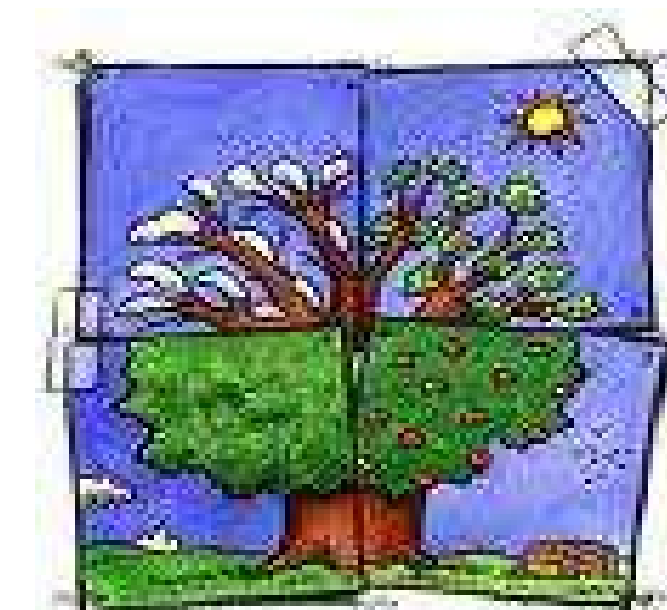
Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Téma č.2: Weather and Seasons

Ročník: druhý

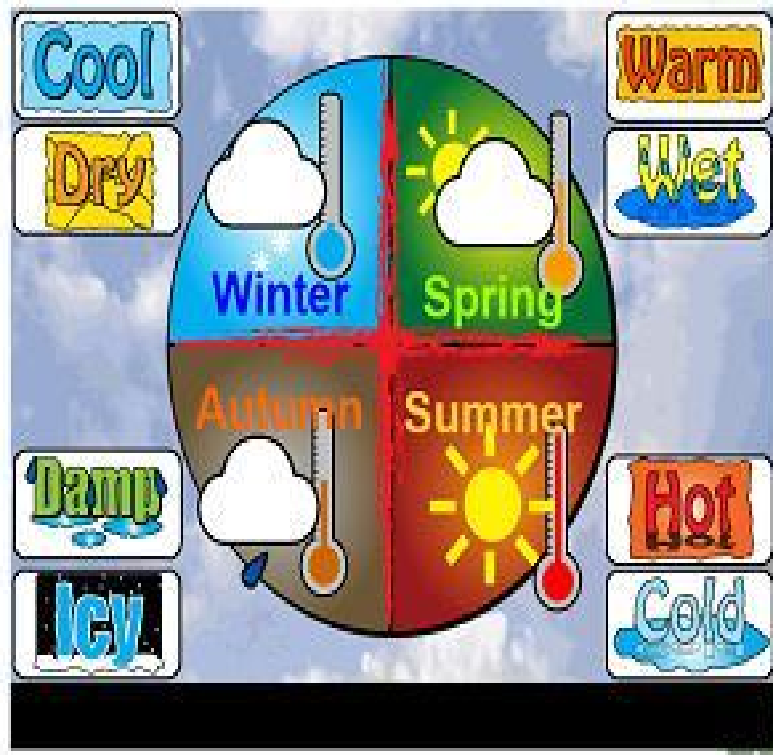
1. Look at the pictures. What do they symbolise? Describe them.



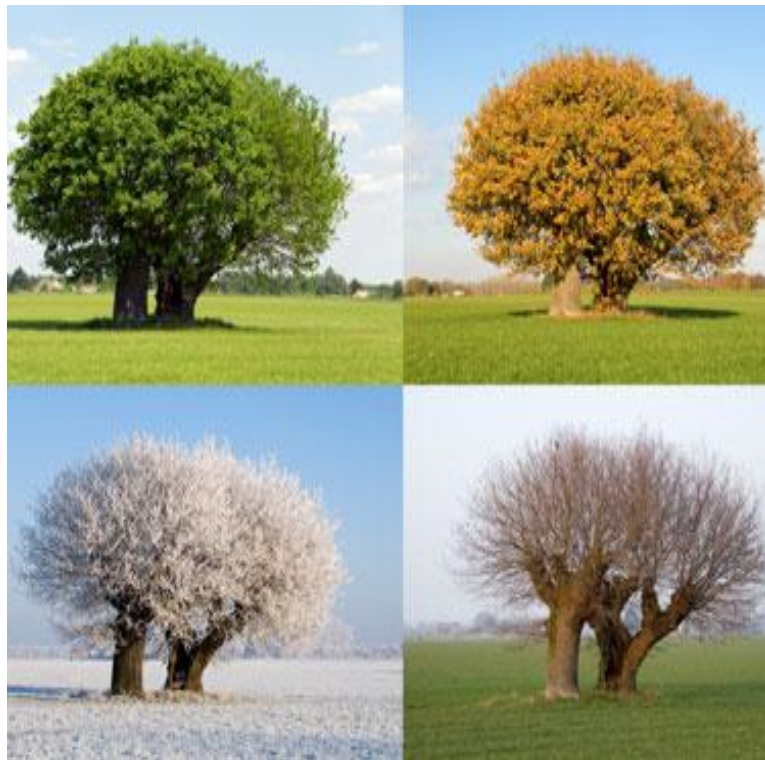
1,



2,



3,



4,



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



2. When does each of the seasons start/finish?

SEASON	STARTS	FINISH

We are to talk about:

the weather in each of the seasons

changes in nature that occur

clothes people wear

activities people devote themselves to and holidays they celebrate

3. Let's brainstorm the vocabulary.

Fill in the chart with as many words as come to your mind.

SEASON	WEATHER	NATURE

There are some more expressions referring to the weather. Check their meaning. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Then put them to the corresponding place in a chart:

heavy rains, settled, changeable weather, muggy, chilly, nasty weather, unbearable, summer, heat, drought, whirlwind, freezing wind, hurricane, a drizzle, a downpour, a cloudburst, hail, rainbow, mud and puddles, thunderstorm, to thunder, to lighten, snowflake, a gale, an icicle, fluffy snow, a snowdrift, an avalanche, hoar frost, awake, blossom, get longer/ shorter, colder/warmer, harvest, snowdrop, primrose, daffodil, flood, Indian, fly kites

4. Which of the seasons do you like best? Why?

5. Read the following text and correct the mistakes.

The Slovak republic is situated in a mild climate zone. This means that we have four seasons throughout the year. We have a continental climate. This means that winters are not too cold and summers are not too hot. Every season of the year lasts for three months and brings something new and nice.

Spring starts on March 21st according to the calendar. In the spring flowers start growing and the grass starts turning green. The first things we can see are the white petals of snowdrops, snowflakes and primroses. The nights get shorter and the days get longer. The weather at this time is very changeable.

One moment the sun is shining and it feels warm, next the sky becomes overcast and it starts to drizzle and rain. Hailstones may fall and often it even snows. In the spring it always pays to carry an umbrella or at least have a raincoat.

Now add activities people do and holidays which are celebrated in spring.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



6. Work in groups and write descriptions of the other seasons, read them to the class.

7. The weather forecast - vocabulary.

Do you know the meaning of the following expressions?

the weather forecast:

temperature

thermometer records/shows 30 degrees

average temperature

freezing point

below zero/above zero

atmospheric pressure

barometer

low/high pressure

increasing cloudiness

humidity

precipitation (sg.)

velocity of the wind

occluded front

cold front

bright intervals

sunny periods

the outlook for Monday

partly/mostly cloudy

overcast

shower

dry

wind: light / strong, a gust of wind, a blast of wind, breeze, gale, whirlwind, freezing wind



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



8. Describe the following pictures



1,



2,



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



9. Now work in pairs and create a document to introduce climate and weather in our country to a foreigner. Use pictures and some statistics and charts to make it interesting.

VOCABULARY



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



A QUIZ: SEASONS

- 1, Christmas in America means it is _____ in Brazil.
A, winter
B, fall
C, spring
D, summer
- 2, Winter Solstice is the _____ day of the year.
A, Longest and darkest
B, Longest and lightest
C, Shortest and darkest
D, Shortest and sunniest
- 3, What comes when the Earth is tilted away from the sun?
A, Winter
B, Spring
C, Summer
D, Autumn
- 4, When does winter come to Australia?
A, October
B, June
C, December
D, March
- 5, How many seasons are there?
A, 3
B, 5
C, 4
D, 2
- 6, Plants and trees _____ in response to cooler weather and shorter days.
A, Need more water
B, Produce more sap
C, Open new leaf and flower buds
D, Lose their leaves
- 7, The day the Earth is turned most toward the sun is called:
A, May Day
B, Equinox
C, Spring Solstice
D, Summer Solstice



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



- 8, What are the seasons of the year?
A, Spring, summer, autumn and winter
B, Summer, autumn, winter and after winter
C, Winter, spring, summer and fall
D, Autumn, fall, winter and spring
- 9, Earth tilting towards the sun causes:
A, Summer
B, Spring
C, Winter
D, Autumn
- 10, What day of the year is Winter Solstice?
A, February 2
B, November 22
C, January 1
D, December 21

Answers: 1.D 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.C 6.D 7.D 8.A 9.A 10.D



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Exercise: Daily activities

1. How often do you play tennis?
 - a. On Tuesday.
 - b. For two hours.
 - c. Almost every day.
 - d. With John.

2. Where do you usually eat lunch?
 - a. Sandwich.
 - b. With Jane.
 - c. At 12:00.
 - d. In the cafeteria.

3. How long did you study last night?
 - a. With Bob.
 - b. In my room.
 - c. English.
 - d. For three hours.

4. What kind of novels do you like?
 - a. Yes, I do.
 - b. I like spy novels.

5. What kind of work do you do?
 - a. I work every day.
 - b. I'm a piano teacher.
 - c. I worked for two hours.

6. How many hours a day do you watch TV?
 - a. About two hours.
 - b. In my living room.
 - c. I watch the news.
 - d. On Tuesday.

7. What is your busiest day of the week?
 - a. In the morning.
 - b. Every day.
 - c. Tuesday.
 - d. Last week.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



8. My mother is a good cook.

- a. I agree with you.
- b. I agree you.
- c. I agree to you.
- d. I agree for you.

9. What does "TV" mean?

- a. For one hour.
- b. Yes
- c. Television.
- d. For one hour.
- e. On Friday.

10. How do you spell "dog"?

- a. No
- b. D-O-G
- c. Yes
- d. I don't

11. What did you do yesterday?

- a. I am swimming.
- b. I swim.
- c. I will swim.
- d. I swam.

12. What do you like to drink?

- a. Coffee.
- b. Saturday evening.
- c. Two.
- d. With my friends.

13. What did you eat last night?

- a. At six.
- b. Spaghetti.
- c. With my family.
- d. At home.

14. What are you doing?

- a. I'm eating.
- b. I ate.
- c. I will be eating.
- d. I have eaten.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



15. What will you do this afternoon?

- a. I play soccer.
- b. I played soccer.
- c. I'll play soccer.
- d. I was playing soccer.

16. It seems to me that most restaurants are too expensive.

- a. I don't think it.
- b. I don't think.
- c. I don't think so.

17. Where's Mike?

- a. At school.
- b. At eight.
- c. For three hours.
- d. No, he isn't.

18. Where do you do your homework?

- a. With John.
- b. In the evening.
- c. About one hour.
- d. Every day.
- e. At home.

19. When did you go to that restaurant?

- a. Spaghetti.
- b. With Jane.
- c. Last night.
- d. About 30 minutes.

20. When was the last time you took a picture?

- a. A picture of Jane.
- b. Seven pictures.
- c. About four days ago.
- d. With my camera.

21. What were you doing last night at 7:00?

- a. I sleep.
- b. I slept.
- c. I will be sleeping.
- d. I was sleeping.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



22. When will you mail that letter?

- a. Last night.
- b. To Jane.
- c. After school.

23. What are you going to do after dinner?

- a. I took a bath
- b. I'll take a bath.
- c. I take a bath.

24. How long have you been playing the trumpet?

- a. About 50 cm.
- b. For four years.
- c. In my room.
- d. By myself.

25. How many hours a day do you sleep?

- a. I have slept 7 hours.
- b. I am sleeping 7 hours.
- c. I slept 7 hours.
- d. I sleep 7 hours.

26. How often do you write letters?

- a. Two pages.
- b. Two times a week.
- c. Two people.
- d. Two hours.

27. Where can I buy beer?

- a. When you are twenty years old.
- b. About two bottles.
- c. With Jane.
- d. At a liquor store.

28. What's your favourite sport?

- a. Swim.
- b. Swimming.

29. When was the last time you went shopping?

- a. Yesterday.
- b. Tomorrow.
- c. Near the Station.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



30. How often do you speak on the telephone?

- a. At least once a day.
- b. In the evening?
- c. For about 30 minutes.

31. How many times have you gone camping?

- a. Three people.
- b. Three days.
- c. Three times.

32. When's your birthday?

- a. November two.
- b. November twice.
- c. November second.

33. Where are you from?

- a. New York.
- b. 1982.
- c. At school.

34. How do you get to school?

- a. With train.
- b. In train.
- c. By train.

Answers: 1.c 2.d 3.d 4.b 5.b 6.a 7.c 8.a 9.c 10.b 11.d 12.a 13.b 14.a 15.c 16.c 17.a

18.e 19.c 20.c 21.d 22.c 23.b 24.b 25.d 26.b 27.d 28.b 29.a 30.a 31.c 32.c 33.a 34.c



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

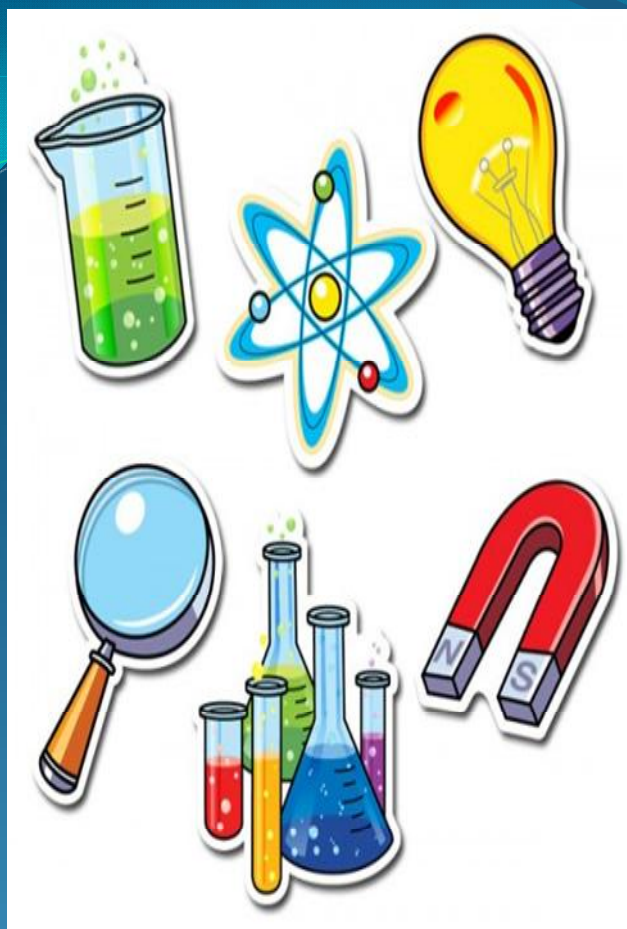
Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Téma č.3: Science

Ročník: tretí



SCIENCE



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Famous British & American scientists and inventors

- In the history of **mankind** there have been many famous scientists and inventors. Important discoveries have been made in geography, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, astronomy and so on. There are many technical inventions which make our lives easier and which are necessary for modern life. For example electricity, engines, telephone, computers, Internet - we can't **imagine** our lives without these things. And yet, several hundred years ago people didn't know them. So we should **mention** some important inventions and discoveries made by British and American inventors.

Famous British & American scientists and inventors

- Isaac Newton (1641-1727) was a mathematician,



physicist and an astronomer.

He is known for his

laws of motion,

the idea of gravity and for his
experiments with light.

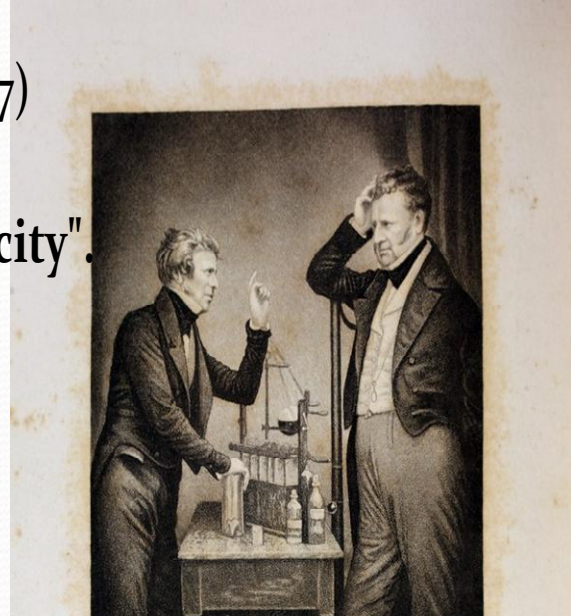
It is said that he saw a falling apple
and then the idea of gravity came to
his mind.

Michael Faraday (1791-1867)

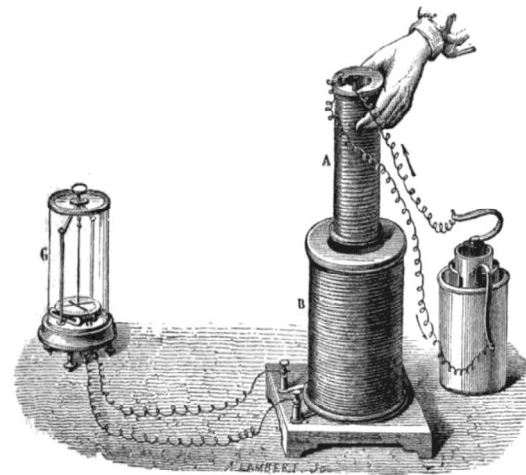
is called

"the father of modern electricity".

He discovered electromagnetic rotation (it is the basis of every generator used today) and the first **dynamo** - it is a generator that changes mechanical energy into electrical energy.



One of Faraday's 1831 experiments demonstrating induction:





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

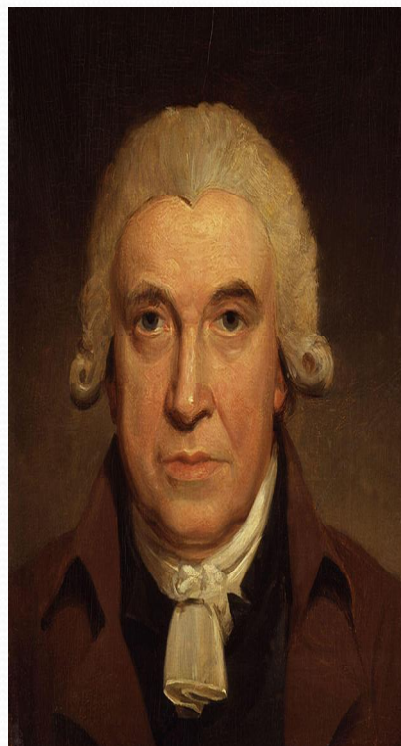
Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

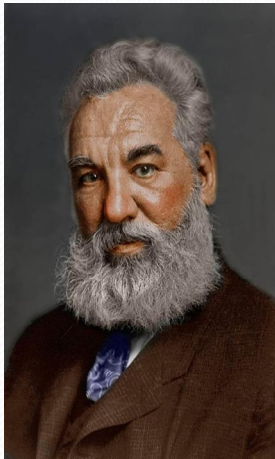
Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



James Watt (1736-1819)

was a Scottish engineer
who improved the **steam engine**.





Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)
invented the telephone
and the gramophone.



Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955)
is known as "the father of antibiotics"
because he discovered penicillin in 1928.
The production of penicillin started
during World War II.





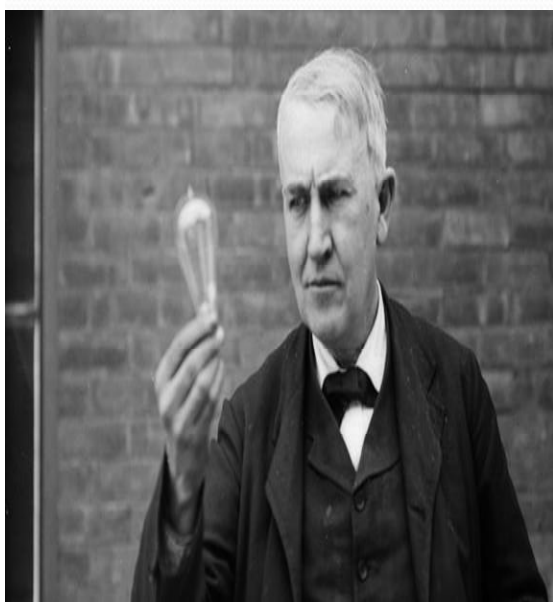
Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

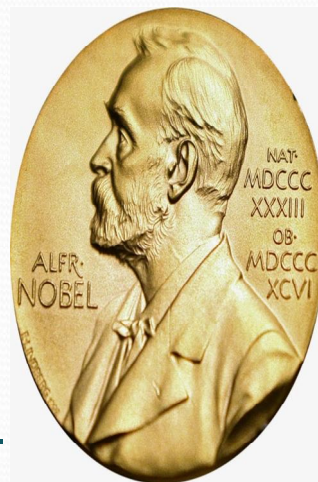
Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Thomas Alva Edison(1847-1931)



was one of the greatest inventors in American history. He patented 1,300 inventions, among other things, for example the electric **light bulb**.



The greatest inventors are
awarded the Nobel prizes.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Questions:

- 1, Who came first with the idea of gravity?
- 2, Who is called the father of modern electricity?
- 3, What was invented by James Watt ?
- 4, Who invented the telephone and the gramophone?
- 5, Who discovered penicillin in 1928?
- 6, Name a discovery made by Thomas Alva Edison.
- 7, What is the name of the award for the greatest investors?



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



A QUIZ: FAMOUS PEOPLE

1. Albert Einstein was ____ famous scientist.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
2. Einstein was born in ____ Germany in 1879.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
3. Einstein won ____ Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
4. Einstein left his country and lived in ____ States until he died in 1955.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
5. Einstein is known for his theory of ____ relativity.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
6. Roentgen was ____ German physicist who discovered x-rays, revolutionizing medical diagnosis.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
7. Roentgen won ____ 1901 Nobel Prize.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
8. Mandela was born in ____ South Africa.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



9. Mandela was ____ first President elected in ____ South Africa after ____ Apartheid was revoked.
 - a. a / the / the
 - b. the / X / X
 - c. a / X / the
 - d. the / the / the
10. Mandela was imprisoned for ____ nearly 30 years for his anti-apartheid activities.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
11. Mother Teresa was ____ Roman Catholic nun.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
12. Mother Teresa became famous for her hard work with ____ poor.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
13. She was ____ founder of ____ order of nuns called the Missionaries of Charity.
 - a. a / an
 - b. a / X
 - c. the / X [Nothing]
 - d. the / an
14. Mother Teresa lived in ____ Calcutta, India.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]
15. Mother Teresa received ____ her Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.
 - a. a
 - b. an
 - c. the
 - d. X [Nothing]

Answers: 1.a 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.d 6.a 7.a 8.d 9.b 10.d 11.a 12.c 13.d 14.d 15.d



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



1, READING AND UNDERSTANDING TEXT

Look at this email from your friend Anna:

Hi,

It's my birthday soon. I'd like to invite all my friends from college to my house. I don't want any presents. We can have some food. I don't want any meat – I know a lot of students are vegetarians. We can listen to English music and just talk. We can have the party in my garden.

Can you help me? Do you know a good pizza takeaway? I'd like to get some food to bring home. I can cook very well but I just haven't got time now. My kids love pizza too.

Let me know.

Anna

1, Why is Anna writing to you?

A, She wants a birthday present.

B, She doesn't have any English music for her party.

C, She needs a place to buy some food.

...

2, Why can't Anna cook for her party?

A, She's vegetarian.

B, She's busy.

C, She isn't a good cook.

...

3, TRUE or FALSE

A, Anna wants to have the party outside.

B, Anna has got one child.

4, There is a spelling mistake in the email. Which word is not correct?

A, birthday

B, friends

C, college

...

Answers: 1.C 2.B 3.A-TRUE 3.B-FALSE 4.C

Exercise: JOBS & SKILLS Good at -ing

Task 1: *Example: I'm good at cutting hair. Answer: hairdresser*

1. I'm good at repairing cars: m _____
2. I'm good at healing sick people: d _____
3. I'm good at healing sick animals: v _____
4. I'm good at repairing tables and chairs: c _____
5. I'm good at looking after people in hospital: n _____
6. I'm good at mending broken pipes: p _____
7. I'm good at making walls and buildings: br _____
8. I'm good at cleaning windows: w _____ c _____
9. I'm good at rescuing people in fires: f _____
10. I'm good at driving an ambulance: p _____

Task 2: What would these people say?

Example: DOCTOR: I'm good at healing sick people

1. DENTIST: _____
2. TEACHER: _____
3. NURSE: _____
4. CASHIER: _____
5. ARCHITECT: _____
6. TAXI DRIVER: _____
7. TAILOR: _____
8. ELECTRICIAN: _____
9. CHEF: _____
10. FARMER: _____

Task 3: What are YOU good at? Put a tick by the correct answers

1. I'm good at helping people
2. I'm good at communicating with people
3. I'm good at looking after children
4. I'm good at cooking
5. I'm good at playing football
6. I'm good at using the computer
7. I'm good at drawing and painting
8. I'm good at playing a musical instrument
9. I'm good at being punctual
10. I'm good at maths



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Téma č.4: Technology

Ročník: štvrtý



TECHNOLOGY

The history of technology

- **What was the first invention ever made?**
- **When was it invented?**
- **Where?**

▪ Stone tools 2.4 million years ago

First discovered in: East Africa



▪ Knife 1.4 million years ago

First discovered in: Ethiopia

- Cave drawings 30,000 B.C.E.
- The wheel 3500 B.C.E.
- Pythagoras Academy 510 B.C.E.





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

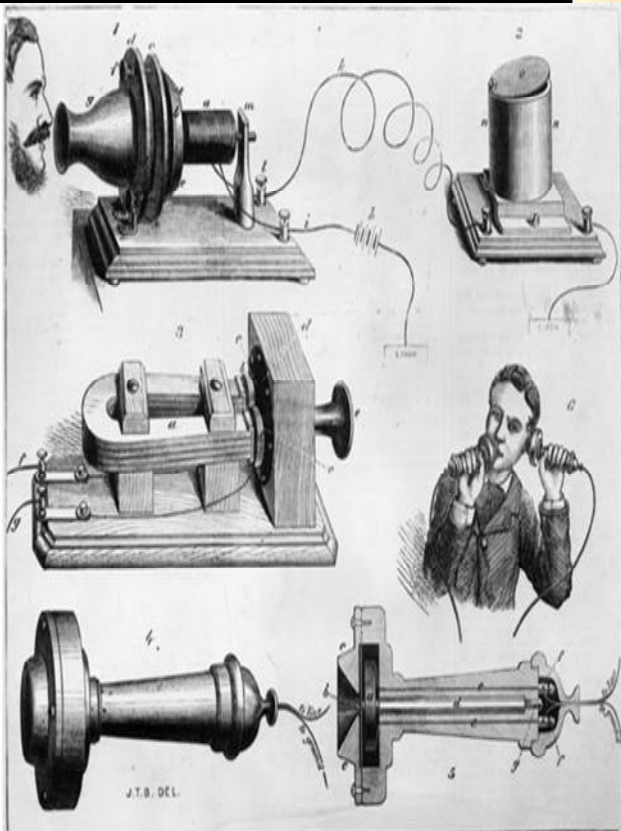
Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



- Paper made in China 105
- The whatch 1300
- Gutenberg Printing Press 1450



- The toilet 1500
- The camera 1827
- The telephone 1876



- The automobile early 1900's



- The vacuum cleaner 1901

- The air plane 1903

*One of Faraday's 1831 experiments
demonstrating induction:*



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



- The refridgerator 1911
- The television 1925
- The computer 1930

World's First Computer

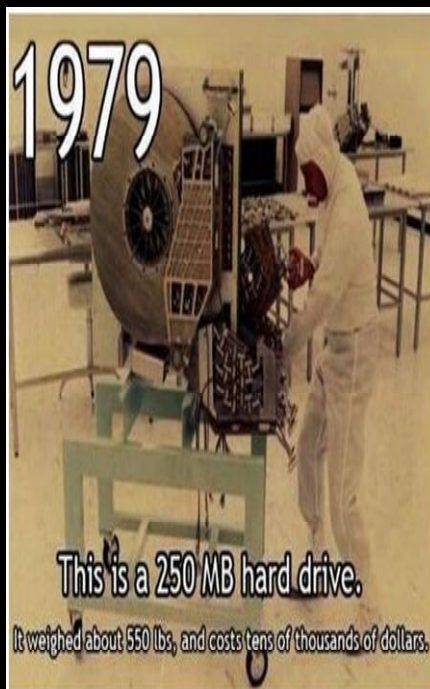


Print

Delete

joe-ks.com

1979



This is a 250 MB hard drive.

It weighed about 550 lbs, and costs tens of thousands of dollars.

2013



This is a 16 GB microSD card.

It holds about 64x the data as the HD above.

It weighs about 4/10 of 1 gram,
and costs about \$11.

www.UShumor.com



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



- The handheld calculator 1967
- The Motorola mobile phone 1973
- The internet 1973





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



- The laptop 1976
- The walkman 1979



- The space shuttle 1981





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



- The world wide web1990
- The DVDs1995



- The iPod 2001
- The iPhone2007





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



2014

The google glass

GLASS





Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



LIFE BEFORE THE COMPUTER

a memory was something that you lost with age
an application was for employment
a program was a TV show
a cursor used profanity
a keyboard was a piano
a web was a spider's home
a virus was the flu
a CD was a bank account
a hard drive was a long trip on the road
a mouse pad was where a mouse lived
and if you had a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch floppy
...you just hoped nobody found out.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Why do we need technology?

Technology provides a buffer that protects vulnerable humans from the environment.

The use of technology is so characteristic of human beings that paleoanthropologists have classified human ancestors by the tools that were found in association with their remains. Technology, such as clothing, fire-igniting tools and stone tools, have kept humans warm, safe and well fed for millions of years.

The development of technology of ever-increasing complexity opens new vistas for human capabilities. It would be difficult for humans to live in very cold or hot environments without technology.



Food supplies would be restricted to what a person could catch with bare hands without agriculture, hunting weapons and some mechanism, such as a basket or a wheelbarrow, to carry supplies.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Sophisticated technology provides a safe, comfortable and well-nourished life for billions of human beings. Advanced technology, such as the Haber process, produces fertilizer on an industrial scale that permits much of the world to feed itself. Complex optics expand human horizons with scientific discoveries that would not have been possible without telescopes or microscopes. Some people even require advanced technology, such as a pacemaker or a respirator, simply to stay alive and healthy. Technology, humanity's oldest survival trick, has altered the world out of recognition since the dawn of man.

QUESTIONS:

What are the impacts of technology?

Discuss the technology in terms of its potential positive and negative...

Could you live without modern technology?

Exercise 1: Questions

A.

1. Her dog died so she is ____.
2. Reading makes you ____.
3. Driving in snow is often ____.
4. Eating a lot will make you ____.
5. She is on a diet since she wants to be ____.

- a. fat
- b. wise
- c. dangerous
- d. sad
- e. thin

B.

1. Ann ____ two brothers
2. Jane always ____ her promises.
3. Sally ____ the windows every morning.
4. Skip seldom ____ my questions.
5. Adam sometimes ____ poems.

- a. writes
- b. opens
- c. has
- d. keeps
- e. answers

C.

1. Being late makes him ____.
1. Being late makes him ____.
2. Joseph pushed the door ____.
3. Mr. Jackson painted the door ____.
4. She found his story ____.
5. My job keeps me ____.

- a. open
- b. interesting
- c. busy
- d. angry
- e. white



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



D.

1. In case of ____
2. In spite of ____
3. Because of ____
4. According to ____
5. Instead of ____

- a. the weather report it will rain.
- b. the storm he couldn't come.
- c. his illness he attended the party.
- d. driving his car he took a bus.
- e. fire, don't ride the elevator.

E.

1. He made his intentions ____.
2. I found that movie ____.
3. Jane always keeps her room ____.
4. I like my coffee ____.
5. Fred always eats carrots ____.

- a. strong
- b. clear
- c. clean
- d. raw
- e. boring

F.

1. Please ____ me go home early.
2. Please ____ me to go home early.
3. ____ I go home early.
4. Is it ____ if I go home early?
5. Do you ____ if I go home early?

- a. permit
- b. may
- c. mind
- d. all right
- e. let



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



G.

1. You must do your homework ____.
2. She usually cleans her room ____.
3. They live in the mountains ____.
4. Tom often studies ____.
5. They told me ____.

- a. to introduce myself
- b. by himself
- c. by herself
- d. all by themselves
- e. by yourself

H.

1. He has a good ____ of money in the bank.
2. I have ____ things to do today.
3. There is hardly ____ time left.
4. There is ____ milk left in the refrigerator.
5. I feel ____ better today.

- a. any
- b. many
- c. much
- d. little
- e. deal

Answers:

- A: 1.d 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.e
B: 1.c 2.d 3.b 4.e 5.a
C: 1.d 2.a 3.e 4.b 5.c
D: 1.e 2.c 3.b 4.a 5.d
E: 1.b 2.e 3.c 4.a 5.d
F: 1.e 2.a 3.b 4.d 5.c
G: 1.e 2.c 3.d 4.b 5.a
H: 1.e 2.b 3.a 4.d 5.c



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



1, CONVERSATION:

Read the following situations and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D. (Prečítajte si nasledujúce vety a vyberte správnu odpoveď A, B, C alebo D.)

1.

Which answer is wrong?

A: "Could you pass the salt please?"

B: "_____"

(A) How do you do?

(B) Certainly.

(C) Here you are.

(D) Of course.

2.

Which answer is correct?

A: I'll put the vegetables in the middle of the table. Mike, _____.

(A) take the vegetables alone

(B) serve to you the vegetables

(C) take to you the vegetables

(D) help yourself to vegetables

3.

Which question is it not possible to use?

A: _____

B: Fine, thank you.

(A) How are you getting on?

(B) How do you do?

(C) How's things?

(D) How's the family?

4.

Which answer is correct?

A: I haven't got a Bentley.

B: _____

(A) Neither have I.

(B) I don't have, too.

(C) Neither I have.

(D) Either I haven't.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



5.

Which answer is correct?

A: I'd like a pair of shoes, please.

B: _____

(A) And what measure are you?

(B) And what size are you?

(C) And what measure do you have?

(D) And what rate do you have?

6.

Which answer is correct?

A: Have a good holiday!

B: Thanks.

A: Don't forget ... _____ .

(A) let me be posted

(B) keep me posted

(C) get me to post

(D) send me a postbox

7.

Which answer is correct?

A: I arrived on Monday.

B: _____

(A) So did I.

(B) Also I did.

(C) So I did.

(D) Also I arrived.

8.

Which answer is correct?

A: We have missed the bus. We'll have to walk, it's just four miles.

B: _____

(A) Oh, I can't, it's too far than I walked.

(B) Oh, I can't, it's very far than to walk.

(C) Oh, I can't, it's more far for me than I could walk.

(D) Oh, I can't, it's too far for me to walk.

2, READING AND UNDERSTANDING TEXT

Read the tasks for each text and decide if you need to read the whole text before you answer the questions or if it is better to look the answer up in the text.

Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

(Pozorne si prečítajte úlohy ku každému textu a rozhodnite sa či potrebujete prečítať celý text alebo je lepšie vybrať odpoveď z textu. Vyberte správnu odpoveď A, B, C, D.)

President George W. Bush immediately rejected an offer on Sunday from the Taliban to discuss handing over Osama bin Laden if the U.S. stopped bombing Afghanistan. In Jalalabad, Afghanistan, the third most powerful figure in the ruling Taliban regime said the Taliban also would require evidence that Mr. Bin Laden was behind the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in the U.S.

“We would be ready to hand him over to a third country,” one that would never “come under pressure from the United States,” if those two conditions were met, Deputy Prime Minister Haji Abdul Kabir said.

The U.S. began a second week of airstrikes against Afghanistan with attacks on Kabul’s airport and a Taliban military academy. Meanwhile, police in Pakistan battled thousands of protesters on Sunday, outside an air base where U.S. forces are newly stationed. While much attention inside the U.S. focused on anthrax and terrorism fears, officials in Washington said the first week of strikes against the Taliban went well. President Bush said Saturday that seven days of bombing had “crippled” Taliban air defences and disrupted Mr. bin Laden’s terrorist network. On Saturday, Mr. bin Laden’s al Qaeda threatened a new storm of hijacked planes.

Also on Saturday, a U.S. Defense Department official acknowledged that a 900-kilogram, satellite-guided bomb missed its target, a helicopter at Kabul airport and slammed into a civilian area about 1.6 kilometres away. The Taliban have accused the U.S. of deliberately targeting civilians; Washington says it carefully targets only military and terrorist facilities, and that any civilian deaths are caused by mishaps.

(adapted from “Bush Spurns ...”; The Wall Street Journal Europe, 15.10. 2001, str. 2)



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



9. Which statement is true?

- (A) The Taliban was willing to hand over bin Laden to a country not directly related to the United States.
- (B) The Taliban announced that they were not ready to negotiate with the United States.
- (C) The Taliban announced that bin Laden had already been handed over to a third country.
- (D) If two conditions of president Bush were met, he would be willing to stop bombing Afghanistan.

10. The Pakistani police _____.

- (A) had to calm down thousands of protesters supporting the U.S. airstrikes
- (B) had to cope with thousands of people who were protesting against U.S. airstrikes
- (C) demolished together with thousands of protesters a U.S. military base
- (D) refused to defend a U.S. air base

11. In the third paragraph, which word is a synonym for “acknowledged”?

- (A) found out
- (B) denied
- (C) investigated
- (D) confirmed

12. Which statement is not true?

- (A) A satellite - guided helicopter missed its target and slammed into a civilian area.
- (B) The Taliban declares that the U.S. strikes concentrate mostly on civilians.
- (C) According to George Bush the first week of bombing seriously damaged the Taliban air defenses.
- (D) Washington declares that there is no intention to kill civilians in Afghanistan.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



3, FILL IN THE TEXT

Choose the most suitable words for the gaps in the following sentences from the four possibilities. **(Vyberte najvhodnejšie slová do chýbajúceho textu zo štyroch možností.)**

13. A: "Was he there when you arrived?"

B: "No, _____."

- (A) he has already gone away
- (B) he went already away
- (C) he has already been going away
- (D) he had already gone away

14. Which sentence is correct?

- (A) If I wouldn't go there, they wouldn't give it to me.
- (B) If I wouldn't have gone there, they wouldn't have given it to me.
- (C) If I didn't go there, they wouldn't give it to me.
- (D) If I won't go there, they wouldn't give it to me.

15. Although he promised _____ late, he hasn't arrived yet.

- (A) wouldn't be late
- (B) not to be
- (C) not being late
- (D) to not be

16. I visited _____.

- (A) Germany, France and the United Kingdom
- (B) the Germany, the France and the United Kingdom
- (C) Germany, France and United Kingdom
- (D) the Germany, France and United Kingdom

17. Where shall we _____ this evening?

- (A) our meet
- (B) meet
- (C) meet us
- (D) meet ours

18. You haven't arrived yet, _____?

- (A) have you
- (B) arrived you
- (C) haven't you
- (D) didn't you



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



19. Which sentence expresses the same?

“I am sure he lost the keys.”

- (A) He must lose the keys.
- (B) He was supposed to lose the keys.
- (C) He had to lose the keys.
- (D) He must have lost the keys.

20. We must be careful. I think _____.

- (A) we have to be followed
- (B) we have followed
- (C) we are being followed
- (D) we are following

Answers:

1A, 2D, 3B, 4A, 5B, 6B, 7A, 8D, 9A, 10B, 11D,
12A, 13D, 14C, 15B, 16A, 17B, 18A, 19D, 20C



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



4, TEST:

1, One of the students..... in the classroom.

- a. is
- b. are

2, I am very fond of

- a. they
- b. them
- c. their

3, isn't easy to learn how to play the piano .

- a. It
- b. That
- c. This

4, He had the boy his car.

- a. wash
- b. washed

5, I am not as at swimming as you are.

- a. good
- b. well

6, Neither my brother nor I rich.

- a. am
- b. are
- c. is

7, I saw her by the door.

- a. to stand
- b. standing
- c. stands
- d. stood



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



8, This is a interesting book.

- a. much
- b. very

9, My brother isstronger than your father.

- a. much
- b. very

10, Please take good care your mother.

- a. about
- b. of
- c. to

11, my way to school, I stopped at the post office.

- a. At
- b. In
- c. On

12, I bought this car seven thousand dollars.

- a. by
- b. for
- c. with

13, This is a fast car.

- a. much
- b. very

14, I had..... money, so I couldn't buy lunch.

- a. little
- b. a little

15, Please speak a little slower. I can understand you.

- a. hard
- b. hardly

16, I am not used driving this car.

- a. for
- b. of
- c. to

17, I get up seven.

- a. at
- b. in

18, I didn't see..... of those movies.

- a. any
- b. none

19, There were people at the party.

- a. many
- b. much

20, I have a..... money in my pocket.

- a. few
- b. little

TEST Answers:

1.a 2.b 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.b 8.b 9.a 10.b 11.c 12.b 13.b 14.a 15.b 16.c 17.a 18.a 19.a 20.b



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



5, Grammar

1, Pronouns / Verbs

Instructions: Fill in the blanks using the correct words.

1. I found _____ hat.

- A) you
- B) your
- C) you're

2. She is _____ girlfriend.

- A) is
- B) his
- C) he's

3. They _____ good friends.

- A) are
- B) their
- C) they're

4. Do you have _____ phone number?

- A) am
- B) my
- C) mine

5. This bag is probably _____.

- A) you
- B) your
- C) yours

2, Plural Nouns

Instructions: Fill in the blanks using the correct PLURAL form.

1. There are four _____ in the room.

- A) boxs
- B) boxes
- C) boxies

2. We need to peel the _____.

- A) poteto
- B) potatos
- C) potatoes



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



3. Did you see the new _____?

- A) photo
- B) photos
- C) phottos

4. The _____ are crying.

- A) babys
- B) babyes
- C) babies

5. You should brush your _____ at least twice a day.

- A) tooth
- B) tooths
- C) teeth

3, A / An / The

Instructions: Fill in the blanks using the correct word.

1. There is _____ cat in the room.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the

2. I need _____ umbrella.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the

3. We arrived _____ hour ago.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the

4. We saw a movie last night. _____ movie was good.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the

5. I found _____ beautiful earring.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the

4. Comparative Adjectives

Instructions: Fill in the blanks using the correct word.

1. She sings _____ than her brother.
A) gooder
B) more good
C) better
2. This is the _____ meal I ever had.
A) bader
B) worse
C) worst
3. This package seems _____ than the other one.
A) smaller
B) more small
C) smallest
4. You are _____ than her.
A) beautifuler
B) more beautiful
C) most beautiful
5. The _____ thing to do is to open the windows.
A) importanter
B) importanest
C) most important

Grammar Answers:

- 1.** 1.B 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.C
- 2.** 1.B 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.C
- 3.** 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.A
- 4.** 1.C 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.C



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Exercise 2:

A, Tag Questions:

Instructions:

Turn the following sentences into questions.

1. They live in Los Angeles.

2. You don't go fishing.

3. She is a wonderful baker.

4. He isn't a policeman.

5. They are ready.

B, Negative Sentences:

Instructions:

Turn the following sentences into question using the correct question word.

1. Jessica turned on her radio.

2. They have changed so much.

3. I write many stories.

4. We are having fun.

5. Robert will marry Susan.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



C, Simple Sentences:

Instructions: The following sentences are all mixed up. Put the words on each line in the correct order to make a logical sentence.

1. is lunch She her for paying.

2. present have you a special for I.

3. people sleep Some like late to.

4. other and every meet Jane day Jack.

5. eat didn't sandwich his He.

D, Compound Sentences:

Instructions: The following sentences are all mixed up. Put the words on each line in the correct order to make a logical sentence.

1. friend opened window He the and door, his the opened.

2. so busy He, I go decided home was to.

3. We cold but wanted to a picnic, it too was have.

4. speak call didn't her, so I didn't She to.

5. cat swimming The fish resting were, and was the.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



E, Complex Sentences:

Instructions:

The following sentences are all mixed up. Put the words on each line in the correct order to make a logical sentence.

1. was Maria Nobody when there arrived.

2. after I the car I red the lights turned noticed stopped.

3. are They very working because hard have they a dead line meet to.

4. though Even awake her, still eyes is open are she barely.

5. the is won who the race girl This.



Európska únia
Európsky sociálny fond

Operačný program Vzdelávanie, ITMS kód 26110130628

Modernými metódami vzdelávania k rozvinutej spoločnosti



Exercise 3: Story mixed up

Put the parts of the fairy-tale in the correct order:

Once upon a time was a beautiful princess who had a golden ball. She lived in a palace with her father, the King, and her seven sisters.
Every day she played with her ball in the garden of the palace.

At the end of the garden there was a deep, dark lake. When the weather was hot, the princess liked playing near the lake. Unfortunately, one day she dropped her golden ball into the water. She was very sad and she sat on the grass and started to cry.

Suddenly she heard a voice: „Don't cry, princess.“ She opened her eyes and saw a large green frog.
„Oh, please help me!“ she said, „I can't get my ball.“

„Yes, yes, of course. I'll help you,“ said the frog, promise,“ said the princess. „if I can come and live with you in the palace!“ So the frog jumped into the water and came back with the ball. The princess laughed and took the ball. She ran immediately back to the palace and forgot all about the frog. The frog was very quick. He followed the princess into the palace and told his story to the King.

„A promise is a promise,“ said the frog. „Yes,“ said the King and called his daughter.
„A promise is a promise, my daughter. Take this frog to your room and look after him carefully.“

The princess cried again, but she took the frog and put him on her bed. The frog looked at her and said quietly, „Please kiss me, princess.“ She closed her eyes and kissed him. Suddenly, the frog turned into a handsome prince. Of course, he and the princess fell in love. One week later they married and they lived happily ever after.



Choose the right answer:

1. The princess had a) seven sisters.
b) eight
c) nine
2. The princess played a) every day at the lake.
b) when she was sad
c) when it was too warm
3. The princess a) threw the ball into the lake.
b) dropped the ball into the lake.
c) threw the ball to the frog.
4. a) The princess told the story to the King.
b) The sister of the princess
c) The frog
5. The princess and the prince married
a) next day.
b) next week.
c) next month.

Answers: 1.a, 2.c, 3.b, 4.c, 5.b