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1 Podstatná jména

1.1 A, an a the

- Neurčité členy *a, an* používáme u počítatelných podstatných jmen v jednotném čísle. *A* u podstatných jmen začínajících ve výslovnosti na souhlásku, *an* u těch, která ve výslovnosti začínají na samohlásku.

I've got a sister. She hasn't got an exercise book.

- Určitý člen *the* užíváme u počítatelných podstatných jmen v jednotném i v množném čísle a u nepočítatelných podstatných jmen.

*The man is tall. The books are on the desk.
The cheese is really good.*

- *A, an* užíváme, mluvíme-li o někom nebo něčem poprvé, pokud mluvíme o jedné věci nebo osobě z mnoha, a před názvy povolání.

*This is a house. I need a pen. (=any pen)
She is an architect.*

- *The* užíváme, mluvíme-li o konkrétní věci nebo osobě, je-li věc jedinečná, před jménem rodiny, před názvy místností, před částí dne, před přídavným jménem ve 3. stupni a s řadovými číslovkami.

*This is the house. (= o kterém jsme mluvili)
the Earth the Smiths = the Smith family
in the kitchen the best book on the third floor*

- *The* užíváme u některých zeměpisných názvů: řek, moří a oceánů, pohoří a souostroví.

*the Thames the Baltic Sea the Pacific the Alps
the Bahamas*

- *The* neužíváme u názvů kontinentů, většiny států, měst, ostrovů, jezer, ulic a budov, které jsou pojmenovány po osobě nebo místě.

*Africa, Germany, Prague, Corfu, Regent Street,
Václav Havel Airport, Prague Castle*

1.2 Počítatelná a nepočítatelná podstatná jména

- S počítatelnými podstatnými jmény v jednotném čísle užíváme *a* nebo *an*, v množném čísle *some* nebo číslovku.

*He's got a smart phone. Some smart phones
are expensive.
Have you got an apple? There are two apples here.*

- Nepočítatelná podstatná jména mají jen jeden tvar: – neužívají se běžně s neurčitým členem *a* nebo *an*.

sugar NE a sugar

- jsou obvykle spojena se slovesem v jednotném čísle.

The tea is hot. NE The teas are hot.

- nemají obvykle množné číslo.

butter, cheese NE butters, cheeses

- Některá podstatná jména jsou v angličtině nepočítatelná, užíváme je tedy ve spojení se slovesem v jednotném čísle. (**POZOR!** V češtině je používáme v čísle množném.) Patří sem např. *baggage, luggage, information, experience, hair, homework, money, news, pasta, jewellery*.

Her hair is dark brown.

Money is really important to a lot of people.

Peter's homework is very long, he needs more time to do it.

1.3 Abstraktní podstatná jména

- Abstraktní podstatná jména jsou ta, která nemůžeme vidět, nahmatat, cítit, apod. Nejčastěji vyjadřují pocity nebo myšlenky, např. *idea, happiness, friendship, love, truth, talent*.

- Abstraktní podstatná jména netvoří množné číslo.

*Her eyes showed no fear.
Do you think she's telling the truth?
He had a happy childhood.*

1.4 Složená podstatná jména

- Složená podstatná jména tvoříme spojením více podstatných jmen, ale i jiných slovních druhů (slovesa, předložky, přídavného jména) s podstatným jménem.
- Složená podstatná jména píšeme často dohromady, jako jedno slovo, někdy se píše se spojovníkem nebo také odděleně jako dvě samostatná slova. Přesné pravidlo neexistuje, je třeba si pravopis ověřit ve slovníku a naučit se jej.

*arm + chair = armchair (křeslo)
pen + knife = penknife (kapesní nůž)
hand + bag = handbag (kabelka)
off + licence = off-licence (obchod, kde se prodává alkohol)
work + place = workplace (pracoviště)
magnifying + glass = magnifying glass (zvětšovací sklo, lupa)*

1.5 Množné číslo podstatných jmen

- Množné číslo většiny podstatných jmen tvoříme přidáním *-s*.
a dog two dogs
- Jestliže podstatné jméno končí na *-ch, -sh, -s, -o* nebo *-x*, přidáváme *-es*.
bus – buses watch – watches potato – potatoes
- Jestliže podstatné jméno končí na souhlásku + *-y*, změním *-y* na *i* a přidáme *-es*.
story – stories dictionary – dictionaries
- Jestliže podstatné jméno končí na *-f* nebo *-fe*, změním *f* na *v* a přidáme *-es* nebo *-s*.
wife – wives knife – knives life – lives
- Některá podstatná jména jsou nepravidelná.
child – children person – people man – men
- Párová podstatná jména označují předměty, které se jakoby skládají ze dvou částí, např. kalhoty (=dvě nohavice). Chceme-li vyjádřit jejich množství, užíváme výraz *pair of*.
*glasses – two pairs of glasses
pyjamas – three pairs of pyjamas
scissors – two pairs of scissors (shorts, trousers, swimming trunks, knickers)*

1.6 Vyjádření množství

- **Many / how many** užíváme s podstatnými jmény počítatelnými (v množném čísle) v záporných větách a otázkách.
I don't like many vegetables. How many potatoes are there?
- **Much / how much** užíváme s nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény.
There isn't much butter. How much coffee do you want?
- **Some** užíváme ve spojení s počítatelnými i nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény v kladných oznamovacích větách.
There are some eggs. There's some milk.
- **Any** užíváme ve spojení s počítatelnými i nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény v záporných větách a otázkách.
*Are there any eggs in the fridge? No, there aren't any eggs.
Is there any milk? No, there isn't any milk.*
- Místo **not ... any** můžeme použít kladné sloveso a výraz **no**. Význam věty se nezmění.
There aren't any eggs in the fridge. = There are no eggs ...
- **Few / a few** užíváme ve spojení s počítatelnými podstatnými jmény v množném čísle.
*There are few sausages. (je jich málo)
There are a few sausages. (několik)*
- **Little / a little** užíváme ve spojení s nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény.
*There's little butter. (je ho málo)
There's a little butter. (trochu)*
- **Too many** užíváme ve spojení s počítatelnými podstatnými jmény v množném čísle v kladných oznamovacích větách a otázkách.
*Are there too many sandwiches?
There are too many people here.*
- **Too much** užíváme ve spojení s nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény v kladných oznamovacích větách a otázkách.
*Is there too much sugar in your tea?
I've got too much milk.*
- **A lot of / lots of** užíváme ve spojení s podstatnými jmény počítatelnými v množném čísle a nepočítatelnými, obvykle v kladných větách.
*There are a lot of/lots of biscuits. (hodně/spousta)
There's a lot of/lots of coffee. (hodně/spousta)*
- **Enough** užíváme ve spojení s počítatelnými i nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény v kladných oznamovacích větách a otázkách.
*We've got enough biscuits. We've got enough milk.
We've got enough potatoes. Do you eat enough fruit?*
- **Not enough** užíváme ve spojení s počítatelnými i nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény v záporných větách.
*There aren't enough eggs.
He doesn't eat enough fruit.*

1.7 Each, every, all

- **Each a every** užíváme s podstatnými jmény v jednotném čísle.
*Each student must have the book.
School starts at 8 every morning.*
- **All** užíváme s podstatnými jmény v množném čísle a s nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény.
*All my friends like listening to music.
Where's all the ham I bought yesterday?*

1.8 Přivlastňovací 's

- **'s** užíváme u podstatných jmen v jednotném čísle a u vlastních jmen.
This is my dog's toy. Is that Tom's sister?
- **s'** užíváme u podstatných jmen v množném čísle.
Here is my sisters' bedroom. (mám dvě sestry)
- **'s** užíváme u množného čísla těchto podstatných jmen: *people, children, men, women.*
These are our children's friends.
- Chceme-li vyjádřit příslušnost k nějaké věci, neužijeme **'s**, ale **... of ...**.
*the beginning of the story **NE** the story's beginning*

1.9 Dvojitý přivlastňovací pád

- Dvojitý přivlastňovací pád užíváme v kombinaci se členy nebo ukazovacími zájmeny, kdy nelze použít přivlastňovací **'s** (viz 1.8)
*some friends of Jack's (**NE** some Jack's friends)
this habit of mine (**NE** this my habit)*
- Vyjadřujeme jím také, že daná věc je pouze jedním exemplářem z mnoha.
a friend of mine (jeden z mnoha mých přátel)

2 Přídavná jména

2.1 Stupňování – 2. a 3. stupeň

- Druhý stupeň užíváme k porovnávání dvou objektů.
Po přídavném jménu pak užíváme *than*.
He is taller than me.
- Třetí stupeň užíváme k porovnávání tří a více objektů.
Po přídavném jménu pak zpravidla užíváme *in*. (**NE** of)
*This is the best day in my life. (**NE** of my life)*
- Stupňování jednoslabičných přídavných jmen a dvouslabičných končících na *-y*:

| Přídavné jméno | Druhý stupeň | Třetí stupeň | Poznámky |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| young | younger | the youngest | + -er / + the -est |
| late | later | the latest | + -r / the -st |
| big | bigger | the biggest | zdvojte souhlásku po krátké přízvučné samohlásce |
| early | earlier | the earliest | změňte -y na -i + -er / + the -est |

- Stupňování ostatních dvou a víceslabičných přídavných jmen:

| Přídavné jméno | Druhý stupeň | Třetí stupeň | Poznámky |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---|
| useful | more useful | the most useful | <i>more (+), opak less (-) the most (+), opak the least (-)</i> |
| dangerous | less dangerous | the least dangerous | |

- Některá přídavná jména se stupňují nepravidelně:

| Přídavné jméno | Druhý stupeň | Třetí stupeň |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| good | better | the best |
| bad | worse | the worst |
| far | further | the furthest |

2.2 Porovnávání – as ... as

- As ... as vyjadřuje, že dva objekty jsou rovnocenné.
Bob is as clever as Tony. (jsou stejně chytří)
- Not as ... as vyjadřuje, že nejsou rovnocenné.
Sheila is not as tall as Jo. (Jo je vyšší)

2.3 Pořadí přídavných jmen

- Pořadí přídavných jmen záleží na jejich významu.

| | názor | velikost | věk | barva | původ | materiál/ využití | |
|---|--------|----------|-------|-------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| a | lovely | big | old | blue | French | leather | bag |
| a | nice | tall | young | | English | | man |

2.4 Složená přídavná jména

- Složené přídavné jméno je tvořeno spojením několika slov, obvykle oddělených spojovníkem.
*It is a 6-page document.
Andrea is a 14-year-old girl.
Claire has got a part-time job at the local Tesco.*

2.5 Přídavná jména na -ed a -ing

- Přídavná jména končící na -ed obvykle popisují pocity lidí.
*I'm interested in archaeology. (Zajímám se o ...)
I was bored in the lesson. (Nudil jsem se.)
Were you disappointed by the book?
Ann saw a ghost, she was very frightened.*
- Přídavná jména končící na -ing obvykle popisují věc nebo člověka, který náš pocit způsobuje.
*Your idea is really interesting. (je zajímavá)
The lesson is boring. (je nudná)
Was the film disappointing?
The ghost was frightening.*

3 Zájmena

3.1 Osobní zájmena

- 1. pád osobních zájmen užíváme ve funkci podmětu.

I you he she it we you they

I am a student. We are at school. He's my friend.

- Osobní zájmena mohou být také v tzv. předmětném tvaru. Nahrazují podstatná jména v předmětu.

me you him her it us you them

*Do you like her? (např. Sue) Yes, I like her a lot.
Can you give me the book, please.*

3.2 Přivlastňovací zájmena

- Přivlastňovací zájmena užíváme před podstatným jménem.

my your his her its our your their

This is our house. Tom's his best friend.

- Samostatná přivlastňovací zájmena nahrazují přivlastňovací zájmena a podstatná jména. Stojí zpravidla na konci věty.

mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs

*Is this your pen? No, it's his.
This is our flat. It's ours.*

- Whose používáme, ptáme-li se na vlastnictví.
Whose book is this? Whose trainers are these?

3.3 Zvratná zájmena

myself yourself himself herself itself
ourselves yourselves themselves

- Zvratná zájmena užíváme, když podmětem a předmětem ve větě jsou stejné osoby nebo věci.

*I hurt myself.
Are you talking to yourself again, Scott?*

- Užíváme je také, když chceme zdůraznit, že někdo je nebo není schopen něco vykonat bez pomoci.

*Can you do it yourself? (sám, bez cizí pomoci)
Yes, I can do it myself.*

- **POZOR!** Některá slovesa v angličtině nejsou zvratná, např. *complain, remember, concentrate, rest, wonder, get up, get dressed, get washed.*
I complained about the delay.

3.4 Neurčitá zájmena

- *Somebody, someone, something* a *somewhere* užíváme v kladných oznamovacích větách.

I saw someone coming. It must be somewhere here.

- *Nobody, no one, nothing* a *nowhere* užíváme ve spojení se slovesem v kladném tvaru. Celá věta pak má záporný význam.

There's nobody at home. There's nowhere to go!

- *Anybody, anyone, anything* a *anywhere* užíváme v záporných větách a otázkách.

*Is there anything I can do? I can't see her anywhere.
We don't know anyone round here.*

- *Everybody, everyone, everything* a *everywhere* užíváme v kladných větách. Sloveso je vždy v jednotném čísle.

*Come on, everybody! Everyone is very nice.
Did you check everything?*

3.5 Vztažná zájmena

- Vztažná zájmena odkazují k osobě, věci, místu nebo myšlence, o které je řeč.

| Vztažné zájmeno | Užívá se pro ... |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| who | osoby |
| which | věci, myšlenky, zvířata |
| where | místa |

The man **who** lives nextdoor has got a dog.
Did you read the book **which** was about Malta?
That's the shop **where** they sell postcards.

3.6 Ukazovací zájmena

- This* a *that* užíváme u počítatelných podstatných jmen v jednotném čísle.

This is my best friend. *That* boy is my brother.

- These* a *those* užíváme v množném čísle.

These are my trainers. *Those* people are nice.

- This* a *these* užíváme pro věci a osoby, které jsou blízko, *that* a *those* pro ty vzdálené.

3.7 Zájmena vyjadřující vzájemnost

- Zájmena *each other* užíváme, chceme-li vyjádřit, že dva nebo více lidí dělají tutéž věc.
- Each other* používáme ve větě jako předmět, nikoli jako podmět.

We send **each other** Christmas cards.
They like **each other**.

4 Číslovky

4.1 Číslovky základní

| | | | |
|----|-------|----|-----------|
| 1 | one | 11 | eleven |
| 2 | two | 12 | twelve |
| 3 | three | 13 | thirteen |
| 4 | four | 14 | fourteen |
| 5 | five | 15 | fifteen |
| 6 | six | 16 | sixteen |
| 7 | seven | 17 | seventeen |
| 8 | eight | 18 | eighteen |
| 9 | nine | 19 | nineteen |
| 10 | ten | 20 | twenty |

- Číslovky od 21 do 29, 31 do 39, atd. píšeme s pomlčkou: *twenty-one*, *thirty-eight*, *forty-four*

- POZOR** na psaní číslovky 40: *forty*

- U čísel nad sto jsou výrazy *hundred*, *thousand* a *million* vždy ve tvaru jednotného čísla a mezi stovkami a desítkami musíme použít spojku *and*:

109 = *one hundred and nine*

3,825 = *three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five*

4,208,003 = *four million two hundred and eight thousand and three*

- Při psaní číslovek vždy mezi stovkami a tisíci, tisíci a miliony, tj. vždy po třech řádech, píšeme čárku.

- Letopočty čteme takto:

1620 = *sixteen twenty*

2012 = *twenty twelve*

4.2 Číslovky řadové

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1st = first | 6th = sixth |
| 2nd = second | 7th = seventh |
| 3rd = third | 8th = eighth |
| 4th = fourth | 9th = ninth |
| 5th = fifth | 10th = tenth |

- Před řadovou číslovkou musíme vždy užít člen určitý *the* nebo přivlastňovací zájmeno:

It's her twenty-third birthday.

Today is the fifth of November.

4.3 Části celku

- Desetinná čísla oddělujeme tečkou.

1.75 = *one point seven five*

0.4 = *nought point four*

- Zlomky vyjadřujeme takto:

$\frac{1}{2}$ = *a half*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ = *one and a half*

$\frac{1}{3}$ = *a third*

$\frac{1}{4}$ = *a quarter*

$\frac{2}{5}$ = *two fifths*

- Procenta vyjadřujeme výrazem *per cent*:

25% = *twenty-five per cent*

78% = *seventy-eight per cent*

5 Slovesa

5.1 Sloveso to be

Přítomný čas

- Kladná věta: *I am, you are, he/she/it is, we/you/they are*

I am a girl. They are my friends.

- Zápor: přidáním *not*; užívají se zkrácené tvary.

She isn't at home. We aren't best friends.

- Otázka se tvoří změnou slovosledu.

Is he English? Are they at school?

Minulý čas

- Kladná věta: *I/he/she/it was, we/you/they were*

I was 16 last month. They were on holiday.

- Zápor: *I/he/she/it wasn't, we/you/they weren't*

We weren't at work. She wasn't happy.

- Otázka se tvoří změnou slovosledu.

Were you happy? Where was the cat?

5.2 Sloveso have got a to have

- Sloveso *have got* užíváme, mluvíme-li o vlastnictví.

- Kladná věta: *I/you/we/they have got, he/she/it has got*
I've got a moped.

- Zápor: *I/you/we/they haven't got, he/she/it hasn't got*

He hasn't got a smart phone yet.

- Otázka se tvoří změnou slovosledu.

Have you got a new iPad?

- Sloveso *have got* užíváme také, mluvíme-li o členech rodiny a při popisu osob.

Have you got a sister? I've got two brothers.

He's got dark hair. What colour eyes have you got?

- Sloveso *to have* užíváme, mluvíme-li o pravidelných činnostech a zvycích.
- Kladná věta: *I/you/we/they have, he/she/it has.*
She has a shower every morning.
- Zápor: *I/you/we/they don't have, he/she/it doesn't have.*
We don't usually have breakfast.
- Otázka: *Do I/you/we/they have, does he/she/it have?*
Do they have lunch at school?

5.3 Přítomný čas prostý

- Přítomný čas prostý užíváme, mluvíme-li o opakovaných dějích nebo o zvycích.
- Kladná věta: *I/you/we/they read, he/she/it reads.*
I read books. They go to school. He gets up at 7.
- Zápor se tvoří přidáním *don't/doesn't*.
She doesn't play squash. We don't go to clubs.
- Otázka se tvoří pomocí *do/does*.
Does he like jazz? Where do they live?
What programmes do you watch on TV?
Where does he usually go on holiday?
- Otázka na podmět se tvoří bez pomocného slovesa *take*, že podmět je nahrazen tázacím výrazem, nejčastěji *who*.
Who works with Pam? **NE** ~~*who does work with Pam?*~~
POZOR! Uvědomte si rozdíl mezi těmito dvojicemi otázek:
Who loves Belinda? (Kdo miluje Belindu?)
Who does Belinda love? (Koho miluje Belinda?)
Who saw you? (Kdo tě viděl?)
Who did you see? (Koho jsi viděl?)
- Podmětnou otázku užijeme i tehdy, když se ptáme na část podmětu (např. číslovku) nebo jeho přívlak. *How many people went to the theatre?*
(Kolik lidí šlo do divadla?)
Which of the boys broke the window?
(Který z chlapců rozbil to okno?)

Pravopis ve 3. osobě čísla jednotného (*he/she/it*)

- K většině sloves přidáváme *-s*:
He plays tennis. She likes pizza.
- Ke slovesům *do* a *go* a ke slovesům končícím na *-ch, -sh, -s* a *-x* přidáváme *-es*:
He goes to school. She watches TV.
- U sloves končících na souhlásku *+y* měníme *y* na *i* a přidáváme *-es*:
She studies law.
- **Rozkazovací způsob** užíváme, když dáváme příkazy nebo pokyny.
Listen! Don't speak! Be careful!
Turn left at the post office and cross the street.

Přítomný čas prostý pro vyjádření budoucnosti

- Přítomný čas prostý můžeme použít, když mluvíme o jízdách, letech a rozvrzích.
The plane takes off at 10:30 and lands at 12:05.
The course starts on 4th October and finishes on 20th December.

5.4 Přítomný čas průběhový

- Přítomný čas průběhový užíváme, mluvíme-li o dějích, které právě probíhají. Často v nich užíváme výrazy *now, at the moment, this week, today*.
- Kladná věta: sloveso *to be (am/are/is) + -ing*:
I am reading a book at the moment. They are doing homework now. He is getting up.
- Zápor se tvoří přidáním *not*: *I am not, you/we/they aren't, he/she/it isn't + -ing*:
She isn't listening to him. They aren't watching the show.
- Otázka se tvoří změnou slovosledu:
Is he helping his dad in the garden? What are they doing?
- Přítomný čas průběhový užíváme i pro věci, které se dějí dočasně, nemusí to ale být v této chvíli.
My mum is learning English. (v této době, ale ne právě teď)

Pravopis

- K většině sloves přidáváme *-ing*.
He's playing the piano. We're reading a story.
- U sloves, která končí na souhlásku *+e*, vypouštíme *-e* a přidáváme *-ing*.
She's making dinner. They're having a great time.
- U sloves končících na krátkou samohlásku *+ souhlásku*, koncovou souhlásku zdvojujeme
He's getting up. She's cutting bread.

Stavová slovesa

- Některá slovesa se v průběhovém čase nepoužívají. Patří k nim: ***believe, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, know, prefer, understand, want***.
I'm not dancing because I hate (NE ~~I'm hating~~) this song.
I don't understand what he is saying.
He knows where to go.
- **POZOR!** Sloveso *think* může být použito jako stavové (tedy pouze v přítomném čase prostém) nebo jako dynamické (tedy v obou časech – prostém i průběhovém).
I think he is very clever. (Myslím si, že je velmi chytrý. = stav, je to můj názor, neprovádím žádnou činnost)
What are you doing? I'm thinking about the problem. (Přemýšlím = činnost, dynamické sloveso)

Přítomný čas průběhový pro vyjádření budoucnosti

- Přítomný čas průběhový můžeme užít k vyjádření věcí, které jsou dohodnuty do budoucnosti. Často se pojí s udáním času v budoucnosti.
Jim is going bowling on Sunday.
What are you doing this evening?
I'm watching a DVD.

5.5 Minulý čas prostý

- Minulý čas prostý užíváme, když mluvíme o ukončených dějích a stavech v minulosti.
- Ve větách s minulým časem prostým často užíváme časové výrazy jako např.: *yesterday, last month, in 2006, when I was a child, two years ago*.

*When I was six, we lived in Zlín.
We played a match yesterday.
My parents travelled to Thailand last year.*

- **Pravidelná slovesa** tvoří minulý čas prostý přidáním *-ed*: worked, played, watched.
-d: danced, arrived, liked.
U sloves končících na souhlásku *+y* měníme *y* na *i* a přidáváme *-ed*: studied, tried
- **Nepravidelná slovesa** mají v minulém čase nepravidelné tvary.
Je třeba se je naučit z paměti.
see – saw read – read go – went
- Zápor a otázku tvoříme pomocí *didn't/did*:
*I didn't see anyone. He didn't like it.
Where did they work?
Did she go to school?*
- U otázky na podmět, tj. je-li tázací výraz na *wh*-podmětem, pomocné sloveso *did* vypouštíme.
*Who wrote Harry Potter?
What happened next?*

5.6 Minulý čas průběhový

- Minulý čas průběhový užíváme pro vyjádření nedokončených dějů v minulosti a dějů probíhajících v určitém okamžiku v minulosti. Je běžný při vyprávění, když chceme popsat podmínky, za jakých nějaký děj probíhal.
*The sun was shining, the birds were singing,
I was reading a newspaper, ...*
- Ve větách s minulým časem průběhovým často užíváme časové výrazy jako např.: *at ten o'clock, in June 1999*, atd.
*At 5:30 I was watching a football match on TV.
Last spring I was living in London. (normálně tam nebydlím)*
- Kladné tvary tvoříme pomocí slovesa *was/were* + slovesa s koncovkou *-ing*:
I was writing, she was sitting, they were sleeping
- Zápor tvoříme přidáním *not* k pomocnému slovesu:
She wasn't working. We weren't singing.
- Otázky tvoříme změnou slovosledu:
*Were you working?
What were they doing?
Why was she crying?*

5.7 Minulý čas prostý a průběhový

- Oba tyto minulé časy užíváme často společně, a to v případě, že děj, který trvá delší dobu, je přerušen jiným, kratším dějem.
- V těchto souvětích často užíváme výrazy *when, while* a *as*.
*Bill was eating dinner when Mandy arrived.
(Bill zrovna večeřel, když Mandy dorazila.)
The phone rang while I was doing homework.
(Telefon zazvonil, když/zatímco jsem psal úkol.)
As I was writing an email, my computer crashed.
(Právě když jsem psal email, rozbil se mi počítač.)*

5.8 Předpřítomný čas prostý

- Předpřítomný čas prostý tvoříme pomocí *has / have* + přičestí minulého trpného (3. tvaru nepravidelných sloves).
- Předpřítomný čas prostý užíváme, mluvíme-li o:
 - svých zkušenostech nebo o zkušenostech jiných lidí.
Doba, kdy k nim došlo, není důležitá.
*John hasn't been to Spain. (nikdy v životě, až dosud)
I have seen the Eiffel Tower. (někdy, už)*
POZOR! *I saw the Eiffel Tower when I was in Paris.*
(Víme kdy, děj je v minulosti ukončen)
 - dějích minulých, jejichž výsledky jsou patrné v přítomnosti. Často se jedná o děj, který se stal nedávno.
*I've broken my arm. (Koukni, je v sádře.)
The postman has arrived. (Je tu nějaký dopis.)*
 - situacích a stavech, které začaly v minulosti a dosud pokračují.
*I've lived here since 2002. (Stále tu bydlím.)
I've known Pam for 7 years. (Znám ji už 7 let.)*
POZOR! *I lived there in 2005. (Už tam nebydlím.)
I had a dog 3 years ago. (Už ho nemám.)*
- Předpřítomný čas prostý často užíváme ve spojení s *ever* a *never*.
Have you ever been to France? No, I've never been there.
- Ve větách s předpřítomným časem často užíváme příslovce *just, already, recently* a *yet; yet* v otázkách a záporných větách, ne ve větách oznamovacích kladných.
*He's already had lunch.
She's just arrived in Most.
Has Mark called yet? No, he hasn't called yet.*
- *For a since* často užíváme s předpřítomným časem, mluvíme-li o neukončených dějích.
 - *For* užíváme, mluvíme-li o délce trvání děje: *for three years, for an hour, for a year*, atd.
 - *Since* užíváme, chceme-li říct, kdy děj začal: *since 1995, since last week, since I was a child, since 5 o'clock.*
- V otázkách s *How long ...?* také užíváme předpřítomný čas.
*How long have you been here?
How long have you known him?*
- **POZOR** na přičestí minulá trpná *been* a *gone*, mají různé významy.
*Tom has been to Nice. (Byl tam a teď je zpět.)
Tom has gone to Nice. (Odjel a je tam.)*

5.9 Předpřítomný čas průběhový

- Předpřítomný čas průběhový tvoříme pomocí *has / have + been + -ing* tvaru slovesa.
- Předpřítomný čas průběhový užíváme, mluvíme-li o dějích, které začaly v minulosti a dosud probíhají.
*Ela has been learning English since last year.
Mum has been cooking dinner since 4 o'clock.
Dad has been working in the bank for 5 years.*

5.10 Vyjadřování budoucnosti

Be going to

- *Going to* + základní tvar slovesa užíváme, když mluvíme o záměrech, plánech do budoucna.

*I'm going to see the new film soon.
Andy isn't going to study medicine.
Are they going to sign the contract?*

- *Going to* + základní tvar slovesa užíváme k vyjádření předpovědi budoucích dějů nebo stavů. Tato předpověď musí být založena na něčem, co v tuto chvíli už víme nebo vidíme.

*Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.
Hey! Watch out! You're going to fall off your bike.
I forgot to revise. I'm going to fail my exam.*

Will

- Budoucí čas s *will* tvoříme pomocí *will* + základního tvaru slovesa. V záporu užíváme zkrácený tvar *won't (will not)*.

*I'll be at school tomorrow.
He won't do that again.
We won't get home until midnight.*

- *Will* užíváme, mluvíme-li o skutečnostech (faktech) v budoucnosti.

*I'll be 50 years old in 2042.
The sun will rise at 6:15 tomorrow.*

- *Will* užíváme, když něco předpovídáme. Říkáme, co si myslíme, nebo v co doufáme, že se v budoucnu stane.

*My team will win the match tomorrow.
In the future we'll fly to Mars on holiday.*

- *Will* užíváme, když slibujeme.

*I will come and see you soon.
I'll return the book tomorrow.*

- *Will* užíváme, když nabízíme, že pro někoho něco uděláme.

*I'll fix your computer for you.
You're thirsty. I'll get you a glass of water.*

Shall

- Pomocné sloveso *shall* můžeme použít pro vyjádření nabídky nebo návrhu.

*Shall I help you?
Shall we go out for a drink?*

- Často se také užívá *shall* nebo *should* pro vyjádření slibu, předpovědi.

I shall never forget where I came from.

- *Shall* můžeme také užít, jestliže víme, že se něco určitě stane, je to nevyhnutelné.

*He shall become our next king.
I'm afraid Mr. Smith shall become our new director.*

- *Shall* je častější v britské angličtině, v americké se užívá výjimečně.

Přítomný čas prostý

- užíváme, když mluvíme o jízdnicích řádech a rozvrzích. (viz 5.3)

Přítomný čas průběhový

- užíváme k vyjádření věcí, které jsou dohodnuty do budoucnosti. (viz 5.4)

5.11 Předminulý čas

- Předminulý čas tvoříme pomocí *had / hadn't* + přičestí minulého trpného (3. tvaru nepravidelných sloves).
- Předminulý čas užíváme, mluvíme-li o minulém ději, který se stal před jiným dějem v minulosti.
- Často jej užíváme ve spojení s časovými výrazy, např. *after*, *by the time*, *when* nebo spojovacími výrazy jako *so* a *because*.

When we arrived at the station, the bus had already left.

By the time I discovered my mobile had been stolen, it was too late.

We bought a sandwich because we hadn't had lunch.

5.12 Trpný rod

- Trpný rod tvoříme pomocí správného tvaru slovesa *be* + přičestí minulého trpného (3. tvaru nepravidelných sloves).

Škoda cars are made in Mladá Boleslav.

This bicycle was made in China.

Even smaller computers are being developed in Japan.

- Předmět věty se slovesem v činném rodě se stává podmětem ve větě se slovesem v trpném rodě.

| Činný rod | Trpný rod |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>He gave me a book.</i> | <i>I was given a book. A book was given to me.</i> |

- Trpný rod používáme v následujících situacích:

– když nevíme, kdo je původcem děje.

My bike has been stolen! (Nevím, kdo ho ukradl.)

– když nás nezajímá, kdo je původcem děje.

I love this piece of music. It was composed about two hundred years ago. (Hudba se mi líbí, ale o skladatele se nezajímám.)

– když není důležité, kdo je původcem děje.

The software is installed before the car leaves the factory. (Není důležité, kdo jej instaluje.)

– když je zřejmé, kdo je původcem děje.

The thief was arrested yesterday morning. (Samozřejmě jej zadržela policie.)

- Chceme-li říct, kdo je původcem děje, použijeme předložku *by* + příslušnou osobu.

Babička was written by Božena Němcová.

5.13 Frázová slovesa

- Frázová slovesa jsou tvořena slovesem + dalším slovem. Význam je pak jiný, než význam původního samostatného slovesa.
- Podle struktury rozlišujeme 4 základní typy frázových sloves:

Typ 1: sloveso + příslovce nebo předložka

Například: *fall over*, *get up*, *get away*, *grow up*, *wake up*, atd.

I wake up at 6 every morning, but I never get up before half past six.

Typ 2: sloveso + příslovce nebo předložka + předmět

Například: *call for (somebody)*, *fall for (somebody)*, *get over (something/somebody)*, *pick on (somebody)*, atd.

I shouldn't have fallen for Jake. I don't think he likes me.

Typ 3: sloveso + příslovce nebo předložka + předmět
NEBO sloveso + předmět + příslovce nebo předložka
Například: *pick up, put away*, atd.

Do you want me to pick up the phone? NEBO
Do you want me to pick the phone up?

POZOR! Pokud předmětem ve větě není podstatné jméno, ale zájmeno, musí být předmět mezi slovesem a příslovcem nebo předložkou, **NE** až za celým frázovým slovesem.

Do you want me to pick it up?

NE ~~*Do you want me to pick up it?*~~

Typ 4: sloveso + příslovce + předložka + předmět

Například: *break up with, get on with, go back to, go out with, grow out of, look forward to, look up to, put up with*, atd.

My sister and I get on with each other.

He's old enough to take care of himself.

Pokud po frázovém slovesu následuje další sloveso, je často ve tvaru končícím na *-ing*.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

5.14 Způsobová (modální) slovesa

- **POZOR!** Ve 3. osobě čísla jednotného (*he, she, it*) způsobová slovesa nepřidávají *-s*. Za způsobovým slovesem následuje infinitiv slovesa bez *to*.

He can drive a car. She can speak French.

Can you read Chinese? NE ~~*Can you to read Chinese?*~~

Can pro vyjádření schopnosti, žádosti a dovození

- *Can* a *can't* užíváme, když mluvíme o schopnostech.

I can use a computer, but I can't type very fast.

- *Can* můžeme použít k vyjádření žádosti a také, když chceme žádosti vyhovět; *can't* pokud ji chceme odmítnout.

Can I borrow your car? Yes, of course, you can.

Can you lend me 10 euros? No, I'm sorry, I can't.

- *Can* můžeme použít, když žádáme o dovození nebo jej dáváme; *can't*, když jej odmítáme dát.

Can we stay here? No, you can't.

Can I use your computer? Yes, you can.

I'd like ... a Would you like ...?

- *I'd like* + podstatné jméno užíváme, když vyjadřujeme svoje přání.

I'd like a cup of coffee, please.

- *Would you like ...?* + podstatné jméno užíváme, když někomu něco nabízíme.

Would you like a drink?

- *I'd like* + infinitiv můžeme také použít, když chceme říct, co chceme (u)dělat.

I'd like to see you. I'd like to buy a camera.

- *Would you like ...?* + infinitiv můžeme použít, když se někoho ptáme, co chce (u)dělat.

Would you like to go out for a meal?

Would you like to borrow this book?

Shall a will pro vyjádření návrhu

- *Shall I...?* a *Shall we...?* + infinitiv slovesa bez *to* můžeme použít, chceme-li něco navrhnout.

Shall I send you the book?

What shall we do this weekend?

- *Will* nebo *'ll* užíváme, když říkáme, že pro někoho něco uděláme. Často se rozhodneme pomoci až v okamžiku, kdy mluvíme.

I'll make you a hot drink.

That's heavy! I'll carry it for you.

Should a shouldn't pro udílení rady

- *Should* a *shouldn't* užíváme, chceme-li někomu poradit.

You should help your parents around the home.

You shouldn't smoke. (Neměl bys kouřit.)

Must pro vyjádření povinnosti

- *Must* užíváme, mluvíme-li o povinnostech, například v rámci rodiny, nebo naší vlastní morálky.

You must work harder. (Vaši rodiče a učitelé říkají, že je třeba přidat.)

You mustn't talk in the library. (přikazuje to řád knihovny)

I must revise tonight. (chci ten test dobře napsat)

I mustn't forget Nina's birthday. (Mám ji rád/a, a tak nechci zapomenout na její narozeniny.)

- **POZOR!** *Must* nemá tvar pro minulý ani budoucí čas. V minulém čase užíváme *had to* a v budoucím *will have to*.

Jack had to get up at six yesterday.

You'll have to do your homework next weekend.

Mustn't a must not pro vyjádření zákazu

- *Mustn't* a *must not* užíváme pro vyjádření zákazu.

- *Mustn't* obvykle vyjadřuje zákaz, který odpovídá našemu přesvědčení.

You mustn't watch so much television.

You mustn't eat a lot of fat, it's unhealthy.

- *Must not* užíváme pro zákazy dané zákonem nebo nějakým nařízením.

Under eighteens must not drink alcohol.

You must not cross the street on the red light.

Need a needn't pro vyjádření nutnosti

- *Need* užíváme, chceme-li říct, co je třeba udělat.

I need to get some sleep.

All you need to do is read this.

Do you need any help?

- Výrazem *needn't* říkáme, že nemáme povinnost (nemusíme) něco udělat.

She needn't worry about it.

I needn't do homework on Fridays.

Have to, ought to

- *Have to* nebo *ought to* užíváme, mluvíme-li o povinnostech, například v souvislosti se zákony nebo školou.

- *Have to* i *ought to* jsou podobné *must*, *have to* je běžnější, zvláště v mluveném jazyce.

I have to go to school. (Je to zákon.)

When I leave school I will have to get a job.

Police officers ought to earn more.

Don't have to

- *Don't have to* užíváme, chceme-li říct, že něco není nutné.
I don't have to go to school tomorrow. (Je neděle.)
She doesn't have to get up early but she likes it.
(Není to nutné, ale je to její vůle.)
When I was five, I didn't have to go to school.
(Do školy se chodí od šesti let.)
- **POZOR!** *Don't have to* a *mustn't* jsou velmi odlišné, mají různý význam.
You don't have to leave. (Můžete zůstat nebo můžete jít, záleží to na vás.)
You mustn't leave. (Nemůžete/nesmíte odejít. Zůstaňte!)

Must, may, might, could, can't pro vyjádření určitosti

- *Must* + sloveso v základním tvaru (infinitivu bez *to*) užíváme, když si jsme naprosto jisti, že je něco pravda.
Jean-Luc is from Paris, he's French. He must speak French. (Jsem si tím jist/a.)
Beth worked really hard all weekend. She must be tired. (Určitě je unavená.)
- *Can't* užíváme, když jsme si naprosto jisti, že něco je nemožné.
Phil can't be at school. (Před chvílí jsem ho viděl/a doma.)
It can't be a spider. It's only got six legs!
(Nemůže to být pavouk, jsem si jist/a.)
- *May, might* a *could* užíváme, když chceme říct, že něco je možné, ale nejsme si tím úplně jisti. Ve významu jednotlivých sloves není velký rozdíl, všechna znamenají „je možné“.
You may be right. (Je možné, že máš pravdu.)
Pam might be at school. Pam could be at school.
(Je možné, že je ve škole, nevím to jistě.)
Slovesa *may* i *might* můžeme použít i v záporu: *may not* a *might not*.
POZOR! *Mightn't* je velmi neobvyklé a stažený tvar od *may* se neuzívá (*mayn't*).
We may not see each other for a long time.
The world might not exist in a million years.

Could, was/were able to, managed to pro vyjádření schopnosti

- *Could* a *couldn't* užíváme, když mluvíme o obecných schopnostech v minulosti.
Patrick could speak two languages when he was six, but he couldn't drive a car.
- *Couldn't* (ale obvykle ne *could*) také užíváme, když mluvíme o schopnosti v určitém dni a čase.
I looked everywhere for my dictionary but I couldn't find it.
I found it yesterday. ~~NE I could find it yesterday.~~
- *Managed to* nebo *was/were able to* (ne *could*) užíváme, když mluvíme o schopnosti při určité příležitosti v minulosti, často když šlo o něco obtížného.
The survivors managed to/were able to escape from the plane.
Paul managed to/was able to fix my computer.
NE ~~*The survivors could escape from the plane.*~~
~~*Paul could fix my computer.*~~

Could a would pro vyjádření zdvořilé žádosti

- *Could* nebo *would* užíváme také, chceme-li o něco zdvořile požádat.
Could I borrow your dictionary?
Could you open the window, please?
Would you come at 8 tomorrow morning?
Would you open the door for me please?
- *Would* užíváme také ve vazbě *Would you mind* + sloveso v *-ing* tvaru.
Would you mind leaving us alone for a minute?

Should nebo ought to a shouldn't pro udělení rady

- *Should* a *ought to* užíváme, když říkáme, že něco je dobrý nápad. Mezi *should* a *ought to* není velký rozdíl ve významu, ale *should* je běžnější.
You should take more exercise.
Do you think I ought to invite Sam?
- *Shouldn't* užíváme, když jde o špatnou myšlenku.
You shouldn't smoke.

Should have, ought to have

- *Should have/shouldn't have* a *ought to have* + přičestí minulé trpné (3. tvar nepravidelných sloves) užíváme, když mluvíme o něčem důležitém, co se mělo v minulosti stát, ale nestalo se (nebo nemělo stát a stalo se).
I should have posted that letter. (Ten dopis jsem neposlal/a, ale měl/a jsem to udělat.)
You shouldn't have lied to him. (Lhal jsi mu.)
He ought to have told you he wasn't going to the party. (Neřekl ti to.)

5.15 Sloveso + infinitiv bez to

- Infinitiv bez *to* užíváme po způsobových slovesech a slovesech *let* a *make*.
I can do it.
May I help you?
You must follow the rules.
Let's go to the cinema.
Let me do it for you.
He always makes me laugh.
- Po slovese *help* můžeme použít buď infinitiv bez *to* nebo plný infinitiv, aniž by věta změnila svůj význam.
She helped the old man cross the street. = She helped him to cross the street.

5.16 Gerundium

- Gerundium se tvoří tak, že k základnímu tvaru slovesa přidáme *-ing*.
read – reading
have – having
cut – cutting
- Gerundium je slovesný tvar, který má funkci podstatného jména. Může tedy být ve větě ve funkci podmětu nebo předmětu, může být za předložkou nebo slovesem (viz 5.17)
Skiing is fun. (podmět)
I don't like shopping in supermarkets. (předmět)
Today, young people are not very fond of reading books.
Tim is keen on bungee jumping.
I look forward to going on holiday.

5.17 Sloveso + infinitiv nebo -ing

Sloveso + infinitiv

- Vazbu sloveso + infinitiv užíváme po některých slovesech, např. *want, decide, hope, agree, learn, promise, expect, need, manage, would like/love/hate/prefer, can/can't afford*, atd.

He's jogging because he wants to get fit.

My dad is trying to give up smoking.

Sloveso + -ing

- Vazbu sloveso + -ing užíváme po některých slovesech, např. *can't stand, dislike, like, enjoy, love, hate, finish, go, keep, give up, avoid, suggest*, atd. Sloveso *go* se často užívá, mluvíme-li o sportech.

Mick keeps saying he's going to get fit.

You should avoid eating sweets and chocolate.

Let's go jogging/swimming/cycling.

- POZOR!** Po některých slovesech, např. *stop* a *remember* můžeme použít jak infinitiv, tak tvar na -ing, význam těchto spojení se ale liší.

I stopped to smoke. (Zastavil jsem, abych si zapálil.)

I stopped smoking. (Přestal jsem kouřit.)

Remember to do your homework. (Nezapomeň udělat úkol.)

I can remember doing it, but I cannot find it now.

(Vzpomínám si, jak jsem to dělal, ale teď to nemohu najít.)

5.18 Used to

- Used to* + infinitiv slovesa bez *to* užíváme k vyjádření opakovaných dějů a zvyků v minulosti, které v současnosti již nejsou aktuální.

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Kladný tvar | <i>I used to ...</i> |
| Zápor | <i>I didn't use to ...</i> |
| Otázka | <i>Did you use to ...?</i> |
| Krátká odpověď | <i>Yes, I did. No, I didn't.</i> |

I used to drink a lot of coffee. (ale teď už ne)

My brother didn't use to smoke. (ale teď kouří)

Did they use to play football? Yes, they did.

5.19 Be / get used to

Be used to

- Be used to* užíváme, když říkáme, že někdo nebo něco je nám dobře známo, nebo jsme zvyklí to dělat.
- Be used to* můžeme použít v přítomném a minulém čase.
- Po *be used to* užíváme podstatné jméno nebo sloveso + -ing.

I'm used to getting up early in the morning.

(Dělám to často, jsem zvyklý vstávat brzo.)

I was used to working long hours at the café.

(Byl jsem na to zvyklý, často jsem pracoval dlouho.)

Get used to

- Get used to* užíváme, když říkáme, že někdo nebo něco se pro nás stává běžnější, že si postupně zvykáme.
- Get used to* můžeme použít ve všech časech.
- Po *get used to* užíváme podstatné jméno nebo sloveso + -ing.

I got used to life in the city. (Zvykl jsem si na život ve městě.)

I'm getting used to living here. (Zvykám si na to.)

I'll soon get used to my new school. (Brzo si zvyknu.)

5.20 Have something done

- Have* (nebo *get*) + předmět + příčestí minulé trpné užíváme, když říkáme, že jsme se s někým dohodli, aby pro nás něco udělal. Často je to služba, za kterou platíme.
- Have/get something done* můžeme užít ve všech časech.

I'm having my hair cut next week.

We're going to have the car washed.

Did he get his bike mended?

- Get* je méně formální než *have*, ale má stejný význam.

I'm going to get my computer fixed. =

I'm going to have my computer fixed.

5.21 Make, do a get

Make

- Sloveso *make* užíváme, když mluvíme o budování nebo tvoření věcí.

I made a great meal last night!

My friend makes her own jewellery.

- Make* se také používá v ustálených spojeních: *make friends, make a decision, make a mistake, make the bed*, atd.

Do

- Sloveso *do* užíváme, když mluvíme o činnostech v domácnosti a úkolech.

Have you done your homework?

I hate doing the washing up.

- Do* užíváme také v ustálených spojeních, např. *do one's best, do a course, do a subject*.

Ben does English and French at school.

I'm not very good at it, but I'll do my best.

Get

- Sloveso *get* užíváme v mnoha situacích:
 - když chceme vyjádřit význam výrazů „koupit“ nebo „sehnat, donést“.

I'll get the burgers if you get the drinks.

- když chceme vyjádřit význam výrazu „dostat“.

I get pocket money from my parents every month.

- když chceme vyjádřit význam výrazu „přijet do“.

Call me when you get home.

- a když chceme vyjádřit význam výrazu „stát se“.

I'm going to bed now because I'm getting tired.

5.22 Make + přídavné jméno, make + sloveso

Make + předmět + přídavné jméno

- Make* + předmět + přídavné jméno užíváme, když říkáme, jak se cítíme.

Sunshine makes me happy.

Cruelty to animals makes Tim angry.

Make + předmět + sloveso

- Make* + předmět + sloveso užíváme, když říkáme, že někdo nebo něco způsobuje, že něco cítíme nebo děláme.

Classical music sometimes makes me cry.

Watching Woody Allen films makes me laugh.

- Podmětem věty s *make* může být podstatné jméno nebo fráze obsahující podstatné jméno nebo sloveso + -ing. Jako podmět věty nepoužívejte infinitiv.

Relaxing makes me feel good.

NE ~~*To relax makes me feel good.*~~

6 Souvětí/věty vedlejší

6.1 Věty vztažné

Definující vztažné věty

- Definující vztažné věty užíváme, když chceme uvést naprosto nezbytnou informaci.

This is the actor who starred in The Matrix.

(Věta odpovídá na otázku „který herec?“.)

There's the dog that bit me!

(‘that bit me’ sděluje, o kterém psu mluvíme.)

- Vztažná zájmena *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose* užíváme na začátku definující vztažné věty.

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|---|
| Person | who / that | <i>Mrs Campbell is the teacher who/ that helped me with my grammar.</i> |
| Object | that / which | <i>Here's the book that/which you lent me.</i> |
| Possession | whose | <i>That's the man whose dog bit me.</i> |
| Place | where | <i>This is the place where I was born.</i> |
| Time | when | <i>That was the time when I felt really happy.</i> |

- Zájmena *who*, *which* a *that* můžeme vynechat, ale jen v případech, že je zájmeno ve větě předmětem.

She's the girl (that) I told you about.

Here's the book (that) you lent me.

- Zájmeno nemůžeme vynechat, když je ve větě podmětem.

This is the actor who starred in the film.

- Nikdy nemůžeme vynechat *where* a *when*.

Rome is the city where I was born.

Christmas is the time when I miss my grandparents the most.

Nedefinující vztažné věty

- Nedefinující věty vztažné užíváme, když chceme o podmětu sdělit nějakou informaci navíc.

- Tyto věty nám sdělují informace navíc. Když větu vynecháme, zbylá věta (souvětí) má stále smysl.

The book, which took a year to write, was published by Oxford University Press.

Mrs Campbell, who is a very nice person, teaches me English.

- V nedefinující větě vztažné nemůžeme použít zájmeno *that*.

The fans, that who were waiting anxiously, finally saw the film star.

- V nedefinující větě vztažné nemůžeme nikdy vynechat vztažné zájmeno (*who*, *which*, *where*, *whose*).

The fans, who were waiting anxiously, finally saw the film star.

NE ~~*The fans, were waiting anxiously, finally saw the film star.*~~

- Nedefinující vztažnou větu oddělujeme čárkami (píší se před i za větou).

My brother, who sings in a rock group, is going to make an album.

- Nedefinující vztažné věty jsou mnohem běžnější v psané než v mluvené angličtině.

6.2 Věty podmínkové

Nultá podmínková věta (zero conditional)

- Souvětí s nultou podmínkovou větou užíváme, když mluvíme o ději, který je vždycky pravda, např. o fyzikálních zákonech.

- V tomto typu souvětí užíváme ve větě vedlejší (s *if*) přítomný čas prostý a ve větě hlavní také přítomný čas prostý.

If you heat ice, it melts.

People get hungry if they don't eat.

- Vedlejší věta (s *if*) je často uvedena jako první. Je-li tomu tak, píšeme za ní čárku. Pokud je uvedena jako druhá, význam souvětí se nezmění, ale čárku mezi větami nepíšeme.

If it rains, things get wet.

Things get wet if it rains.

The moon causes an eclipse if it blocks the sun.

If it blocks the sun, the moon causes an eclipse.

První podmínková věta (first conditional)

- Souvětí s první podmínkovou větou užíváme, když mluvíme o možném ději v budoucnosti, o věcech, které se možná stanou.

If I go to London ... (Je to možné, mám v plánu tam v létě jet.)

If I see Jim ... (Je to možné, bydlí nedaleko.)

- V tomto typu souvětí, které vyjadřuje budoucnost, užíváme ve větě vedlejší (s *if*) přítomný čas a *will/ won't* ve větě hlavní.

If it's sunny, we'll play football.

If Billy comes late, his dad will be angry.

- Věta s *if* je často uvedena jako první. Může být ale uvedena i jako druhá, aniž se změní význam souvětí.

If Mark doesn't arrive soon, we'll go. = We'll go if Mark doesn't arrive soon.

I'll save some money if I get a job. = If I get a job, I'll save some money.

- Pro vyjádření podmínky můžeme také použít výraz *unless*.

We'll visit you unless you are busy. (Navštívíme tě, pokud nebudeš zaneprázdněn.)

- Uvedeme-li větu s *if* nebo *unless* jako první, píšeme za ní čárku. Čárku nepíšeme, když tuto větu uvádíme jako druhou.

If it rains, I'll stay at home.

I won't go to the party unless Kate invites me.

Druhá podmínková věta (second conditional)

- Souvětí s druhou podmínkovou větou užíváme, když mluvíme o nereálných situacích v přítomnosti a pomyslných nebo nereálných situacích v budoucnosti.

- Ve větě vedlejší (s *if*) užíváme minulý čas prostý a ve větě hlavní sloveso v podmiňovacím způsobu (*would/ wouldn't* + infinitiv bez *to*).

If I had a lot of money, I'd travel around the world.

(*ale* nemám moc peněz, tak nepojedu)

If I became a millionaire, I'd live in a palace.

(*ale* pravděpodobně se milionářem nestanu)

- *S I, he, she a it* můžeme použít *were* nebo *was*. *Were* je formálnější než *was*.
If I were/was rich, ...
If he wasn't/weren't sick, ...
If she was/were taller, ...
If it wasn't/weren't raining, ...
- Vedlejší věta (*s if*) je často použita jako první, ale může být i na druhém místě. Je-li první, následuje po ní čárka. Je-li použita jako druhá, čárku mezi větami nepíšeme.
If I had to jump out of a plane, I'd be scared.
I'd be scared if I had to jump out of a plane.

Třetí podmínková věta (*third conditional*)

- Souvětí se třetí podmínkovou větou užíváme, když mluvíme o neskutečných dějích v minulosti – věcech, které se nestaly, a jejich hypotetických důsledcích.
- Ve větě vedlejší (*s if*) užíváme předminulý čas a ve větě hlavní minulý podmiňovací způsob (*would/wouldn't have* + příčestí minulé trpné, tj. 3. tvar).
If we hadn't missed the train, we'd have got to the rock concert on time. (Ale my jsme ten vlak zmeškali a na koncert jsme dorazili pozdě.)
If I'd told you, you'd have been angry with me. (Já ti to neřekl a ty ses nezlobil.)
- Vedlejší věta (*s if*) je často uvedena jako první. Je-li tomu tak, píšeme za ní čárku. Pokud je uvedena jako druhá, význam souvětí se nezmění, ale čárku mezi větami nepíšeme.
If it hadn't rained, we'd have played football. = *We'd have played football if it hadn't rained.*
If she hadn't won the lottery, Zoe wouldn't have given up her job. = *Zoe wouldn't have given up her job if she hadn't won the lottery.*

6.3 Věty přací

Wish + minulý čas prostý

- *Wish* + minulý čas prostý užíváme, když chceme říct, že bychom rádi změnili současný stav.
I wish I had more money. (Nemám tolik peněz, kolik bych chtěl.)
Elizabeth wishes she had a job. (Elizabeth je nezaměstnaná a ráda by si našla zaměstnání.)
We both wish we could stay out later in the evenings. (Nemůžeme být večer dlouho venku.)
- Ve větách se slovesem *be* můžeme v 1. a ve 3. osobě čísla jednotného použít *was* i *were*. *Were* je formálnější.
I wish I was/were taller. (Přeji si, abych byl/a větší.)

Wish + předminulý čas prostý

- *Wish* + předminulý čas prostý užíváme, když mluvíme o minulých událostech, dějích nebo situacích, kterých litujeme.
I wish I hadn't left home. (Odešel jsem z domova, když mi bylo 16. Je mi to líto, byla to chyba.)
Mick wishes he hadn't argued with his girlfriend. (Mick se pohádal s přítelkyní a ona s ním teď nemluví.)
We both wish we'd gone on holiday last year. (Nejeli jsme a měli jsme velmi náročný rok. Litujeme, že jsme si neodpočinuli na dovolené.)

6.4 Věty časové

- Vedlejší věty časové bývají uvedeny spojkami např. *when, as soon as, after, before, till, until...*
- V souvětí s větou časovou, které vyjadřuje budoucnost, užíváme ve větě vedlejší (*s when, as soon as*) přítomný čas a *will/won't* ve větě hlavní.
I'll call you when I get home. (Přijdu domů a zavolám ti.)
As soon as it stops raining, we'll go out. (Jakmile přestane pršet, půjdeme ven.)
After I finish my homework, I will help mum. (Poté, co dodělám domácí úkoly, pomohu.)
Before I leave home, I will close the window. (Než půjdu pryč, zavřu okno.)

6.5 Tázací dovětky

- Tázací dovětky jsou běžné v mluvené a v neformální psané angličtině. Používáme je v situaci, kdy si chceme ověřit odpověď, nebo zjistit, jaká odpověď vlastně je.
Jane's from Canada, isn't she? (Nejsem si jistý/á, jaká bude odpověď.)
Wow, it's cold today, isn't it? (Očekávám, že se mnou budeš souhlasit.)
- Jestliže je ve větě pomocné sloveso nebo *have*, užíváme toto sloveso v dovětku.
You've got a moped, haven't you?
They can help us, can't they?
She will come, won't she?
- Když je věta kladná, užíváme záporný dovětek.
You weren't listening, were you?
We haven't got any milk, have we?
You won't tell her, will you?
You don't play golf any more, do you?
- Jestliže ve větě pomocné sloveso není, užíváme vhodný tvar pomocného slovesa *do*.
Joe speaks Spanish, doesn't he?
I saw you in Prague, didn't I?
They love Italian food, don't they?
- V dovětku používáme vždy zájmeno, nikdy postatné jméno nebo jméno vlastní.
The government made a good decision, didn't it?
NE *didn't the government?*
Richard is from Australia, isn't he? **NE** *isn't Richard?*
- **POZOR!** Záporný dovětek k *I am* je *aren't I?* **NE** *amn't I?*
I am coming with you, aren't I?
I'm a bit silly sometimes, aren't I?

6.6 Nepřímá řeč

- Nepřímou řeč používáme k přetlumočení promluvy někoho jiného, aniž by byl dotyčný doslovně citován.
- V nepřímé řeči posunujeme slovesné časy o jeden čas nazpět.

Kladná a záporná oznamovací věta

| Přímá řeč | Nepřímá řeč |
|---|--|
| Přítomný čas prostý 'I feel sad.' | Minulý čas prostý She said that she felt sad. |
| Přítomný čas průběhový 'We're studying.' | Minulý čas průběhový They said that they were studying. |
| be going to (přítomnost) 'I'm going to tell the truth.' | be going to (minulost) He said that he was going to tell the truth. |
| Minulý čas 'You played really well.' | Předminulý čas She said that I had played really well. |
| Předpřítomný čas 'I've made a mistake.' | Předminulý čas He said that he had made a mistake. |
| Předminulý čas 'I'd made a mistake.' | Předminulý čas He said that he had made a mistake. |
| will / would 'I won't/wouldn't break the law.' | would She said that she wouldn't break the law. |
| can / could 'I can/could come to your party.' | could He said that he could come to my party. |
| must / have to 'I must tell you a secret.' 'They have to wear uniforms.' | had to She said that she had to tell me a secret. He said that they had to wear uniforms. |
| mustn't 'You mustn't go.' | mustn't He said that I mustn't go. |

- Musíme také změnit zájmena.

| Přímá řeč | Nepřímá řeč |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 'I'm marrying Rebecca.' | He said he was marrying Rebecca. |
| 'I love you.' | She said she loved me. |
| 'We are going to beat you.' | They said they were going to beat us. |
| 'I think you did the right thing.' | He said that he thought I had done the right thing. |

- Pro uvedení nepřímé řeči nejčastěji užíváme slovesa *say* a *tell*.
- Za *tell* vždy musí následovat osobní zájmeno nebo jméno jako předmět.

I'm hungry. Harry told me he was hungry.
Harry told Sally he was hungry.
NE Harry told he was hungry.

- Za *say* nikdy nedáváme životný předmět ve 3. pádě.

I'm happy. Harry said he was happy.
NE Harry said me he was happy.

Otázka

- Otázky v nepřímé řeči užíváme k zachycení otázek někoho jiného, aniž by byly doslovně citovány.
- Pravidla převodu slovesných tvarů jsou stejná jako u vět oznamovacích, kladných a záporných (viz tabulka).
- Otázky převedené do nepřímé řeči mají stejný slovosled jako věty oznamovací.

- Když reprodukuje otázky, na které se odpovídá *Yes/No*, používáme *if* nebo *whether*. Je jedno, který výraz použijeme, oba mají stejný význam.

'Do you like hip hop?'
She asked me **whether** I liked hip hop.
'Is Jake going to New York?'
He asked me **if** Jake was going to New York.
'Can you help?'
He asked me **if/whether** I could help.

- Když reprodukuje otázky, které začínají tázacím výrazem *who, where, what, when, how*, musíme zachovat tázací výraz.

'How are you?' He asked me **how** I was.
'Where's the book?' He asked me **where** the book was.
'What make is your car?' He asked me **what make my car was**.
'How old is your sister?' He asked me **how old my sister was**.
'When are you going to Spain?' She asked me **when I was going to Spain**.

- Když tvoříme z přímé otázky s pomocným slovesem *do* otázku nepřímou, pomocné sloveso *do* neužíváme.

'Where do you live?' He asked me **where** I lived.
'What does he look like?' She asked him **what** he looked like.
'What do they do?' He asked me **what** they did.

- Nepřímou otázku uvádíme nejčastěji slovesem *ask*. Můžeme ale použít i jiná vhodná slovesa nebo výrazy, např. *wonder, demand, require, inquire*, atd. Je-li toto sloveso v minulém čase prostém, platí veškerá výše uvedená pravidla pro nepřímou řeč.

'Do you like English?' I **inquired** if he liked English.
'Why didn't you phone me?' I **wondered** why she hadn't phoned me.

- POZOR!** Nepřímou otázku můžeme uvést i jinými výrazy, např. *can you tell me, I was wondering, I'd like to know*, atd. V tomto případě není uvozující sloveso v minulém čase, nepřímá otázka tedy musí být ve stejném čase jako otázka přímá (původní).

'Is that my book?' I'd like to know **if/whether** that's my book.
'Why did you lie?' **Can you tell me** why you lied?

- Takové nepřímé otázky se někdy užívají namísto otázek přímých, protože vyznívají zdvořileji.

Rozkazovací věta

- Při převedení rozkazu nebo žádosti do nepřímé řeči odpadá nutnost přesně citovat slova mluvčího.
- Když reprodukuje žádost nebo příkaz, uvozujeme je slovy *order, tell, want* a *ask*. Po nich vždy následuje předmět.

| Přímá řeč | Nepřímá řeč |
|--------------------------|--|
| 'Drive to the bridge!' | He ordered him to drive to the bridge. |
| 'Could you lend me £20?' | Jane asked me to lend her £20. |
| 'Please come with me.' | She wanted me to go with her. |
| 'Wait there!' | Sally told me to wait there. |

- Chceme-li reprodukovat zápornou rozkazovací větu, použijeme před infinitivem slovesa výraz *not*.
'Don't do that!' He ordered me **not to do that**.
'Don't listen to him!' She asked me **not to listen to him**.

7 Příslovce

7.1 Tvoření příslovčí

- Příslovce obvykle blíže určují význam slovesa ve větě. Poskytují například informace o místě, času a způsobu.
- Většina příslovčí se tvoří z přídavných jmen příponou *-ly*.

| Přídavné jméno | + <i>-ly</i> = příslovce |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>quick</i> | <i>quickly</i> |
| <i>comfortable</i> | <i>comfortably</i> |
| <i>easy</i> | <i>easily</i> |
| <i>careful</i> | <i>carefully</i> |

Peter is a quick worker. Peter works quickly.

- Některá příslovce se neřídí podle tohoto pravidla, jejich tvar je stejný jako tvar přídavného jména s podobným významem.

| Přídavné jméno | Příslovce |
|----------------|-------------|
| <i>fast</i> | <i>fast</i> |
| <i>hard</i> | <i>hard</i> |
| <i>late</i> | <i>late</i> |
| <i>far</i> | <i>far</i> |

Joanna is a fast driver. Joanna drives fast.

- **POZOR!** Příslovce od přídavného jména *good* – *good* je slovo *well* – dobře.

He is a good driver. He can drive well.

Ella is good at English. She can speak English well.

- **POZOR!** Příslovce odvozené od přídavného jména *hard* (tvrdý, těžký, obtížný) je opět *hard* (tvrdě, těžce, obtížně, silně, prudce – viz tabulka). Příslovce *hardly* má jiný význam – sotva, stěží.

Diamonds are hard. (Diamanty jsou tvrdé.)

He works really hard. (Pracuje těžce/pilně.)

Don't hit so hard. (Neudeř tak tvrdě.)

He could hardly breathe. (Sotva dýchal.)

There's hardly any tea left. (Nezbyl skoro žádný čaj.)

7.2 Stupňování příslovčí

2. stupeň

- 2. stupeň většiny příslovčí, která končí na *-ly*, tvoříme přidáním *more* před příslovce.

quickly – more quickly

Tom can write quickly, but Jim can write even more quickly.

- 2. stupeň příslovčí *early, late, hard, fast, high, low, near* a *soon* tvoříme přidáním *-er*. Tato příslovce mají stejný tvar jako přídavná jména.

early – earlier fast – faster

Mum gets up early. Dad gets up even earlier.

Antelopes can run fast, but lions can run faster.

- Některá příslovce mají 2. stupeň nepravidelný. Je třeba se je naučit.

well better

badly worse

far further

much more

Ben can draw better, but he sings a lot worse.

- Po příslovci ve 2. stupni často používáme *than*.
Ian lives further from the centre than Julia.
Bella plays squash better than Tim.
You finished more quickly than I did.

3. stupeň

- 3. stupeň většiny příslovčí, která končí na *-ly*, tvoříme přidáním *most* před příslovce.

quickly – most quickly

Claire dances most elegantly of all.

- 3. stupeň příslovčí *early, late, hard, fast, high, low, near* a *soon* tvoříme přidáním *-est*. Tato příslovce mají stejný tvar jako přídavná jména.

early – earliest fast – fastest

On Sundays, Granny gets up earliest and prepares breakfast for the family.

Cheetahs can run fastest of all animals.

- Některá příslovce mají 3. stupeň nepravidelný. Je třeba se je naučit.

well best

badly worst

far furthest

much most

Tina studies best when she is alone in the room.

- **POZOR!** Vyvarujte se tzv. zdvojeného stupňování. Výraz *fastest* je 3. stupněm, znamená nejrychleji. Nemůžeme k němu již přidávat *most*.

Of all the fish in Europe, pike attacks fastest.

NE *Of all the fish in Europe, pike attacks most fastest.*

7.3 Příslovce času

- Když vyprávíme příběh v minulém čase, můžeme použít některá příslovce času, která nám pomohou názorněji vylíčit logický sled dějů v příběhu. Jsou to slova jako například *then, next, after that, finally*.

First of all, we went to the cinema. Then we had a pizza, and after that we went home.

- Příslovce mohou také vyjadřovat čas, který není přesně definován, například že něco očekáváme (*yet*), že něco stále trvá, déle než jsme očekávali (*still*), že se něco už stalo, dříve, než jsme to čekali (*already*).

I haven't seen the film yet. (Ještě jsem ho neviděl/a.)

Jim isn't at home yet. He's still at work.

Becky has already been to the National Theatre.

No, she hasn't been there yet.

I have just finished my homework.

- *No longer* znamená, že něco je dokončeno, a dává se doprostřed věty.

They no longer make Škoda Favorit cars.

I'm no longer a pupil at the basic school.

- V záporné větě musíme použít *any longer* nebo *any more*. Tyto výrazy se dávají na konec věty.

They don't make Škoda Favorit cars any longer/ any more.

I'm not a pupil at the basic school any more/ any longer.

7.4 Příslowce četnosti

- Příslowce četnosti vyjadřují, jak často se něco děje.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|
| <i>never</i> | 0 % | nikdy |
| <i>rarely, seldom</i> | 20 % | zřídka |
| <i>sometimes</i> | 40 % | někdy |
| <i>occasionally</i> | 40 % | příležitostně |
| <i>often</i> | 60 % | často |
| <i>usually</i> | 80 % | obvykle |
| <i>always</i> | 100 % | vždycky |

- Ve větě stojí vždy před významovým slovesem.
They never go dancing.
We must often help at home.
He has never been to India.
They will rarely be on time.
- Je-li ve větě jako významové použito sloveso *be*, pak je příslowce četnosti až za ním.
I am always very busy on Fridays.
They are sometimes really good!

7.5 Příslowce určitosti (jistoty)

- Příslowce určitosti užíváme často ve větách s *will/won't*:
probably, definitely, certainly.
- Ve větě jsou umístěna po *will*, ale před *won't*.
In 2025, I'll probably live in another country.
We definitely won't eat meat.

7.6 Příslowce intenzity

- Přídavné jméno můžeme zesílit nebo zeslabit tak, že přidáme příslowce intenzity jako např. *a bit, very, really*.
It was very cold in Scotland.
I'm a bit shy.
He's not very confident.
Kathleen is really funny.

7.7 Příslowce místa

- Příslowce místa jsou např. *here, there, everywhere, up, away, back*. Říkají, kde se něco událo.
- Ve větě jsou obvykle umístěny za významovým slovesem nebo za předmětem.
It's here.
Put it there.
John looked round.
She took the dog outside.
- *Here* a *there* mohou být také umístěny na začátek věty.
Here she comes.
There comes the bus.
- Další příslowce mohou určovat směr, např. *left, right, along, backwards*.
Don't move backwards – there's a vase.
Look left and right before you cross the street.
Go along Oxford Street and the bank is on your left.

8 Předložky, spojky a další spojovací výrazy

8.1 Předložky místa a určení směru

At

- Předložku *at* užíváme ve spojení s určitým místem, bodem, např. *at the corner, at the bus stop, at the door, at the top of ..., at the end of ..., at the entrance, at the crossroads, at the desk*.
I'll wait at the bus stop.
Our school is at the end of the street.
We stopped at Zvíkov and visited the castle.
- Předložku *at* užíváme dále v těchto spojeních: *at home, at school, at university, at college, at work, at the top, at the bottom*.
Linda wasn't at school yesterday.
My brother is very clever, he studies at university.
My Dad is really busy at work.
When will you arrive at the office?

In

- Předložku *in* užíváme, mluvíme-li o uzavřeném nebo jinak vymezeném prostoru, např. *in the garden, in the playground, in a box, in my pocket, in the car, in a building, in my handbag, in London, in Germany*.
We arrived in Paris two hours late.
Do you work in an office?
I have a meeting in Prague.
Boys often carry a lot of things in their pockets.
- Předložku *in* také užíváme v těchto spojeních: *in a car, in a taxi, in a boat, in a helicopter, in a lift, in Komenský Street, in the sky, in a row, in the newspaper*.
I've never flown in a helicopter.
There's an interesting article in today's newspaper.
My grandfather got stuck in a lift!
Our school is in Komenský Street.

On

- Předložku *on* užíváme, je-li něco umístěno někde na povrchu, např. *on the floor, on the carpet, on the table, on the wall, on the ceiling, on the door, on the cover, on a page, on the menu*.
Our classroom is on the 3rd floor.
You must sign the exercise book on the cover.
They have no pizzas on the menu.
You are standing on my foot.
There was a sign on the wall – do you remember what it said?
- Předložku *on* užíváme také v těchto spojeních: *on a bus, on a train, on a plane, on a ship, on a bicycle, on a motorbike, on a horse, on the programme, on TV, on the radio, on the left/right, on the way*.
I always get sick on a ship, but I'm OK on planes.
Helen goes to school on a bike every day.
What's on TV tonight? There's a good film on Channel 4, I think.
In the morning I usually listen to the news on the radio.
He's the man on the right, can you see him?

Další předložky místa a určení směru

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|
| above | nad | There is a picture above my bed. |
| under | pod | There is a bag under the table. |
| below | pod (niž než) | It's 5° below zero. |
| next to | vedle | Our school is next to the post office. |
| by | u | By the river there's a new building. |
| near | blízko | The station is near the school. |
| in front of | před | I parked the car in front of our house. |
| behind | za | The garden is behind the house. |
| opposite | naproti | The hotel is opposite our school. |
| between | mezi | I'm sitting between Tom and Beth. |
| among | mezi (ve skupině) | There is a thief among us. |
| across | přes (z jedné strany na druhou) | There's a bridge across the river. |
| over | přes (nad něčím) | He jumped over the fence. |
| through | skrz | Don't walk through the park at night. |
| to | k, do, v | Come to me. I go to school. I've never been to the USA. |
| towards | směrem k | He walked towards the bridge. |
| from | od (někud) | Where do you come from? |
| up | nahoru | I walked up the hill. |
| down | dolů | He walked down the street. |
| against | proti (směrem) | The bird flew against the window. |
| off | ven, pryč | He ran off. |

8.2 Předložky časové

At

- Předložku *at* užíváme pro vyjádření přesného času.
I have a meeting at 9am.
The shop closes at midnight.
Jane went home at lunchtime.
He is not here at the moment.
- Dále ji užíváme v následujících spojeních: *at night, at the weekend, at Christmas/Easter, at the same time, at present.*
The stars shine at night.
I don't usually work at the weekend.
I stay with my family at Easter.
We finished the exercise at the same time.
He's not in at present, can you call later?

In

- Předložku *in* užíváme ve spojení s měsíci, roky, stoletími a pro vyjádření dlouhých časových období.
In England, it often rains in April.
Do you think we will spend holidays in space in the future?
He was born in 1995.
The Stone Bridge in Pisek was built in the 13th century.
- Dále ji užíváme pro vyjádření těchto částí dne: *in the morning(s), in the afternoon(s), in the evening(s).*
Bill has to study in the evening, he has a test tomorrow.
Petra goes jogging in the mornings.

On

- Předložku *on* užíváme s daty a jednotlivými dny.
Do you go to school on Saturdays?
Will you be with your family on Christmas Day?
My birthday is on 15 March.
- Dále ji užíváme, chceme-li vyjádřit určitou část konkrétního dne.
I always sleep long on Saturday mornings.
On Monday evening I'm going to go to the cinema.
- POZOR!** S časovými výrazy *last, next, every* a *this* neužíváme předložky *at, in* nebo *on*.
I went to Paris last spring.
NE ~~*in last spring*~~
He will be back next weekend.
NE ~~*at next weekend*~~
Will you be at home this evening?
NE ~~*in this evening*~~
Do you play basketball every Tuesday night?
NE ~~*on every Tuesday night*~~

8.3 Předložky vyjadřující původce děje

- Předložka *by* vyjadřuje v trpných větách původce děje.
Romeo and Juliet was written by Shakespeare.
- Předložka *with* vyjadřuje nástroj nebo pomůcku.
He was killed with a knife.

8.4 Přídavná jména a předložky

- Své schopnosti a pocity můžeme vyjádřit pomocí přídavného jména a předložky.
- Schopnosti vyjadřujeme např. výrazy: *good at, great at, bad at, hopeless, atd.*
My brother is great at languages. He can speak Arabic, Hungarian and Russian.
I'm hopeless at sports. I can't even catch a ball!
- Pocity vyjadřujeme např. výrazy: *interested in, fond of, keen on.*
Yes, I'm very keen on action films.
Tom is interested in music.
Stella is fond of cooking.
- Po předložkách používáme buď podstatné jméno nebo sloveso s koncovkou *-ing*.
I'm interested in computers.
I'm interested in working with computers.
- Další často užívané vazby přídavných jmen s předložkou:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>married to</i> | <i>Billy is married to my cousin.</i> |
| <i>jealous of</i> | <i>She's jealous of my success.</i> |
| <i>excited about</i> | <i>I am really excited about going skiing this weekend.</i> |
| <i>disappointed at</i> | <i>She was disappointed at the result.</i> |
| <i>fed up with</i> | <i>I'm fed up with his silly jokes.</i> |
| <i>angry with</i> | <i>My father was really angry with me.</i> |

8.5 Slovesa a předložky

- Některá slovesa se také užívají v ustálených vazbách s předložkami. Jsou to například:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| smile/laugh at | She always smiles at me. We always laugh at what he does. |
| feel sorry for | I feel sorry for him – he's been ill for two weeks now. |
| remind somebody of | You remind me of my cousin – she's also very shy. |
| care about | She cares about environment. |
| shout at | Don't shout at me, it's not my fault. |
| listen to | I listen to the radio every morning. |
| translate from/into | Švejk was translated from Czech into more than 50 languages. |
| ask for | If you want a drink, you have to ask for it. |
| look after | I always look after my little sister when our parents go out. |

- Některá další slovesa s předložkou najdete v kapitole 5.13 Frázová slovesa. Pro tyto vazby a ustálená spojení nejsou v angličtině žádná pravidla a je třeba se je naučit.

8.6 Další spojovací výrazy

Like a as

- Like* i *as* můžeme do češtiny přeložit „jako“. Každý výraz ale užíváme v jiné situaci.

He works *as* a dentist. (Pracuje jako zubař, skutečně jím je.)

You can use this glass *as* a vase. (Můžeš ji použít jako vázu, bude mít tuto funkci.)

He ran *like* the wind. (Běžel jako vítr – podobně jako, velmi rychle)

He is *like* his father. (Je jako otec, má podobné vlastnosti jako on.)

If, whether a unless

- Užití *if*, *whether* a *unless* je popsáno v kapitole 6.2 Věty podmínkové.
- Whether* má stejný význam jako *if*.
I asked him *if* he had done it himself. = I asked him *whether* he had done it himself.
- Unless* má stejný význam jako *if not*. Nese tedy záporný význam, a proto věta, která následuje, musí být kladná.
I won't tell her *unless* you agree. = I won't tell her if you do not agree.
I sleep with the window open *unless* it is very cold.

Firstly, secondly, then, next, later, finally

- Tyto výrazy užíváme pro určení pořadí událostí, např.
Firstly, it's expensive, and *secondly*, it's too slow.
- Nejčastěji je použijeme při vyprávění nějakého příběhu, abychom vyjádřili sled událostí.
First, he asked his Mom, then Dad, later he talked to Uncle Sam and finally his Granny helped him solve the problem.

However, nevertheless

- Těmito výrazy uvádíme kontrasty, protichůdné názory. Často je překládáme výrazem „nicméně“.
- Bývají na začátku věty a oddělují se čárkou.
She's always wished to do something extraordinary. *However*, she had no courage to start.

There's not much chance to succeed. *Nevertheless*, it's important to try.

Although

- Although* znamená „ačkoli“.

Although the sun was shining, it was not very warm. I couldn't fall asleep, *although* I was really tired.

Due to a owing to

- Pomocí *due to* a *owing to* vyjadřujeme příčinu, kvůli čemu / v důsledku čeho se něco stalo.
- Jedná se o složené předložky, proto po nich nemůže stát vedlejší věta.

The plane was delayed *due to* the bad weather.

The team won *due to* Jágr's fantastic goals.

The game was cancelled *owing to* torrential rain.

Owing to his illness, he couldn't take part in the course.

9 Další užitečné výrazy

9.1 There is ..., there are ...

- Pomocí výrazů *there is/are ...* vyjadřujeme, že někde něco je, existenci něčeho.
- There is ...* používáme ve spojení s podstatnými jmény v jednotném čísle a s nepočítatelnými podstatnými jmény.
- There are ...* používáme ve spojení s podstatnými jmény v množném čísle.

There's a post office in the town centre.

Look! *There are* some people skating on the pond.

There isn't any information here.

Is there a flower shop nearby?

Are there any cinemas?

9.2 Either ... or ... / Neither ... nor

- Výrazy *either ... or ...* užíváme, chceme-li vyjádřit české „buď ... a nebo ...“.

He is *either* Russian or Ukrainian.

Either you do your homework or your teacher will be angry.

- Výrazy *neither ... nor ...* užíváme, chceme-li vyjádřit české „ani ... ani ...“.

Neither Martin *nor* Ted are at school today.

He said he would tell me the result but he *neither* phoned *nor* sent a message.

9.3 Both ... and ...

- Výrazy *both ... and ...* vyjadřují české „jak ... tak ...“.

Both Martin *and* Ted were late this morning.

(Oba dva, jak Martin, tak Ted přišli pozdě.)

To get this job you need to speak *both* English *and* German. (Musíte znát obě řeči.)

9.4 Both of ... / Neither of ...

- Spojení *both of* užíváme, chceme-li říct, že jsme něco udělali oba dva, nebo že něco platí pro obě dvě nějaké věci.
Yesterday we went to a party and this morning *both of* us were very sleepy. (Jsme oba ospalí.)
Both of these schools are very good. (Obě jsou velmi dobré.)

- Spojení *neither of ...* naopak vyjadřuje, že něco neplatí ani o jednom ze dvojice osob nebo věcí.
- **POZOR!** Výraz *neither* již obsahuje zápor. Sloveso ve větě s *neither* tedy musí být kladné.

*Neither of us can speak German well.
We've had two German teachers so far and neither of them was really good.*

9.5 So ..., neither ...

- Výrazy *so* a *neither* užíváme, chceme-li vyjádřit souhlasné stanovisko s nějakým výrokem.
- Je-li ve větě pomocné sloveso, např. *be*, *have*, *can*, použijeme jej v odpovědi.

*I've got a headache. So have I. (Taky mě bolí hlava.)
I've never been to China. Neither have I. (Ani já jsem tam nebyl/a.)*

I'm tired. So am I.

I'm not hungry. Neither am I.

I didn't watch the film yesterday. Neither did I.

I cannot open the tin. Neither can I.

- Jestliže ve větě pomocné sloveso není, použijeme *do* nebo *did*.

I like pizza. So do I.

I wanted to go out last night. So did I.

9.6 Such a so

- Oba dva výrazy užíváme ve významu tak / takový.
- *Such* užíváme vždy před podstatným jménem.
*It's such a beautiful day.
She's such a clever girl.*
- *So* užíváme, jestliže za ním nenásleduje podstatné jméno.

The weather is so beautiful.

She is so clever.

9.7 Enough

- *Enough* znamená „dost“ a dává se zpravidla před podstatné jméno.
*Have you prepared enough food and drink?
I think we've got enough cups and glasses.*
- *Enough* užíváme také ve spojení s přídavným jménem, příslovcem nebo slovesem. V tomto případě bývá ve větě umístěno až za nimi.

This room is not big enough for the party.

We didn't arrive early enough to get the tickets.

I failed, I hadn't studied enough for the exam.

9.8 Too

- *Too* můžeme užít ve významu „také“. Zpravidla je umístěno na konci výroku.
*We can do that, too.
She had a good school report last year, and this year too.*
- *Too* může ale také znamenat „příliš“. Tehdy ho dáváme před přídavné jméno.
*The bag is too heavy, I can't carry it.
It's too far to walk.
I cannot afford it, it's too expensive.*

9.9 What ... like?

What + be + podmět + like?

- *What + be + podmět + like?* používáme, když se o někom nebo něčem chceme dovědět nějaké informace (jaké to je, jací jsou).

What's your teacher like? She's very strict.

What are his brothers like? They are both very cheerful.

What was the weather like? It was really hot.

What were the people like? They were very friendly.

- V odpovědích slovo *like* nepoužíváme.

He's very nice. NE He's like very nice.

What + do/does + podmět + like? nebo

What + do/does + podmět + like + -ing?

- *What + do/does + podmět + like?* nebo *What + do/does + podmět + like + -ing?* můžeme použít, když se ptáme na něčí zájmy, co má ta osoba ráda anebo nerada.

What do you like? I like climbing mountains.

What does Paul like? He likes fast cars.

What does she like doing? She likes dancing.

What + do/does + podmět + look like?

- *What + do/does + podmět + look like?* je otázka, kterou se ptáme na něčí vzhled.
- V odpovědích na tuto otázku *look like* nepoužíváme.

What does your brother look like? He is quite tall and slim.

Does Tom look like his father? Yes, he does, they have both got an oval face, short brown hair, green eyes and thin lips.

9.10 Přímý a nepřímý předmět

- Přímý předmět je ten, který v češtině odpovídá předmětu ve 4. pádě. Užívá se bez předložky a často je umístěn hned za slovesem.

I can hear some noise.

She writes poetry.

I always send postcards to friends.

- Předmět nepřímý je předmět, který v češtině obvykle odpovídá předmětu ve 3. pádě.

He sent a postcard to his friend.

I gave him something to eat.

- Nepřímý předmět může být ve větě na prvním místě hned za slovesem. V tom případě se užívá bez předložky.

He gave me a book.

V této větě je kladen důraz na „knihu“, je to nová informace.

- Nepřímý předmět může být také umístěn až na druhém místě, pak musí být připojen předložkou.

He gave the book to me.

V této větě je důležité, že knihu dal „mně“ a ne někomu jinému.

- Pokud je přímým předmětem zájmeno, dáváme nepřímý předmět na druhé místo (za předmět přímý) a připojujeme ho předložkou.

Can you give it to him?

He will show it to me.

1 Podstatná jména

1.1 A, an a the

1 Complete the sentences with a/an or the.

- 1) My father is _____ surgeon. I also want to become _____ doctor.
- 2) The real estate agent showed us _____ house with _____ big garden. _____ house had 6 rooms and there were a lot of trees in _____ garden.
- 3) The Browns live on _____ fourth floor.
- 4) There's _____ apple on the table. You can have it.
- 5) My parents bought me _____ dog. I called _____ dog Dusty.
- 6) _____ shop in our village is not very big.

2 Complete the sentences with a/an or nothing.

- 1) I don't like _____ milk in my coffee.
- 2) We have always had _____ pets at home.
- 3) Can I have _____ glass of water?
- 4) That is _____ interesting question.
- 5) She wears _____ glasses every day.
- 6) Peggy has been playing _____ basketball for five years.
- 7) I had to wear _____ uniform at school.
- 8) _____ English is spoken all over the world.
- 9) We need _____ new laptop.
- 10) She's got _____ long blonde hair.

3 Complete the sentences with the or nothing.

- 1) _____ Queen Elizabeth I didn't have children.
- 2) _____ London is _____ capital of _____ United Kingdom of _____ Great Britain and _____ Northern Ireland.
- 3) _____ President lives in the White House.
- 4) _____ people we met at Tom's party invited us for dinner.
- 5) _____ River Clyde flows through _____ Glasgow.
- 6) _____ water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- 7) We go to _____ theatre every month.

1.2 Počítatelná a nepočítatelná podstatná jména

1 Decide whether the following nouns are countable or uncountable.

- 1) banana
- 2) orange
- 3) homework
- 4) advice

- 5) luck
- 6) boy
- 7) wine
- 8) bottle
- 9) bread
- 10) salt

2 Match these words with the uncountable nouns from the exercise above. Some can be used more than once. Then, add more words to the table.

| | |
|------------|--|
| a loaf of | |
| a slice of | |
| a glass of | |
| a piece of | |
| a bit of | |
| a grain of | |

1.3 Abstraktní podstatná jména

1 Complete the gaps using the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

- 1) I spent my _____ (child) in a village in the south of Moravia.
- 2) Everybody deserves a bit of _____ (lucky) and _____ (happy).
- 3) He never tells the _____ (true), he's always lying.
- 4) We've lost _____ (faithful) in the human race.
- 5) They find _____ (joyful) in looking after their grandchildren.

1.4 Složená podstatná jména

1 Match A and B and form compound nouns so that you can use them in the sentences below.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| A | B |
| primary | work |
| arm | phone |
| flight | teacher |
| mobile | chairs |
| house | office |
| head | attendant |
| post | man |
| police | school |

- 1) We bought a new settee and two _____. They are very comfortable to sit in.
- 2) Our daughter is six and she is starting _____ in September.

- 3) I have a new _____. I can take photos, make phone calls, listen to music, browse the Internet and much more.
- 4) I just hate doing the _____ so my husband has to do most of it.
- 5) Their school has a new _____.
- 6) Where's Tom? – He needed some stamps so he's gone to the _____.
- 7) She enjoys flying so she wants to become a _____.
- 8) We got stopped by a _____ because we were speeding.

1.5 Množné číslo podstatných jmen

1 Form the plurals.

- 1) child – _____
- 2) mouse – _____
- 3) play – _____
- 4) ox – _____
- 5) foot – _____
- 6) watch – _____
- 7) tooth – _____
- 8) person – _____
- 9) deer – _____
- 10) man – _____
- 11) woman – _____
- 12) baby – _____
- 13) wife – _____
- 14) cap – _____
- 15) jeans – _____

1.6 Vyjádření množství

1 Complete the sentences using *some* or *any*.

- 1) There isn't _____ sugar left.
- 2) Do you have _____ friends in New York?
- 3) Would you like _____ milk in your tea?
- 4) There are _____ books on the shelf.
- 5) Can you give me _____ advice?

2 Complete the sentences with *a/an*, *some* or *any*.

- 1) _____ people were standing in the street.
- 2) Are there _____ eggs in the fridge?
- 3) There's _____ interesting film on TV I would like to watch tonight.
- 4) There isn't _____ money left I'm afraid.
- 5) Could you bring me _____ water please?
- 6) I'm not hungry I've had _____ slice of bread and _____ cheese.

3 Rewrite the sentences.

e. g. *She hasn't got any money.* – *She's got no money./ She has got no money.*

- 1) I didn't make any mistakes.
- 2) There aren't any people in the street.
- 3) Jane hasn't done any work.

4 Complete the sentences with *some*, *any* or *no*?

- 1) The fridge is empty. We need to buy _____ food.
- 2) There are _____ direct trains from Prague to London, we have to change a few times.
- 3) Did you buy _____ CDs? – No, I didn't buy _____.
- 4) Did you find _____ exciting presents under the Christmas tree? – Yes, I found _____.
- 5) I am waiting for _____ friends. We are going to the cinema.
- 6) He is very lonely, he has _____ relatives or close friends.

5 Complete the sentences with *few*, *a few*, *little*, *a little*.

- 1) Would you like some soup? – Only _____, thank you.
- 2) I met _____ friends and we went to a coffee bar to have a chat.
- 3) They spent _____ days in Paris.
- 4) He had _____ to say so he was quiet most of the time.
- 5) We have _____ time to relax. We work all the time.
- 6) There are very _____ old buildings in our town as it was bombed a lot during WWII.
- 7) Can you speak French? – Just _____ words.
- 8) Very _____ is known about the people who built Stonehenge.
- 9) John has _____ friends, he must be very lonely.
- 10) When you were walking home alone at night, were you scared? – _____.

6 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- 1) My teacher gives us too _____ homework.
- 2) How _____ is the T-shirt?
- 3) How _____ children do your parents have?
- 4) There are so _____ unhappy people in the world.
- 5) We don't have _____ luck, we never win anything.
- 6) How _____ time do you spend watching TV? – About two hours every day.
- 7) How _____ times have you been to London? – Twice.
- 8) There isn't _____ tea left in the pot. I'll make some more.
- 9) Did it cost _____ to repair the car?
- 10) Did the team win _____ matches last year?

7 Rewrite the sentences using *a lot (of)* or *enough*.

- Jane spends too much money.
_____.
- Did he ask you many questions?
_____.
- He is too young to drive.
_____.
- We travel quite regularly.
_____.
- They invited too many people to the party.
_____.
- We have very little time.
_____.

1.7 Each, every, all

1 Complete the sentences with *each*, *every* or *all*.

- I have to get up early _____ day.
- The postcards are 40p _____.
- _____ of my friends like watching MTV.
- Phil ate _____ the cheese we had in the fridge.

1.8 Přivlastňovací 's

1 Rewrite the sentences.

e. g. *This book belongs to my sister. – This is my sister's book.*

- This jumper belongs to Jane. –
_____.
- These socks belong to my brother. –
_____.
- This dog belongs to our neighbours. –
_____.
- This car belongs to Mr Brownlow. –
_____.
- This house belongs to my parents. –
_____.
- This is a festival for children. –
_____.

1.9 Dvojitý přivlastňovací pád

1 Rewrite the sentences.

e. g. *Jack is my friend. – Jack is a friend of mine.*

- Diana is their classmate. – _____.
- Paula is our neighbour. – _____.
- This is your book. – _____.
- Sheila is one of his sisters. – _____.
- Nigel is one of her brothers. – _____.
- Brittany is my colleague. – _____.

2 Přídavná jména

2.1 Stupňování – 2. a 3. stupeň

2.2 Porovnávání – *as ... as*

1 Complete the sentences using the adjectives in the correct form.

- Sue is as _____ as Britney. (tall)
- We are _____ class in our school. (good)
- Scotland is _____ than England. (far)
- This shop sells _____ goods in our town. (expensive)
- Heathrow is _____ than Frankfurt. (busy)
- My car is not as _____ as Tom's. (fast)
- Brad Pitt is one of _____ actors in the world. (successful)
- Ben Nevis is _____ than Mt Snowdon. (high)
- Alaskan crab fishermen have a _____ job than most people. (dangerous)
- Computers and clothes are _____ abroad than in the Czech Republic (cheap).

2.3 Pořadí přídavných jmen

1 Put the adjectives in the correct order and add a correct article *a* or *an*.

- His sister is _____ lady. (young, interesting)
- I bought _____ handbag. (leather, elegant, black)
- Her husband is _____ man. (tall, dark, good-looking)
- She is wearing _____ dress. (long, velvet, blue)

2.4 Složená přídavná jména

1 Translate the following sentences.

- Pracuji na plný úvazek.
- Dvacetiletý muž napadl starou ženu.
- Pětileté dítě bylo odvezeno do nemocnice.
- Zítří musím odevzdat čtyřstránkovou esej.

2.5 Přídavná jména na *-ed* a *-ing*

1 Choose the correct option.

- I'm *excited* / *exciting*, I've been offered a job in Dubai.
- The book is really *interested* / *interesting*. I'd recommend it to everybody.
- Jack's parents are *disappointed* / *disappointing*. He failed the finals again.
- When Mom saw the mess, she was *horrified* / *horrifying*.
- I don't understand the manual, it's *confused* / *confusing*.
- The lecture was *bored* / *boring* so we decided to leave before it finished.

- 7) It was so *embarrassed* / *embarrassing* when the teacher asked me to sing in front of the whole class.
- 8) You are always forgetting your key. It's *annoyed* / *annoying*.
- 9) The kids were *frightened* / *frightening* when the lights went off.
- 10) I was *irritated* / *irritating* because he kept asking me stupid questions.

3 Zájmena

3.1 Osobní zájmena

1 Complete the sentences.

- 1) Ben Jones is one of our neighbours. _____ lives on the second floor.
- 2) We met Jenny last night. She told _____ about her trip to Cuba.
- 3) When I am in Prague, I usually stay with my sister. _____ has a spare room.
- 4) Peggy and Jim are flying to Greece tomorrow. _____ are leaving early in the morning.
- 5) Tom and I would like to buy a flat so _____ are going to real estate agency.
- 6) The Rolling Stones are coming again! Have you heard _____ live?
- 7) We missed the bus because _____ left early.
- 8) You should study regularly, _____ need more practice.

3.2 Přivlastňovací zájmena

1 Complete the gaps.

- 1) we and _____ house
- 2) our school and _____ windows
- 3) Jack and _____ wife
- 4) Tom and a neighbour of _____
- 5) the Greens and _____ children
- 6) We and some friends of _____
- 7) you and _____ best friend
- 8) Miss Novak and _____ hat

3.3 Zvratná zájmena

1 Complete the gaps with a reflexive pronoun.

- 1) The engine started by _____.
- 2) We didn't like any of the political parties so we set one up _____.
- 3) You _____ know you are wrong, Tom.
- 4) To begin with, I'd like to say a few words about _____.
- 5) My husband bought _____ a new car.
- 6) They gave _____ lots of time.

3.4 Neurčitá zájmena

1 Rewrite the sentences.

e. g. *We didn't find anything interesting. – I found nothing interesting.*

- 1) They didn't hear anything.
- 2) We didn't go anywhere in summer.
- 3) I haven't met anybody famous.

2 Complete the sentences with *some/any/no + body/thing/where*.

- 1) _____ can operate this gadget. It's easy to use.
- 2) Where did you go on holiday? – _____, we stayed at home.
- 3) _____ has taken my handbag. I can't see it _____.
- 4) When they came, _____ was there. Everybody had already left.
- 5) There was _____ in the street because it was pouring with rain.
- 6) I'm tired of this weather. Let's go _____ hot.
- 7) There were no witnesses. _____ saw _____.
- 8) Be careful. You can't trust _____.

3.5 Vztažná zájmena

1 Complete the sentences with *who, which or where*.

- 1) I come from a town _____ has twenty thousand inhabitants.
- 2) Who's the man _____ is standing at the door?
- 3) This is the house _____ Shakespeare was born.
- 4) A farm is a place _____ we grow crops and breed animals.
- 5) Do you know _____ the Titanic was built?

3.6 Ukazovací zájmena

1 Complete the sentences using *this, that, these or those*.

- 1) Shall I phone you _____ evening?
- 2) What are you doing _____ days?
- 3) What did you talk about? – Oh, _____ and _____.
- 4) Look at _____ woman over there. She's got a nice handbag.
- 5) How much are _____ blue shoes in the shop window?

3.7 Zájmena vyjadřující vzájemnost

1 Finish the sentences using *each other*.

- 1) Peggy loved Tom and Tom loved Peggy. – Peggy and Tom _____.
- 2) I looked at Barry and Barry looked at me. – We _____.
- 3) I'll help my sister and my sister will help me. – We _____.

4 Číslovky

4.1 Číslovky základní

4.2 Číslovky řadové

4.3 Části celku

1 Write the following numbers in words.

- 1) 567
- 2) 7,890
- 3) 20,063
- 4) 123,639
- 5) 4,216,744
- 6) 71,513,892
- 7) 2/3
- 8) 1/4
- 9) 4/5
- 10) 85%
- 11) 2.3
- 12) 1.15
- 13) 13%
- 14) 1/2

2 Write the following dates.

- 1) 21/12
- 2) 15 June
- 3) 30/3
- 4) October 5
- 5) 12/8
- 6) July 4
- 7) 17 November 1989
- 8) 9/1/2020

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What day is it today?
- 2) When is your birthday?

5 Slovesa

5.1 Sloveso *to be*

1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *to be*.

- 1) When they _____ young, they _____ best friends.
- 2) I can see the light in Tom's room so he _____ at home.
- 3) When we _____ children, we used to like chocolate.
- 4) I think I _____ at home in the evening. You can visit me.
- 5) He _____ younger than my brother but he _____ younger than me.
- 6) The door is locked so they _____ at home.

- 7) _____ you fond of music? – Yes, I am.
- 8) _____ Barnaby in the office? – No, he wasn't.
- 9) _____ English difficult?
- 10) You _____ as tall as Jim. Jim is taller.

5.2 Sloveso *have got a to have*

1 Form negative sentences.

- 1) She's got two sisters.
- 2) They have traditional English breakfast at weekends.
- 3) I've got the latest novel by J. K. Rowling.
- 4) Ben has a shower every morning.

2 Form questions.

- 1) She's got two sisters. (How many?)
- 2) They have traditional English breakfast at weekends. (What?)
- 3) I've got the latest novel by J. K. Rowling. (What?)
- 4) Ben has a shower every morning. (When?)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got or have*. Use *have got* when both are possible.

- 1) She _____ two kids.
- 2) What subjects _____ you _____ today?
- 3) I _____ (usually/have) a shower. I prefer it to a bath.
- 4) We _____ a dog now but we had two when we lived in a house.
- 5) I _____ lunch at school because my mom cooks every day.
- 6) _____ your sister _____ blonde hair? – Yes, she _____. Her hair is long and blonde.
- 7) _____ Ian _____ dinner with his family? – No, he _____. He finishes work at 8.
- 8) They _____ a new car.

5.3 Přítomný čas prostý

5.4 Přítomný čas průběhový

1 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

- 1) My parents _____ (live) in Liverpool.
- 2) Tom _____ (watch) TV for hours.
- 3) _____ (you/play) a musical instrument? – Yes, I do. I _____ (play) the violin.
- 4) _____ (Shirley/walk) to school? – No, she doesn't. She _____ (take) the bus.
- 5) We _____ (usually/go) to the mountains at weekends.
- 6) When _____ (you/get up)?
- 7) I _____ (always/read) before I go to bed.
- 8) He _____ (not/have) lunch at school.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous.

- 1) Betty _____ (have) a shower at the moment.

- 2) What _____ (you/do) these days?
- 3) We _____ (go) out tonight.
- 4) She _____ (paint) a picture in the garden.
- 5) The party is great. We _____ (have) a good time.
- 6) They _____ (not/watch) TV in the living room.
- 7) I _____ (get) married on Saturday.
- 8) _____ (you/wait) for a bus? – Yes, we are.

3 Form negative sentences.

- 1) I play ice hockey every Saturday.
- 2) We are listening to the radio.
- 3) Carol works in hospital.
- 4) The Browns spend holidays in Spain.
- 5) Webster is reading a newspaper.
- 6) I am studying in Oxford this year.

4 Form questions.

- 1) I play ice hockey every Saturday. (How often?)
- 2) We are listening to the radio. (What?)
- 3) Carol works in hospital. (Where?)
- 4) The Browns spend holidays in Spain. (Where?)
- 5) Webster is reading a newspaper. (What?)
- 6) I am studying in Oxford this year. (Where?)

5 Answer using short answers.

- 1) Are you doing your homework? – Yes, _____.
- 2) Do your parents live in Ostrava? – No, _____.
- 3) Does Carrie like Chemistry? – No, _____.
- 4) Are your brothers playing volleyball? – Yes, _____.
- 5) Is Tom enjoying the party? – Yes, _____.
- 6) Do you find the film amusing? – Yes, _____.

6 Ask a question about the word in italics.

e. g. *Tim likes English.* Who likes English?

Tim likes English. What does Tim like?

- 1) This exercise book belongs to *Andrew*.
- 2) Peggy is in love with *Peter*.
- 3) *Peter* isn't in love with Peggy.
- 4) *Dave Jenkins* works for a well-known international company.
- 5) *Jack* lives in this flat.
- 6) Jack lives in *Oxford Street*.
- 7) I never speak to *Nelly*.
- 8) *Mary* always gets a lot of presents at Christmas.

7 Translate the sentences.

- 1) Pojdme dnes večer do kina.
- 2) Přijď včas.
- 3) Nezapomeň zamknout dveře.
- 4) Nemluvte.
- 5) Nech mě být.

8 Complete the sentences, using *the present simple* or *the present continuous*.

- 1) What _____ (your mother/do)? – She is a lawyer.
- 2) I _____ (attend) grammar school.

- 3) What _____ (they/do) now? – They _____ (go) to school.
- 4) My friends _____ (come) from Brno. They were born and raised there.
- 5) I _____ (leave) early tomorrow.
- 6) Hurry up. The train _____ (leave) at 7,30.
- 7) _____ (Jack/collect) badges? – Yes, he does.
- 8) Why _____ (they/laugh)? – They've heard a good joke.

9 Complete the sentences, using *the present simple* or *the present continuous*.

- 1) _____ (you/believe) in ghosts?
- 2) I _____ (think) politicians tell lies.
- 3) They _____ (have) an old car.
- 4) Tim _____ (see) his dentist tomorrow.
- 5) He can't hear you. He _____ (have) a shower.
- 6) Those roses _____ (smell) nice.
- 7) The clothes _____ (look) great on her.
- 8) We _____ (think) of selling our house in the country.
- 9) The soup _____ (taste) great.
- 10) I _____ (prefer) coffee to tea.

5.5 Minulý čas prostý

1 Complete the sentences using *the past simple*.

- 1) I _____ (wake up) at 6.
- 2) My grandparents _____ (give) me a bike for Christmas.
- 3) _____ (you/find) what you were looking for?
- 4) We _____ (see) a great film on Saturday.
- 5) Our neighbours _____ (make) a lot of noise on Friday night. They _____ (not/go) to bed until 3 a.m.
- 6) She _____ (not/take) the rubbish out.

5.6 Minulý čas průběhový

1 Complete the sentences using *the past continuous*.

- 1) _____ (you/have) fun?
- 2) We _____ (listen) to our teacher.
- 3) Tony _____ (not/study) hard for his exams.
- 4) The police _____ (interview) the prime suspect.
- 5) I _____ (walk) the dogs in the park.
- 6) Mum _____ (cook) the dinner for the whole family.

5.5 Minulý čas prostý

5.6 Minulý čas průběhový

1 Form negative sentences.

- 1) I played football at the weekend.
- 2) My cousin studied Physics at university.
- 3) They were wearing casual clothes.
- 4) Hannah was enjoying the party.
- 5) Jill did the shopping on the way home.
- 6) I was reading a book at 9 p. m.

2 Form yes/no questions.

- 1) Brian was watching TV all morning.
- 2) My dad helped me with my Maths homework yesterday.
- 3) We went to Rome last year.
- 4) I was staying in the Grand Hotel.
- 5) They were working in the garden at the weekend.
- 6) The neighbours won £50 in the lottery.

3 Form short answers.

- 1) Did you bring the flowers? – No, I _____.
- 2) Was Tom reading a newspaper when you came? – Yes, he _____.
- 3) Did your friends arrive on time? – Yes, they _____.
- 4) Were the boys paying attention? – No, they _____.

5.7 Minulý čas prostý a průběhový

1 Complete the sentences using *the past simple* or *the past continuous*.

- 1) When we _____ (jog) in the park, we _____ (see) two dogs fighting.
- 2) I _____ (come) to my office, _____ (switch) on the computer and _____ (check) my email.
- 3) While Mum _____ (prepare) something to eat, Dad _____ (watch) football on TV.
- 4) When I _____ (be) a child, I _____ (spend) summers with my grandparents.
- 5) _____ (you/like) the film?
- 6) He _____ (write) four letters in the morning.
- 7) What _____ (you/do) at 3 p. m.? – I _____ (look) after my younger sisters.
- 8) What _____ (you/do) when you _____ (see) the accident? – I _____ (call) 112.
- 9) What _____ (she/do) when the accident _____ (happen)? – She _____ (walk) along the street.
- 10) Our grandparents _____ (not/travel) much because they _____ (not/have) a lot of money.

- 11) He _____ (cut) his finger when he _____ (peel) potatoes.
- 12) I _____ (break) my arm when I _____ (climb) in the mountains.

2 Complete the gaps using *the past simple* or *the past continuous*.

Stranded

I _____ (look) out of the window of the plane. The snow _____ (fall) heavily. There were a few centimetres on the ground. Men _____ (try) to clear the snow but there was no way we _____ (can) take off. We had been waiting on the plane for about 30 minutes before the pilot _____ (tell) us the airport was closed for the night. The woman next to me _____ (cry), her daughter had just had a baby and she _____ (want) to go to see her new granddaughter. But there _____ (be) nothing we could do. We were stranded in Munich.

5.8 Předpřítomný čas prostý

5.9 Předpřítomný čas průběhový

1 Complete the sentences using *the present perfect simple*.

- 1) I _____ (have) this car for a long time.
- 2) She _____ (not/wash) the dishes yet.
- 3) The Smiths _____ (never/be) abroad.
- 4) _____ (you/see) Terry today?
- 5) Belinda _____ (always/want) to be a lawyer.
- 6) _____ (you/ever/win) a race?

2 Complete the sentences with *gone* or *been*.

- 1) Where is Ron? – He has _____ to the post office.
- 2) We have _____ to London twice.
- 3) The fridge is full. I've _____ shopping.
- 4) My parents are on holiday. They've _____ to Italy.

3 Complete the sentences using *the present perfect continuous*.

- 1) I _____ (work) in this bank since 1999.
- 2) His clothes are white. He _____ (paint) the living room.
- 3) How long _____ (you/learn) German? – Since September.
- 4) We _____ (wait) for you for hours.

4 Complete the sentences with *the present perfect simple* or *the past simple*.

- 1) I _____ (know) Jenny since she _____ (move) to our town.
- 2) _____ (Ben/do) his homework yet? – I hope so.

- 3) How long _____ (you/have) these shoes?
– I _____ (buy) them a week ago.
- 4) _____ (you/watch) TV last night? – No,
I _____ (go) to a pub with a friend.
- 5) I _____ (cut) my finger. Could you bring
me a plaster please?
- 6) Where _____ (you/meet) your wife? – We
_____ (meet) on a cruise.
- 7) Jane Austen _____ (write) *Pride and Prejudice*.
- 8) A _____ (you/ ever/be) to Ireland?
B Yes, I _____ (be) there once. I
_____ (visit) Cork and Dublin last summer.
- 9) A Tony _____ (break) his leg.
B How _____ (it/happen)?
A He _____ (fall) down the stairs.

5 Complete the sentences using *the present perfect simple or continuous*.

- 1) I _____ (learn) English for 6 years.
- 2) How long _____ (Sarah/live) in this
house? – Since she arrived for the course.
- 3) John _____ (write) letters since he
came home. – How many letters _____
(he/write)?
- 4) We _____ (travel) for two months. – How
many countries _____ (you/visit) so far?
- 5) Someone _____ (drink) my wine.
The glass is empty.
- 6) Who _____ (eat) my chocolates? The
box was full this morning.
- 7) I _____ (play) football a lot recently.
- 8) They _____ (just/arrive).
- 9) I _____ (know) James since June.
- 10) I can't find my glasses. _____ (you/see)
them?

6 Complete the gaps using *just, yet, already*.

- 1) I've _____ finished my homework so I can go
and play with my friends.
- 2) Have you received the reply _____?
- 3) He's _____ been working in the company
for thirty years.
- 4) They haven't done the spring cleaning _____.
- 5) He hasn't left for work _____, he's still at
home.

5.10 Vyjadřování budoucnosti

1 Complete the following sentences using *going to, or will*.

- 1) Look at the sky. It _____ (snow).
- 2) I don't think our boss _____ (accept) the report.
- 3) Be careful or you _____ (fall).
- 4) What _____ (you/do) at the weekend? – I am
not sure. Maybe I _____ (spend) the weekend
in the countryside.
- 5) What _____ (Tanya/do) next year? – She
_____ (study) law in Brno.
- 6) Don't worry. I _____ (phone) you as soon as
I get to the hotel.
- 7) I have a headache. – I _____ (bring) you a
painkiller.

2 Complete the sentences using *the present simple or continuous*.

- 1) I _____ lunch with my business partner
tomorrow.
- 2) They _____ (get) married on Sunday.
- 3) The exhibition _____ (start) on July 5.
- 4) According to the website the train _____
(depart) in an hour.

3 Complete the sentences using *will, shall, going to, the present simple or the present continuous*.

- 1) I _____ (go) to Edinburgh at the weekend.
My best friend _____ (have) a hen party on
Saturday night.
- 2) I think only robots _____ (work) in
factories in the future.
- 3) Shall we go to the cinema tonight? – I'm sorry, I can't.
My grandparents _____ (come) for dinner.
- 4) Hurry up. The train _____ (leave) at 6.32.
- 5) Jane _____ (stay) at home tonight as she
would like to finish her essay.
- 6) When _____ (the film/start)? – At 8.15.
- 7) The bag must be heavy. I _____ (help) you carry it.
- 8) _____ I _____ (help) you carry the
bag? It must be heavy.
- 9) Have you seen Peter? – No, but I _____
(meet) him this afternoon.
- 10) Peggy _____ (see) the dentist tomorrow
morning at 8.30.
- 11) Can you give me a lift to the railway station? – Yes, of
course. I _____ (just/get) the car key.
- 12) _____ we _____ (go) to the cinema
tonight? They are showing the new Brad Pitt film.

5.11 Předminulý čas

1 Complete the sentences using *the past simple or the past perfect*.

- I _____ (live) in the capital for ten years before I _____ (move) to the country.
- When I _____ (get) home, Jack _____ (already/cook) lunch.
- My father _____ (work) as a surgeon in the local hospital before he _____ (retire).
- I _____ (do) my homework so my mum _____ (let) me go out.
- _____ (you/talk) to Jim at Carol's party? – No, he _____ (leave) before I _____ (get) there.

2 Complete the sentences using *the past simple, past continuous or the past perfect*.

I _____ (walk) along the street last night when I _____ (hear) a loud scream. I _____ (turn) round and _____ (see) an old lady and a man. The man _____ (run) away while the lady _____ (lie) on the ground. The man _____ (hit) her and _____ (steal) her handbag. She _____ (be) unconscious. I _____ (dial) 112. The police and the ambulance _____ (arrive) in the nick of time.

5.12 Trpný rod

1 Rewrite the following sentences using *the passive voice*.

- They speak English all over the world.
- They invented gun powder in China.
- Somebody has stolen our camcorder.
- When did they publish that book?
- The police were questioning the prime suspect.
- They aren't going to deliver parcels on Christmas Eve.
- Someone is following me.
- Somebody had bought the painting for £1,000,000.
- They will publish the article soon.

2 Complete the gaps with the correct verb forms.

- Prunella didn't receive the letter because it _____ (send) to her old address.
- _____ (you/ever/bite) by an animal?
- The journey takes ages because the road _____ (repair) at the moment.
- We can't find our car. It _____ (steal).
- I _____ (give) a new laptop for my last birthday.
- I _____ (invite) to the Queen's Garden Party. How incredible!

- The elections _____ (hold) last autumn.
- New York _____ (call) New Amsterdam in the 17th century.
- The TV crew arrived just as the bank robbers _____ (arrest) by the police.
- VW cars _____ (make) in Germany.

5.13 Frázová slovesa

1 Complete the gaps with the right preposition. Some can be used more than once.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>on</i> | <i>to</i> | <i>off</i> | <i>in</i> | <i>for</i> |
| <i>of</i> | <i>over</i> | <i>up</i> | <i>down</i> | |

- We must stand _____ when the teacher comes to the classroom.
- You can take _____ your coat. It's quite warm.
- Can I try _____ the blue top? – Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.
- You can switch _____ the TV, I'm not watching it.
- I'm going to apply _____ the job.
- I hate getting _____ early in the morning.
- I can't hear the news. Turn the music _____!
- How does she get _____ with the colleagues in her office?
- He fell _____ and broke his right leg.
- You should put warm clothes _____. It's fifteen below.
- Could you wash _____ please?
- Are you fond _____ extreme sports?
- They were interested _____ reality shows when they were in their teens.
- She is addicted _____ fast food.

2 Rewrite the sentences using a pronoun instead of the words in italics.

- I have looked up *the word* in the dictionary.
- It was freezing so we put on *warm clothes*.
- He takes after *his father*.
- Can you fill in *the questionnaire* as soon as possible?
- I get along with *my in-laws* very well.
- Could you switch on *the light* please?
- You can turn off *the radio*.
- They are looking forward to *their holiday*.

5.14 Způsobová (modální) slovesa

1 Complete the gaps with *must, have to/has to, mustn't or don't have to/doesn't have to*.

- I _____ go to school tomorrow – it's Sunday.
- You _____ see the film. It's great!
- You _____ run in the corridors!

- 4) My sister works as a doctor so she sometimes _____ work at weekends.
- 5) I _____ have the new Angry Birds Game, I want it so badly.
- 6) They _____ commute to London every day.
- 7) We _____ watch TV after 10 p.m. because it's our bedtime.
- 8) Oliver _____ go to the office every day because he works from home.

2 Complete the sentences using *mustn't*, *need (to)* or *needn't*.

- 1) We _____ go to work on Sunday so we can have breakfast in bed.
- 2) I _____ drink so much coffee. I can't sleep at night.
- 3) I _____ submit the essay tomorrow or I'll be in trouble.
- 4) You _____ tell anyone, it's a secret.
- 5) They _____ more money, they want to go on holiday to Barbados.
- 6) Paula _____ hurry because Ben is going to give her a lift to the station.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

- 1) He _____ wear a uniform when he was in the army.
- 2) If we don't get the loan soon, we _____ sell our house.
- 3) Peggy can't come to our party, she _____ look after her little sister.
- 4) _____ you _____ Hoover the floors?
– Yes, I do.
- 5) _____ Barbara _____ take the rubbish out? – No, that's Jack's duty.

4 Rewrite the sentences using modals.

- 1) Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.
- 2) I am certain they are at home because the light is on.
- 3) I am sure Jack doesn't speak any languages.
- 4) Maybe the kids are not ill.

5 Complete the sentences using *can*, *can't*, *must*, *may* or *might*.

- 1) I saw Jenny's car outside her house so she _____ be at work.
- 2) _____ you lend me £500? – You must be joking!
- 3) I can't hear the kids in their room so they _____ be at home.

- 4) _____ I have some more tea? – Yes, of course. I'll bring you some.
- 5) Tim's not at work so he _____ be at home.
- 6) We _____ have a picnic on the beach if the weather is nice.
- 7) She wears the same clothes all the time. She _____ have a lot of money.

6 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *can*, *can't* or *be able to*.

- 1) He _____ see anything without his glasses so he wears them all the time.
- 2) Stella had a bad accident last year and she _____ walk for six months.
- 3) Kitty _____ speak French and German fluently. She works as an interpreter.
- 4) Although the fire destroyed the whole building, the fire-fighters _____ save all the people living there.
- 5) I'm sorry but I _____ go to the cinema with you, I'm working tonight.
- 6) Mark was a gifted child. He _____ play two musical instruments when he was seven.

7 React to the following sentences using the correct form of *should* (*should* or *should have*).

- 1) He lied to his parents.
- 2) You don't study regularly.
- 3) Peggy doesn't tell the truth.
- 4) Mark failed his exam.
- 5) We didn't help Tina.
- 6) They don't pay attention in the lessons.

8 React to the following sentences using the correct form of *ought to* (*ought to* or *ought to have*).

- 1) I didn't go to university.
- 2) You don't care about others.
- 3) They don't know what to do.
- 4) We didn't come in time.

5.15 Sloveso + infinitiv bez to

1 Choose the right verb from the box to complete each sentence.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>read</i> | <i>give</i> | <i>finish</i> | <i>play(2x)</i> | <i>help</i> | <i>write</i> | <i>close</i> |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

- 1) I will _____ you a lift to the station.
- 2) Dean can't _____, he's only four.
- 3) Could you _____ the window please? I'm cold.
- 4) You must _____ the book, it's great.
- 5) Let's _____ chess.
- 6) I would _____ you if I had time.
- 7) My parents made me _____ my homework and then they let me _____ my favourite computer game.

5.16 Gerundium

1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) I like _____ (read) magazines about celebrities.
- 2) We go _____ (ski) every February.
- 3) _____ (jog) is fun and it keeps you fit.
- 4) Most teenagers love _____ (shop) for clothes.

5.17 Sloveso + infinitiv nebo -ing

1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) My sister spends too much time _____ (watch) TV.
- 2) They agreed _____ (pay) half of the expenses.
- 3) Jack suggested _____ (go) to the cinema.
- 4) I hope _____ (see) you soon.
- 5) Could you help me _____ (carry) this bag? It's heavy.
- 6) He failed _____ (produce) his ID.
- 7) I can't help _____ (spend) money on shoes.
- 8) We offered _____ (bring) some wine.
- 9) I enjoy _____ (fly).
- 10) Tina refused _____ (leave) the hotel.
- 11) Barry decided _____ (not apply) for the job with the travel agency.
- 12) Imagine _____ (win) the elections!
- 13) You should avoid _____ (drink) too much alcohol.
- 14) Do you mind _____ (open) the window?
- 15) I'd like _____ (stay) at home tonight.
- 16) We like _____ (watch) reality shows on TV.

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) I remember _____ (fly) for the first time. I was really nervous.
- 2) Remember _____ (lock) the door when you leave.
- 3) You should stop _____ (smoke). It's a dangerous addiction.
- 4) We'd been driving for hours so we stopped _____ (have) a rest.
- 5) Try _____ (push) the button.
- 6) Try _____ (understand) what it's like to be in my shoes.

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) Would you mind _____ (walk) the dogs tonight? I'm really tired.
- 2) The police made the bank robbers _____ (release) all the hostages.
- 3) We let them _____ (stay) overnight because they missed the last train home.
- 4) King John was made _____ (sign) and seal Magna Carta Libertatum in 1215.

5.18 Used to

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to.

- 1) I _____ eat a lot of sweets when I was young but I do now.
- 2) He _____ be poor but now he runs a multimillion-dollar company.
- 3) We _____ spend a lot of time together as a family but now we only meet a few times a year.
- 4) _____ you _____ do sports as a child? – Yes, I did.
- 5) They _____ play computer games for hours every day but now they do.

5.19 Be/get used to

1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) He used to _____ (go) camping in summer.
- 2) I can't get used to _____ (get) up early.
- 3) My parents are used to _____ (work) hard.
- 4) We weren't used to _____ (live) in a big city.
- 5) I didn't use to _____ (wear) high-heeled shoes when I worked as a waitress.
- 6) You have to get used to _____ (have) regular meals.

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of get used to, be used to or used to.

- 1) When I moved to England, I had to _____ driving on the left.
- 2) Costa _____ smoke twenty cigarettes a day but fortunately he quit smoking last year.
- 3) Tom _____ living in the countryside. He has been living there all his life.
- 4) I hope I _____ working shifts soon.
- 5) Jane _____ wearing glasses every day. She wouldn't feel safe without them.

- 6) Paula _____ be a police constable but she has been promoted to a detective inspector recently.

5.20 Have something done

1 Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *have + something + past participle*.

- The car mechanic is repairing my car at the moment.
I _____.
- The tailor will make Donna's wedding dress. Donna _____.
- The builders have just rebuilt our house. We _____.
- They deliver my mail every morning. I _____.
- The painter is going to decorate our lounge. We _____.
- The hair stylist should dye your hair. You _____.

5.21 Make, do a get

1 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of *make or do*.

- You ought to _____ your homework every day.
- He was happy because he only _____ one mistake in the test.
- I _____ the shopping on my way home from work. However, I forgot to buy bread.
- This morning I _____ the beds and my brother washed the dishes.
- It's difficult to _____ such an important decision. I need more time.
- Don't worry. I'll _____ my best.
- I hope I can _____ friends in my new school quickly.

5.22 Make + přídavné jméno, make + sloveso

1 Complete the sentences using the words below.

safer illegal cry sign pay cleaner

- I'd make everybody _____ for their crimes.
- Our boss would make strikes _____.
- The ending of the film made me _____.
- More policemen would make the streets _____ at night.
- If I were a mayor, I would make our city _____.
- The partners made him _____ the agreement.

6 Souvětí / věty vedlejší

6.1 Věty vztahné

1 Rewrite the sentences using the sentences in brackets to form *relative clauses*. Use commas if necessary.

- Liverpool is situated on the River Mersey. (I was born there.) _____.
- Joanna Beaver is very happy. (Her daughter has just graduated.) _____.
- We stayed in a hotel. (Diana recommended it to us.) _____.
- My best friend Craig got married yesterday. (I met him at primary school twenty years ago.) _____.
- I would like to spend a few weeks in Italy. (My ancestors come from there.) _____.
- We always go skiing in February. (We have a lot of snow then.) _____.
- My husband works in a factory. (It produces windows.) _____.
- He thought he would get away with the murder. (It was stupid.) _____.
- I know the man. (You were talking to him earlier.) _____.
- This is a job. (It needs a lot of patience and enthusiasm.) _____.

6.2 Věty podmínkové

1 Complete the *zero conditional* sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you want me to help you, you _____ (have) to ask me nicely.
- If you _____ (want) to go to university, you _____ (need) to have a good matura report.
- If I _____ (work) late, I _____ (never/take) the underground.
- If my parents _____ (come) to visit, they _____ (usually/bring) presents for the kids.

2 Complete the *first conditional* sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If they _____ (promote) me, I _____ (invite) all my colleagues for dinner.
- 2) Unless it _____ (rain), we _____ (have) a picnic in the park.
- 3) If the operation _____ (be) successful, he _____ (play) in the final.
- 4) I _____ (give) you a lift if you _____ (want).

3 Complete the *second conditional* sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (sell) the car.
- 2) If Ben _____ (know) the secret, he _____ (tell) everybody.
- 3) If I _____ (earn) more money, I _____ (buy) a smartphone.
- 4) If Peggy _____ (not/practise) regularly, she _____ (not/take) part in marathons.

4 Complete the *third conditional* sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If I _____ (know) you were coming, I _____ (meet) you at the railway station.
- 2) My mother _____ (study) at university if her parents _____ (have) the money.
- 3) If I _____ (not/be) late, I _____ (catch) the train.
- 4) If they _____ (bring) the map, they _____ (not/get) lost.

5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If it _____ (not/be) for him, we wouldn't have finished in time.
- 2) Unless we _____ (get) paid, we won't do the work.
- 3) If Simon had paid attention, he _____ (not/crash) his car.
- 4) Emma _____ (buy) the fur coat if she had enough money.
- 5) If he _____ (pass) the driving test, he'll be over the moon.
- 6) If we lived in a house, we _____ (get) a dog.
- 7) If we _____ (boil) water, it boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- 8) _____ you _____ (marry) Dick if you had known he was a liar?

6 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If you _____ (see) Jack Dawson at the meeting, _____ (give) him my regards.
- 2) If my parents _____ (know) I failed, they _____ (be) very disappointed now.
- 3) My best friend Ella _____ (sometimes/stay) with us at the weekend if her mother _____ (agree).
- 4) If it _____ (snow) tomorrow, we _____ (go) skiing.
- 5) If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not/wear) this shirt. It's too small.
- 6) They _____ (come) to the party last Saturday if they _____ (return) from Glasgow in time.
- 7) If our neighbours _____ (not/have) five children, they _____ (can) afford to go on holiday every year.
- 8) If I _____ (stay) home in the evenings, I _____ (usually/watch) television.
- 9) If I _____ (not/participate) in the Calgary Olympics, I _____ (never/met) my wife.
- 10) If you _____ (push) this button, the red light _____ (come) on.

6.3 Věty přací

1 Form wish clauses.

e.g. *My school results are not very good. – I wish my school results were better.*

- 1) I don't have enough money so I can't buy a new laptop.
_____.
- 2) I like basketball but I am short. _____.
- 3) I don't know. _____.
- 4) The players are angry because they are losing. _____.
- 5) Dennis is not happy because he has a bad cold.
_____.

2 Form wish clauses.

e.g. *My school results were not very good. – I wish my school results had been better.*

- 1) Jack is sorry that he didn't go to university. _____.
- 2) Betty is not happy because her husband has been on the dole for six months. _____.
- 3) I missed the latest bus so I had to walk home. _____.

- 4) I have lost my mobile phone. _____
_____.
- 5) The boys didn't win the finals. _____
_____.

3 Form wish clauses.

- 1) I forgot my umbrella. _____
_____.
- 2) We live in a big block of flats. _____
_____.
- 3) I can't swim. _____.
- 4) I am too young to see the new Spielberg film. _____
_____.
- 5) Tracy didn't have money to buy the scarf. _____
_____.
- 6) The actors didn't remember their lines. _____
_____.

6.4 Věty časové

1 Complete the gaps using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) Mum has got a surprise for us. We _____ (have to wait) till we _____ (get) home.
- 2) I _____ (have) a shower when I _____ (finish) the report.
- 3) As soon as we _____ (receive) the payment, we _____ (send) the ordered goods.
- 4) We _____ (give) you a call before we _____ (leave) for London.
- 5) After Jack _____ (pass) the final exams, he _____ (celebrate) with his family and friends.
- 6) We _____ (not/pay) you until you _____ (finish) the work properly.

6.5 Tázací dovětky

1 Complete the gaps with the question tags.

- 1) I'm being silly, _____?
- 2) They enjoy playing tennis, _____?
- 3) They haven't got any kids, _____?
- 4) There is nothing on TV tonight, _____?
- 5) He caught the 6.20 bus, _____?
- 6) Graham never comes late, _____?
- 7) Your parents have been to the US, _____?
- 8) Let's go to the cinema tonight, _____?
- 9) He isn't working this week, _____?
- 10) Their car has been stolen, _____?
- 11) You'll come to my birthday party, _____?

- 12) Daniel is celebrating the 18th birthday on Saturday, _____?
- 13) Pay attention, _____?
- 14) She hadn't read the book before she saw the film, _____?
- 15) Your friends have lunch at school, _____?
- 16) They were watching TV when you phoned, _____?

6.6 Nepřímá řeč

1 Form the indirect speech.

- 1) I have never seen him.
She said _____.
- 2) We are flying to New York tomorrow.
They said _____.
- 3) I am keen on chess.
Mark said _____.
- 4) We have always wanted to live in the countryside.
The Novaks said _____.
- 5) I was so happy when I won the competition.
Jane said _____.
- 6) I promise I will write every day.
Ben told his mum _____.
- 7) I can't see because I've left my glasses at home.
She told me _____.
- 8) We were enjoying the meal.
They told us _____.
- 9) When did you arrive?
Tracy asked us _____.
- 10) Have you taken the wallet?
The policeman asked the thief _____.
- 11) Can you help me with the project?
Tina asked her sister _____.
- 12) What will you do if you fail the finals?
His parents asked him _____.
- 13) Did you like the present I gave you?
My best friend asked me _____.
- 14) How long has Jim known his teacher?
I wanted to know _____.
- 15) How often do Paul and Peter visit their parents?
I wondered _____.
- 16) Are you studying?
Dad asked me _____.

2 Form the reported requests.

- 1) Could you show your ticket and passport?
The officer asked us _____.
- 2) Take the rubbish out!
His father told him _____.
- 3) You shouldn't drink so much beer.
His doctor advised him _____.
- 4) Stop the car!
The policeman ordered the suspect _____.
- 5) Could you help me with the luggage?
Granny asked me _____.
- 6) Don't leave the windows open on the ground floor.
My parents told me _____.

3 Rewrite the sentences using indirect questions.

- 1) What time is it?
Can you tell me _____?
- 2) When does your plane take off?
I am not sure _____.
- 3) Who has brought the flowers?
I'd like to know _____.
- 4) Does she prefer tea to coffee?
Do you know _____?
- 5) Has she written five or six novels?
I am not sure _____.
- 6) How many sonnets did Shakespeare write?
I wonder _____.
- 7) What's the day today?
I need to know _____.
- 8) Where is Bruce going to spend the weekend?
Could you tell me _____?
- 9) What are they doing here?
I'd like to know _____.
- 10) Was she doing her homework when you came home?
I can't believe _____.

7 Příslovce

7.1 Tvoření příslovcí

1 Choose the correct word.

- 1) Slow down! You're driving too *fast* / *fastly*.
- 2) I have *hard* / *hardly* any money left.
- 3) The homework was *easy* / *easily*.
- 4) We missed our train because we'd got up *late* / *lately*.
- 5) It rained *heavy* / *heavily* all day.
- 6) Our hotel room is very *comfortable* / *comfortably*.
- 7) She always wears *elegant* / *elegantly* clothes.
- 8) Trinny solved our problem *quick* / *quickly*.
- 9) We speak English *fluent* / *fluently*.
- 10) They are very *polite* / *politely*.
- 11) We landed *safe* / *safely*.
- 12) Onslow is very *lucky* / *luckily* – he's won a luxury cruise.

7.2 Stupňování příslovcí

1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adverbs in brackets.

- 1) Yesterday I went to Prague so I had to get up _____ (early) than usual.
- 2) My brother can draw _____ (well) than me.
- 3) Betty can speak German _____ (fluently) than Roger.
- 4) The farm is _____ (far) from the village than our house.
- 5) He plays the flute _____ (badly) of all.
- 6) He is a reckless driver. He drives _____ (dangerously) than most people.
- 7) When he saw Jenny, his heart started to beat _____ (quickly) than before.
- 8) Michael beat all the other drivers because he drove _____ (fast) of all.
- 9) You should have read the contract _____ (carefully). You wouldn't be in trouble now.
- 10) I'm so happy, this is what I wanted _____ (much) of all.

7.3 Příslovce času

1 Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs in brackets.

- 1) Have you done the spring cleaning? (yet)
- 2) She's won the marathon four times. (already)
- 3) We don't mine for coal in Ostrava. (any more)
- 4) My parents have found out I've spent a fortune on phone calls this month. (just)
- 5) I play tennis. (no longer)

7.4 Příslovce četnosti

1 Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs in brackets.

- 1) I've been to New Zealand. (never)
- 2) She is late for work. (rarely)
- 3) Has your grandmother been abroad? (ever)
- 4) We spent time watching TV in the evenings. (normally)
- 5) Do you do your homework every day? (usually)
- 6) They didn't wear caps and gloves when they were in their teens. (often)

7.5 Příslovce určitosti (jistoty)

1 Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs in brackets.

- 1) We'll stay at home and relax. (probably)
- 2) They know what they are doing. (certainly)
- 3) I want to apply for the job. (definitely)

7.6 Přísluvce intenzity

1 Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs in brackets.

- 1) She's fond of John. (very)
- 2) I'm excited, I've passed my driving test. (really)
- 3) Our new boss is reserved but friendly. (a bit)

7.7 Přísluvce místa

1 Complete the sentences with the adverbs from the box. Each can be used only once.

| |
|--|
| <i>down</i> <i>away</i> <i>forward</i> <i>outside</i> <i>backwards</i> <i>here</i> |
|--|

- 1) I'm talking to a customer – please wait _____.
- 2) She bent _____ to pick a stone.
- 3) Come over _____.
- 4) She asked for volunteers to step _____.
- 5) I lost my balance and fell _____.
- 6) The swimming pool is a mile _____.

7.3–7.7 Přísluvce

1 Rewrite the following sentences using the adverbs from the box. Some can be used more than once.

| |
|---|
| <i>definitely</i> <i>perhaps</i> <i>a bit of</i> <i>no longer</i> |
| <i>usually</i> <i>any longer</i> |

- 1) He used to smoke a lot but now he gave up.
- 2) We normally get up at 6 o'clock.
- 3) The candidate has lost all our support. We stopped supporting him.
- 4) The documentary is very interesting. You must see it.
- 5) He's just retired so he doesn't work now.
- 6) Would you like some sugar? – Just a little.
- 7) Maybe it will rain in the afternoon.
- 8) I'll certainly be there, you can count on me.

2 Complete the gaps with words from the box.

| |
|--|
| <i>right</i> <i>outside</i> <i>here</i> <i>first</i> |
| <i>along</i> <i>there</i> <i>inside</i> <i>then</i> |

- 1) Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the post office? – Of course, go _____ this street till you come to the traffic lights. Turn left at the traffic lights and the post office is on the _____.
- 2) Can I come in? It's really cold _____.
- 3) Can you see Jenny? – Yes, she's over _____.
- 4) _____ read the text and _____ answer the question.
- 5) It's getting cold. I think we should take the dogs _____.
- 6) That's £17.99 altogether. – _____ you are.

8 Předložky, spojky a další spojovací výrazy

8.1 Předložky místa a určení směru

1 Complete the gaps with *at*, *on* or *in*.

- 1) Turn left _____ the traffic lights.
- 2) I'm waiting for the bus _____ the bus stop.
- 3) My mum was born _____ Slovakia.
- 4) They live _____ the capital.
- 5) It's written _____ the board.
- 6) There are a lot of posters _____ the wall.
- 7) Trinity Church is situated _____ the end of Wall Street.
- 8) I prefer swimming _____ the sea.
- 9) When I arrived _____ the station, the train had already left.
- 10) He's ill so he's not _____ work, he must be _____ home.
- 11) I saw an interesting documentary _____ TV on Sunday.
- 12) We live _____ the sixth floor.
- 13) The British Prime Minister lives _____ Downing Street.
- 14) The picture is _____ page 15.
- 15) I see Andrew every morning _____ the bus.
- 16) She'd like to study _____ university next year.

8.2 Předložky časové

1 Complete the gaps with *at*, *in*, *on* or *nothing* (-).

- 1) I couldn't sleep, I woke up _____ 3 a. m.
- 2) Rob's going to visit us _____ the weekend.
- 3) The exhibition started _____ last week.
- 4) We always go skiing _____ February.
- 5) He was born _____ June 12.
- 6) The Czechoslovak Republic was established _____ 1918.
- 7) My grandparents are coming _____ Friday evening.
- 8) I'm sure I'll see Dean _____ the afternoon.
- 9) We have English _____ Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- 10) Jack and Hannah are moving _____ next month.
- 11) I lost my umbrella _____ yesterday.
- 12) We shouldn't have eaten so much _____ Christmas.
- 13) People sing Auld Lang Syne _____ New Year's Eve.
- 14) The sun shines a lot _____ summer.
- 15) I usually go to bed _____ midnight.
- 16) You must submit the report _____ the beginning of October.

8.3 Předložky vyjadřující původce děje

1 Complete the sentences using *by* or *with*.

- 1) The victim was shot _____ a revolver.
- 2) The suspect was questioned _____ the police.
- 3) Oliver Twist is one of the novels written _____ Charles Dickens.
- 4) Anne Boleyn was executed _____ a sword.
- 5) The castle was built _____ our ancestors five hundred years ago.
- 6) My brother was mugged _____ an unknown male and wounded _____ a knife.

8.4 Přídavná jména a předložky

1 Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition.

- 1) Are you fond _____ extreme sports?
- 2) They were interested _____ reality shows when they were in their teens.
- 3) She is addicted _____ fast food.
- 4) He's quite keen _____ playing chess.
- 5) I'm good _____ languages but I'm hopeless _____ Chemistry.
- 6) My boyfriend's great _____ organising parties.
- 7) Who does this bag belong _____?
- 8) I like listening _____ music.
- 9) Her husband was so jealous _____ her that she decided to divorce him.
- 10) I'm fed up _____ your excuses. You should do as you are told.
- 11) My parents were angry _____ me because I'd lost my house key.

8.5 Slovesa a předložky

1 Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition.

- 1) Children should take care _____ their parents when they are old.
- 2) Our parents listen _____ the radio but we listen _____ MP3 players.
- 3) I wonder who this bag belongs _____.
- 4) I feel so sorry _____ Jane. She's just failed her driving test for the second time.
- 5) The teacher shouted _____ us for not doing our homework.
- 6) 'Could you look _____ your sister while I'm in the kitchen?'; my mum asked me.

8.6 Další spojovací výrazy

1 Complete the gaps with *like* or *as*.

- 1) My husband worked _____ a judge before his retirement.
- 2) She looks _____ her mother.
- 3) What's the new boy _____? – He's fun to be with.
- 4) I didn't watch TV much _____ a child.
- 5) Tom treats Jack _____ his father but he has his own mind.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the prompts in brackets.

- 1) There is not much chance to change the school rules. Still, we should try and come up with a suggestion. (Nevertheless)
- 2) We spent hours choosing the right present for our little niece. She didn't like the present. (Although)
- 3) They bought two tents online. The tents didn't arrive in time for their holiday. (However)
- 4) He was ill so he couldn't attend the board meeting. (Due to)
- 5) Mr Newman's performance in the interview was poor so he didn't get the job. (Owing to his ...)

9 Další užitečné výrazy

9.1 *There is ... , there are ...*

1 Complete the gaps. Use one word only.

- 1) There _____ some milk on the table.
- 2) _____ there any boys in the classroom?
- 3) There _____ a big tree in our garden.
- 4) Are _____ a lot of people in the street?
- 5) There' _____ a poster on the wall.
- 6) Is there a book on the shelf? – Yes, _____ is.

9.2 *Either ... or, neither ... nor*

1 Rewrite the sentences using the expressions in brackets.

- 1) They will go to the cinema. They will stay at home. (Either ... or)
- 2) Dick didn't like Science at school. His sister didn't like it, either. (Neither ... nor)
- 3) We will go to Greece. We will go to Italy. (Either ... or)
- 4) I haven't been to New Zealand. I haven't been to Australia. (Neither ... nor)

9.3 *Both ... and*

1 Rewrite the sentences using the expressions in brackets.

- 1) Jane arrived on time. Tracy arrived on time, too. (Both ... and)
- 2) Boys watch TV a lot. Girls watch TV a lot, too. (Both ... and)
- 3) Peter wants to become a vet. Paul wants to become a vet, too. (Both ... and)

9.4 Both of ..., neither of ...

1 Complete the sentences using *both* or *neither*.

- 1) _____ of us like languages and travelling so we spend our free time attending language courses and going abroad.
- 2) _____ of my children is good at sports. They prefer reading and going out with friends.
- 3) _____ of our dogs is aggressive. Anybody can come to our house and play with them.
- 4) _____ of Tom's sisters play a musical instrument. Judy plays the violin and Sherry plays the flute.

9.5 So ..., neither ...

1 Express your agreement with these statements. Use *so* or *neither*.

- 1) I like English.
- 2) Drew's got a dog.
- 3) We don't have lunch at school.
- 4) They missed the beginning of the film.
- 5) She's applied for the job advertised in yesterday's newspaper.
- 6) We're going on holiday in July.
- 7) I won't stay long.
- 8) Peter can speak Spanish well.
- 9) My brothers don't have to be at home before 9.
- 10) They were watching TV when the storm started.

9.6 Such a so

1 Complete the gaps using *so* or *such*.

- 1) My son is _____ a clever boy. He's won numerous competitions.
- 2) It was _____ embarrassing! Imagine falling down in front of the whole class.
- 3) The book is _____ interesting. I'd recommend it to anyone.
- 4) Congratulations. She's _____ a cute baby girl.
- 5) It's _____ an exciting opportunity. I hope I'll get the job.

9.7 Enough

1 Rewrite these sentences using *enough* and the word in brackets.

- 1) He's 15 so he can see the film. (old)
- 2) I'm early. I can read the report (time).
- 3) Sorry I'm running late. I can't help you with your project. (time).
- 4) Our dog didn't catch the cat. He was too slow. (quick)

9.8 Too

1 Translate the sentences. What is the meaning of *too* in the sentences?

- 1) You are too late. We can't let you in.
- 2) I like English, too.
- 3) The Greenwoods have bought a plasma TV, too.
- 4) She was too busy to go to the party.

9.9 What ... like?

1 Form the questions.

A

- 1) _____? Jack is friendly and sociable.
- 2) _____? He likes going out with his old friends and meeting new ones.
- 3) _____? He's got short blond hair and blue eyes.
- 4) _____? He's fine.

B

- 1) _____? Not bad, thanks. And you?
- 2) _____? I like modern literature.

C

- 1) _____? My mum's tall and slim.
- 2) _____? She's hard-working and reliable. She is kind, too.

9.10 Přímý a nepřímý předmět

1 Replace the nouns in *italics* with personal pronouns.

- 1) We feed *our dogs and cats* every day.
- 2) Mandy wrote letters to *all her friends*.
- 3) Could you lend me *your pen*?
- 4) I gave *my wife* red roses.

1**1.1****1**

- 1) a, a
- 2) a, a, The, the
- 3) the
- 4) an
- 5) a, the
- 6) The

2

- 1) -
- 2) -
- 3) a
- 4) an
- 5) -
- 6) -
- 7) a
- 8) -
- 9) a
- 10) -

3

- 1) -
- 2) -, the, the, -, -
- 3) The
- 4) The
- 5) The, -
- 6) -
- 7) the

1.2**1**

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) U
- 4) U
- 5) U
- 6) C
- 7) U
- 8) C
- 9) U
- 10) U

2

- a loaf of – bread
 a slice of – bread, luck
 a glass of – wine
 a piece of – advice, luck
 a bit of – luck, salt, advice
 a grain of – salt

1.3**1**

- 1) childhood
- 2) luck, happiness
- 3) truth
- 4) faith
- 5) joy

1.4**1**

- 1) armchairs
- 2) primary school
- 3) mobile phone
- 4) housework
- 5) head teacher
- 6) post office
- 7) flight attendant
- 8) policeman

1.5**1**

- 1) children
- 2) mice
- 3) plays
- 4) oxen
- 5) feet
- 6) watches
- 7) teeth
- 8) people
- 9) deer
- 10) men
- 11) women
- 12) babies
- 13) wives
- 14) caps
- 15) pairs of jeans

1.6**1**

- 1) any
- 2) any
- 3) some
- 4) some
- 5) some

2

- 1) Some
- 2) any
- 3) an
- 4) any
- 5) some
- 6) a, some

3

- 1) I made no mistakes.
- 2) There are no people in the street.
- 3) Jane has done no work.

4

- 1) some
- 2) no
- 3) any, any
- 4) any, some
- 5) some
- 6) no

5

- 1) a little
- 2) a few
- 3) a few
- 4) little
- 5) little
- 6) few
- 7) a few
- 8) little
- 9) few
- 10) A little

6

- 1) much
- 2) much
- 3) many
- 4) many
- 5) much
- 6) much
- 7) many
- 8) much
- 9) much
- 10) many

7

- 1) Jane spends a lot of money.
- 2) Did he ask you a lot of questions?
- 3) He is not old enough to drive.
- 4) We travel a lot.
- 5) They invited a lot of people to the party.
- 6) We don't have enough time.

1.7**1**

- 1) every
- 2) each
- 3) All
- 4) all

1.8**1**

- 1) This is Jane's jumper.
- 2) These are my brother's socks.
- 3) This is our neighbours' dog.
- 4) This is Mr Brownlow's car.
- 5) This is my parents' house.
- 6) This is a children's festival.

1.9**1**

- 1) Diana is a classmate of theirs.
- 2) Paula is a neighbour of ours.
- 3) This is a book of yours.
- 4) Sheila is a sister of his.
- 5) Nigel is a brother of hers.
- 6) Brittany is a colleague of mine.

2

2.1, 2.2

1

- 1) tall
- 2) the best
- 3) further
- 4) the most expensive
- 5) busier
- 6) fast
- 7) the most successful
- 8) higher
- 9) more dangerous
- 10) cheaper

2.3

1

- 1) an interesting young lady
- 2) an elegant, black, leather handbag
- 3) a good-looking, tall, dark man
- 4) a long, blue, velvet dress

2.4

1

- 1) I work full-time.
- 2) A twenty-year old man assaulted/ attacked an elderly/old woman.
- 3) A five-year old child was taken to hospital.
- 4) Tomorrow I have to hand in a four-page essay.

2.5

1

- 1) excited
- 2) interesting
- 3) disappointed
- 4) horrified
- 5) confusing
- 6) boring
- 7) embarrassing
- 8) annoying
- 9) frightened
- 10) irritated

3

3.1

1

- 1) He
- 2) us
- 3) She
- 4) They
- 5) we
- 6) them
- 7) it
- 8) you

3.2

1

- 1) our
- 2) its
- 3) his
- 4) his
- 5) their
- 6) ours
- 7) your
- 8) her

3.3

1

- 1) itself
- 2) ourselves
- 3) yourself
- 4) myself
- 5) himself
- 6) themselves

3.4

1

- 1) They heard nothing.
- 2) We went nowhere in summer.
- 3) I have/I've met nobody famous.

2

- 1) Anybody
- 2) Nowhere
- 3) Somebody, anywhere
- 4) nobody
- 5) nobody (nothing)
- 6) somewhere
- 7) Nobody, anything
- 8) anybody

3.5

1

- 1) which
- 2) who
- 3) where
- 4) where
- 5) where

3.6

1

- 1) this
- 2) these
- 3) this, that
- 4) that
- 5) those

3.7

1

- 1) loved each other.
- 2) looked at each other.
- 3) will help each other.

4

1

- 1) five hundred and sixty-seven
- 2) seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety
- 3) twenty thousand and sixty-three
- 4) one hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine
- 5) four million, two hundred and sixteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-four
- 6) seventy-one million, five hundred and thirteen thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two
- 7) two thirds
- 8) a quarter
- 9) four fifths
- 10) eighty-five per cent
- 11) two point three
- 12) one point one five
- 13) thirteen per cent
- 14) a half

2

- 1) the twenty-first of December / December the twenty-first
- 2) the fifteenth of June
- 3) the thirtieth of March / March the thirtieth
- 4) October the fifth
- 5) the twelfth of August / August the twelfth
- 6) July the fourth
- 7) the seventeenth of November nineteen eighty-nine
- 8) the ninth of January twenty twenty

3

Students' own answers

5

5.1

1

- 1) were, were
- 2) is
- 3) were
- 4) will be
- 5) is, isn't / isn't, is
- 6) aren't
- 7) Are
- 8) Was
- 9) Is
- 10) aren't

5.2

1

- 1) She hasn't got two sisters.
- 2) They don't have traditional English breakfast at weekends.
- 3) I haven't got the latest novel by J. K. Rowling.
- 4) Ben doesn't have a shower every morning.

2

- 1) How many sisters has she got?
- 2) What do they have at weekends?
- 3) What have you got?
- 4) When does Ben have a shower?

3

- 1) has got/'s got
- 2) have you got
- 3) usually have
- 4) haven't got
- 5) don't have
- 6) has your sister got, has
- 7) Does Ian have, doesn't
- 8) have got/'ve got

5.3, 5.4

1

- 1) live
- 2) watches
- 3) Do you play, play
- 4) Does Shirley walk, takes
- 5) usually go
- 6) do you get up
- 7) always read
- 8) doesn't have

2

- 1) is having
- 2) are you doing
- 3) are going out
- 4) is painting
- 5) are having
- 6) aren't watching
- 7) am getting
- 8) Are you waiting

3

- 1) I don't play ice hockey every Saturday.
- 2) We aren't listening to the radio.
- 3) Carol doesn't work in hospital.
- 4) The Browns don't spend holidays in Spain.
- 5) Webster isn't reading a newspaper.
- 6) I'm not studying in Oxford this year.

4

- 1) How often do you play ice hockey?
- 2) What are you listening to?
- 3) Where does Carol work?
- 4) Where do the Browns spend holidays?
- 5) What is Webster reading?
- 6) Where are you studying this year?

5

- 1) I am
- 2) they don't
- 3) she doesn't
- 4) they are
- 5) he is
- 6) I do

6

- 1) Who does this exercise book belong to?
- 2) Who is Peggy in love with?
- 3) Who isn't in love with Peggy?
- 4) Who works for a well-known international company?
- 5) Who lives in this flat?
- 6) Where does Jack live?
- 7) Who do you never speak to?
- 8) Who always gets a lot of presents at Christmas?

7

- 1) Let's go to the cinema tonight.
- 2) Come in time.
- 3) Don't forget to lock the door.
- 4) Don't speak.
- 5) Leave me alone.

8

- 1) does your mother do
- 2) attend
- 3) are they doing, are going
- 4) come
- 5) am leaving
- 6) leaves
- 7) Does Jack collect
- 8) are they laughing

9

- 1) Do you believe
- 2) think
- 3) have
- 4) is seeing
- 5) is having
- 6) smell
- 7) look
- 8) are thinking
- 9) tastes
- 10) prefer

5.5

1

- 1) woke up
- 2) gave
- 3) Did you find
- 4) saw
- 5) made, didn't go
- 6) didn't take

5.6

1

- 1) Were you having
- 2) were listening
- 3) wasn't studying
- 4) were interviewing
- 5) was walking
- 6) was cooking

5.5, 5.6

1

- 1) I didn't play football at the weekend.
- 2) My cousin didn't study Physics at university.
- 3) They weren't wearing casual clothes.
- 4) Hannah wasn't enjoying the party.
- 5) Jill didn't do the shopping on the way home.
- 6) I wasn't reading a book at 9 p. m.

2

- 1) Was Brian watching TV all morning?
- 2) Did your dad help you with your Maths homework yesterday?
- 3) Did you go to Rome last year?
- 4) Were you staying in the Grand Hotel?
- 5) Were they working in the garden at the weekend?
- 6) Did the neighbours win £50 in the lottery?

3

- 1) didn't
- 2) was
- 3) did
- 4) weren't

5.7

1

- 1) were jogging, saw
- 2) came, switched, checked
- 3) was preparing, was watching
- 4) was, spent
- 5) Did you like
- 6) wrote
- 7) were you doing, was looking
- 8) did you do, saw, called
- 9) was she doing, happened, was walking
- 10) didn't travel, didn't have
- 11) cut, was peeling
- 12) broke, was climbing

2

- looked, was falling, were trying, could, told, was crying, wanted, was

5.8, 5.9

1

- 1) have had
- 2) hasn't washed
- 3) have never been
- 4) Have you seen
- 5) has always wanted
- 6) Have you ever won

2

- 1) gone
- 2) been
- 3) been
- 4) gone

3

- 1) have been working
- 2) has been painting
- 3) have you been learning
- 4) have been waiting

4

- 1) have known, moved
- 2) Has Ben done
- 3) have you had, bought
- 4) Did you watch, went
- 5) have cut
- 6) did you meet, met
- 7) wrote
- 8) Have you ever been, have been, visited
- 9) has broken, did it happen, fell

5

- 1) have been learning
- 2) has Sarah been living
- 3) has been writing, has he written
- 4) have been travelling, have you visited
- 5) has drunk
- 6) has eaten
- 7) have been playing
- 8) have just arrived
- 9) have known
- 10) Have you seen

6

- 1) just / already
- 2) yet
- 3) already
- 4) yet
- 5) yet

5.10

1

- 1) is going to snow
- 2) will accept
- 3) will fall
- 4) are you going to do, will spend
- 5) is Tanya going to do, is going to study
- 6) will phone
- 7) will bring

2

- 1) am having
- 2) are getting
- 3) starts
- 4) departs

3

- 1) am going, is having
- 2) will work
- 3) are coming
- 4) leaves
- 5) is going to stay
- 6) does the film start
- 7) will help
- 8) Shall I help
- 9) am meeting
- 10) is seeing
- 11) will just get
- 12) Shall we go

5.11

1

- 1) had lived, moved
- 2) got, had already cooked
- 3) had worked, retired
- 4) had done, let
- 5) Did you talk, had left, got

2

was walking, heard, turned, saw, was running, was lying, had hit, (had) stolen, was, dialled, arrived

5.12

1

- 1) English is spoken all over the world.
- 2) Gun powder was invented in China.
- 3) Our camcorder has been stolen.
- 4) When was that book published?
- 5) The prime suspect was being questioned by the police.
- 6) Parcels aren't going to be delivered on Christmas Eve.
- 7) I am being followed.
- 8) The painting had been bought for £1,000,000.
- 9) The article will be published soon.

2

- 1) had been sent
- 2) Have you ever been bitten
- 3) is being repaired
- 4) has been stolen
- 5) was given
- 6) have been invited
- 7) were held
- 8) was called
- 9) were being arrested
- 10) are made

5.13

1

- 1) up
- 2) off
- 3) on
- 4) off
- 5) for
- 6) up
- 7) down / off
- 8) on
- 9) over / down
- 10) on
- 11) up
- 12) of
- 13) in
- 14) to

2

- 1) I have looked it up in the dictionary.
- 2) It was freezing so we put them on.
- 3) He takes after him.
- 4) Can you fill it in as soon as possible?
- 5) I get along with them very well.
- 6) Could you switch it on please?
- 7) You can turn it off.
- 8) They are looking forward to it.

5.14

1

- 1) don't have to
- 2) must
- 3) mustn't
- 4) has to
- 5) must
- 6) have to
- 7) mustn't
- 8) doesn't have to

2

- 1) needn't
- 2) mustn't
- 3) need to
- 4) mustn't
- 5) need
- 6) needn't

3

- 1) had to
- 2) will have to
- 3) has to
- 4) Do you have to
- 5) Does Barbara have to

4

- 1) It may / might rain tomorrow.
- 2) They must be at home ...
- 3) Jack can't speak any languages.
- 4) The kids might / may not be ill.

5

- 1) can't
- 2) Can
- 3) can't
- 4) Can
- 5) must
- 6) may / might
- 7) can't

6

- 1) can't
- 2) couldn't / wasn't able to
- 3) can
- 4) were able to
- 5) can't / won't be able to
- 6) could

7

- 1) He shouldn't have lied to his parents.
- 2) You should study regularly.
- 3) Peggy should tell the truth.
- 4) Mark shouldn't have failed his exam.
- 5) We should have helped Tina.
- 6) They should pay attention in the lessons.

8

- 1) I ought to have gone to university.
- 2) You ought to care about others.
- 3) They ought to know what to do.
- 4) We ought to have come in time.

5.15**1**

- 1) give
- 2) write
- 3) close
- 4) read
- 5) play
- 6) help
- 7) finish, play

5.16**1**

- 1) reading
- 2) skiing
- 3) Jogging
- 4) shopping

5.17**1**

- 1) watching
- 2) to pay
- 3) going
- 4) to see
- 5) carry / to carry
- 6) to produce
- 7) spending
- 8) to bring
- 9) flying
- 10) to leave
- 11) not to apply
- 12) winning
- 13) drinking
- 14) opening
- 15) to stay
- 16) watching

2

- 1) flying
- 2) to lock
- 3) smoking
- 4) to have
- 5) pushing
- 6) to understand

3

- 1) walking
- 2) release
- 3) stay
- 4) to sign

5.18**1**

- 1) didn't use to
- 2) used to
- 3) used to
- 4) Did you use to
- 5) didn't use to

5.19**1**

- 1) go
- 2) getting
- 3) working
- 4) living
- 5) wear
- 6) having

2

- 1) get used to
- 2) used to
- 3) is used to
- 4) will get used to
- 5) is used to
- 6) used to

5.20**1**

- 1) I am having my car repaired at the moment.
- 2) Donna will have her wedding dress made.
- 3) We have just had our house rebuilt.
- 4) I have my mail delivered every morning.
- 5) We are going to have our lounge decorated.
- 6) You should have your hair dyed.

5.21**1**

- 1) do
- 2) made
- 3) did
- 4) made
- 5) make
- 6) do
- 7) make

5.22**1**

- 1) pay
- 2) illegal
- 3) cry
- 4) safer
- 5) cleaner
- 6) sign

6**6.1****1**

- 1) Liverpool, where I was born, is situated on the River Mersey.
- 2) Joanna Beaver, whose daughter has just graduated, is very happy.
- 3) We stayed in a hotel (which) Diana recommended to us.
- 4) My best friend Craig, who I met at primary school twenty years ago, got married yesterday.
- 5) I would like to spend a few weeks in Italy, where my ancestors come from.
- 6) We always go skiing in February, when we have a lot of snow.
- 7) My husband works in a factory which produces windows.
- 8) He thought he would get away with the murder, which was stupid.
- 9) I know the man (who) you were talking to earlier.
- 10) This is a job which needs a lot of patience and enthusiasm.

6.2

1

- 1) have to
- 2) want, need
- 3) work, never take
- 4) come, usually bring

2

- 1) promote, will invite
- 2) rains, will have
- 3) is, will play
- 4) will give, want

3

- 1) were/was, would sell
- 2) knew, would tell
- 3) earned, would buy
- 4) didn't practise, wouldn't take

4

- 1) had known, would have met
- 2) would have studied, had had
- 3) hadn't been, would have caught
- 4) had brought, wouldn't have got

5

- 1) hadn't been
- 2) get
- 3) wouldn't have crashed
- 4) would buy
- 5) passes
- 6) would get
- 7) boil
- 8) Would you have married

6

- 1) see, give
- 2) knew, would be
- 3) sometimes stays, agrees
- 4) snows, will go
- 5) were/was, wouldn't wear
- 6) would have come, had returned
- 7) didn't have, could/would be able to
- 8) stay, usually watch
- 9) hadn't participated, I would never have met
- 10) push, comes

6.3

1

- 1) I wish I could buy a new laptop. / I wish I had enough money.
- 2) I wish I wasn't/weren't short. / I wish I was/were taller.
- 3) I wish I could swim.
- 4) The players wish they weren't losing.
- 5) Dennis wishes he didn't have a bad cold.

2

- 1) Jack wishes he had gone to university.
- 2) Betty wishes her husband hadn't been on the dole for six months.
- 3) I wish I hadn't missed the latest bus.
- 4) I wish I hadn't lost my mobile phone.
- 5) The boys wish they had won the finals.

3

- 1) I wish I hadn't forgotten my umbrella.
- 2) We wish we didn't live in a big block of flats.
- 3) I wish I knew.
- 4) I wish I weren't/wasn't too young (were/was old enough) to see the new Spielberg film.
- 5) Tracy wishes she had had (enough) money to buy the scarf.
- 6) The actors wish they had remembered the lines.

6.4

1

- 1) will have to wait, get
- 2) will have, finish
- 3) receive, will send
- 4) will give, leave
- 5) passes, will celebrate
- 6) won't pay, finish

6.5

1

- 1) aren't I?
- 2) don't they?
- 3) have they?
- 4) is there?
- 5) didn't he?
- 6) does he?
- 7) haven't they?
- 8) shall we?
- 9) is he?
- 10) hasn't it?
- 11) won't you?
- 12) isn't he?
- 13) will you?
- 14) had she?
- 15) don't they?
- 16) weren't they?

6.6

1

- 1) she had never seen him.
- 2) they were flying to New York the next day.
- 3) he was keen on chess.
- 4) they had always wanted to live in the countryside.
- 5) she was so happy when she had won the competition.
- 6) he would write every day.
- 7) she couldn't see because she had left her glasses at home.
- 8) they had been enjoying the meal.
- 9) when we had arrived.
- 10) if he had taken the wallet.
- 11) if she could help her with the project.
- 12) what he would do if he failed the finals.
- 13) if I had liked the present he/she had given me.
- 14) how long Jim had known his teacher.
- 15) how often Paul and Peter visited their parents.
- 16) if I was studying.

2

- 1) to show our ticket and passport.
- 2) to take the rubbish out.
- 3) not to drink so much beer.
- 4) to stop the car.
- 5) to help her with the luggage.
- 6) not to leave the windows open on the ground floor.

3

- 1) what time it is?
- 2) when your plane takes off.
- 3) who has brought the flowers.
- 4) if she prefers tea to coffee?
- 5) if she has written five or six novels.
- 6) how many sonnets Shakespeare wrote.
- 7) what the day is today.
- 8) where Bruce is going to spend the weekend?
- 9) what they are doing here.
- 10) she was doing her homework when you came home.

7

7.1

1

- 1) fast
- 2) hardly
- 3) easy
- 4) late
- 5) heavily
- 6) comfortable
- 7) elegant
- 8) quickly
- 9) fluently
- 10) polite
- 11) safely
- 12) lucky

7.2

1

- 1) earlier
- 2) better
- 3) more fluently
- 4) further
- 5) worst
- 6) more dangerously
- 7) more quickly
- 8) fastest
- 9) more carefully
- 10) most

7.3

1

- 1) Have you done the spring cleaning yet?
- 2) She's already won the marathon four times.
- 3) We don't mine for coal in Ostrava any more.
- 4) My parents have just found out I've spent fortune on phone calls this month.
- 5) I no longer play tennis.

7.4

1

- 1) I've never been to New Zealand.
- 2) She is rarely late for work.
- 3) Has your grandmother ever been abroad?
- 4) We normally spent time watching TV in the evenings.
- 5) Do you usually do your homework every day?
- 6) They didn't often wear caps and gloves when they were in their teens.

7.5

1

- 1) We'll probably stay at home and relax.
- 2) They certainly know what they are doing.
- 3) I definitely want to apply for the job.

7.6

1

- 1) She's very fond of John.
- 2) I'm really excited, I've passed my driving test.
- 3) Our new boss is a bit reserved but friendly.

7.7

1

- 1) outside
- 2) down
- 3) here
- 4) forward
- 5) backwards
- 6) away

7.3–7.7

1

- 1) He doesn't smoke any longer. / He no longer smokes.
- 2) We usually get up at 6 o'clock.
- 3) We no longer support him. / We don't support him any longer.
- 4) You definitely must see it.
- 5) ... so he no longer works / doesn't work any longer.
- 6) Just a bit.
- 7) Perhaps it will rain in the afternoon.
- 8) I will definitely be there, ...

2

- 1) along, right
- 2) outside
- 3) there
- 4) First, then
- 5) inside
- 6) Here

8

8.1

1

- 1) at
- 2) at
- 3) in
- 4) in
- 5) on
- 6) on
- 7) at
- 8) in
- 9) at
- 10) at, at
- 11) on
- 12) on
- 13) in
- 14) on
- 15) on
- 16) at

8.2

1

- 1) at
- 2) at
- 3) -
- 4) in
- 5) on
- 6) in
- 7) on
- 8) in
- 9) on
- 10) -
- 11) -
- 12) at
- 13) on
- 14) in
- 15) at
- 16) at

8.3

1

- 1) with
- 2) by
- 3) by
- 4) with
- 5) by
- 6) by, with

8.4

1

- 1) of
- 2) in
- 3) to
- 4) on
- 5) at, at
- 6) at
- 7) to
- 8) to
- 9) of
- 10) with
- 11) at / with

8.5

1

- 1) of
- 2) to, to
- 3) to
- 4) for
- 5) at
- 6) after

8.6

1

- 1) as
- 2) like
- 3) like
- 4) as
- 5) like

2

- 1) There is not much chance to change the school rules. Nevertheless, we should (it is important to) try and come up with a suggestion.
- 2) Although we spent hours choosing the right present for our little niece, she didn't like it/the present.
- 3) They bought two tents online. However, they/the tents didn't arrive in time for their holiday.
- 4) Due to his illness he couldn't attend the board meeting.
- 5) Owing to his poor performance in the interview Mr Newman didn't get the job.

9

9.1

1

- 1) is
- 2) Are
- 3) is
- 4) there
- 5) s
- 6) there

9.2

1

- 1) They will either go to the cinema or stay at home.
- 2) Neither Dick nor his sister liked Science at school.
- 3) We will either go to Greece or Italy.
- 4) I've neither been to New Zealand nor Australia.

9.3

1

- 1) Both Jane and Tracy arrived on time.
- 2) Both boys and girls watch TV a lot.
- 3) Both Peter and Paul want to become a vet.

9.4

1

- 1) Both
- 2) Neither
- 3) Neither
- 4) Both

9.5

1

- 1) So do I.
- 2) So have I.
- 3) Neither do I.
- 4) So did I.
- 5) So have I.
- 6) So am I.
- 7) Neither will I.
- 8) So can I.
- 9) Neither do I.
- 10) So was I.

9.6

1

- 1) such
- 2) so
- 3) so
- 4) such
- 5) such

9.7

1

- 1) He's old enough to see the film.
- 2) I have enough time to read the report.
- 3) I don't have enough time to help you with your project.
- 4) Our dog wasn't quick enough to catch the cat.

9.8

1

- 1) příliš
- 2) také
- 3) také
- 4) příliš

9.9

1

- A
- 1) What is Jack like?
 - 2) What does he like doing in his free time?
 - 3) What does he look like?
 - 4) How is he?
- B
- 1) How are you?
 - 2) What do you like?
- C
- 1) What does your mum look like?
 - 2) What is she like?

9.10

1

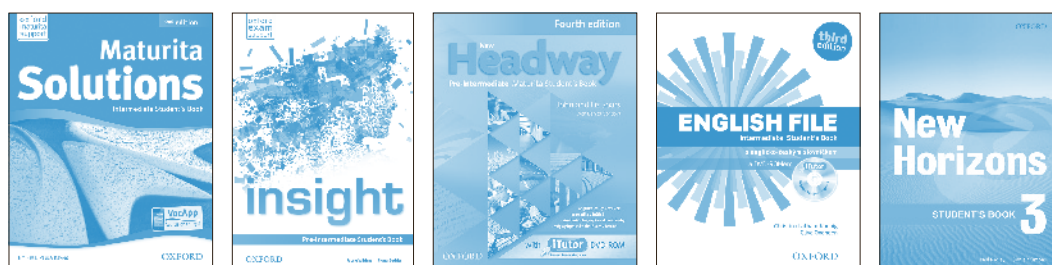
- 1) We feed them every day.
- 2) Mandy wrote letters to them.
- 3) Could you lend it to me?
- 4) I gave them to her.

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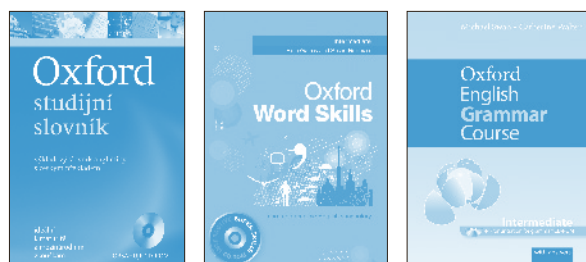
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