

ESL ENGLISH

**SAMPLE
PAGES**

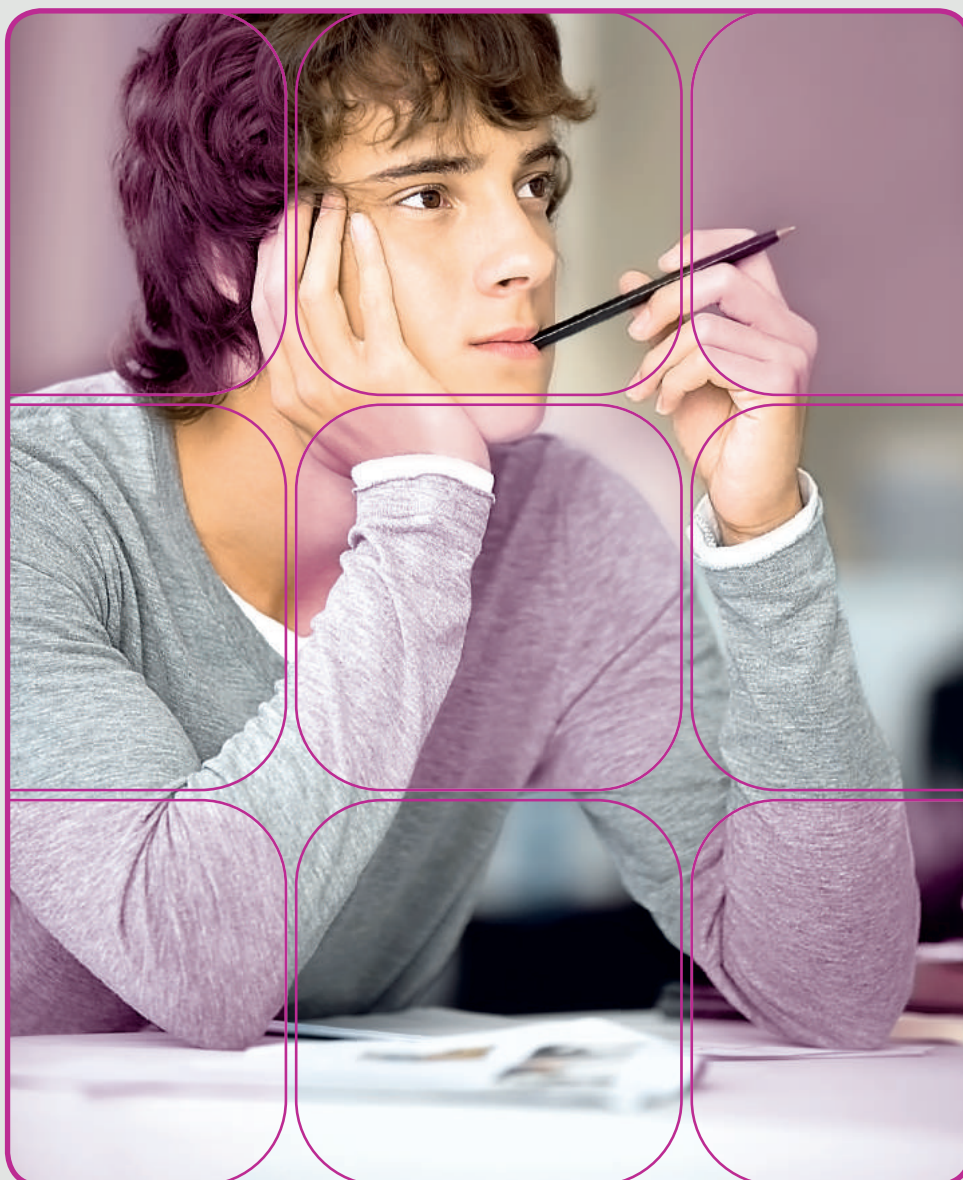
NEW MATURITA ACTIVATOR

Intenzivní příprava k maturitě

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OBSAH

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TEMATICKÁ ČÁST

		VOCABULARY	LISTENING 1	LISTENING 2
1	PEOPLE	Personal data, clothes, body parts, clothes and appearance, personality, feelings and emotions, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Make-up for men Narrative (monologue) – True / False	Smart clothes Interview – Multiple choice
56–65		56 64	60	62
2	HOME	Parts of a house, furniture and equipment, types of houses and flats, renting a flat, location, living conditions, housework, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	University accommodation Conversation – Multiple choice	Homecastle Narrative – True / False
66–75		66 74	70	72
3	SCHOOL	Types of school, exams, places in a school, people in a school, school subjects, school objects, exams, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Conversation in a school canteen Conversation – True / False	Teachers Interview – Matching maturita workout Prediction
76–85		76 84	80	82
86–87 REVISION 1 (UNITS 1-3)				
4	WORK	Jobs, employment/unemployment, adjectives to describe jobs, looking for a job, work and money, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Happy workplaces Conversations, announcement – Matching	Job interview Interview – True / False
88–97		88 96	91	93
5	FAMILY AND SOCIAL LIFE	Family members, holidays and ceremonies, marriage and children, family members, free time activities, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	The news Radio news – Matching	The Ideal Boyfriend Test Conversation – True / False
98–107		98 106	101	103
6	FOOD	Types of food, adjectives describing food, food packaging and quantities, preparing food, meals, restaurants and bars, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Breakfast Interview – Matching	Dine in the dark Conversation – Multiple choice
108–117		108 116	112	114
118–119 REVISION 2 (UNITS 4-6)				
7	SHOPPING AND SERVICES	Types of shops, in a shop, buying clothes, complaining, shopping for clothes, services, useful expressions: bargains, paying WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	New shopping centre Interview – Multiple choice	Fairtrade Interview – Matching
120–129		120 128	124	126
8	TRAVELLING AND TOURISM	Air/rail/road/sea travel, road travel, air travel, accommodation, holidays, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Parent-free holidays Interview – Matching	Shared space Interview – Multiple choice
130–139		130 138	134	136
9	CULTURE AND FREE TIME	Art, architecture, literature, media, theatre, film, music, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Internet fame Narrative – True / False	Gamer rant Narrative – Multiple choice maturita workout Questions about the main idea of the text and opinion or intention of the speaker
140–149		140 148	144	146
150–151 REVISION 3 (UNITS 7-9)				
10	SPORT	Sports, equipment, places, sportspeople, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	The question of sport Discussion – True / False	Define sport Discussion – Matching
152–161		152 160	156	158
11	HEALTH	Illnesses, injuries, symptoms, organs of the body, treatment, health care, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Health myths Narrative – True / False	Smoking ban Interview – Matching
162–171		162 170	165	167
12	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	Scientists, branches of science, scientists' work, technology, computers and the Internet, space exploration, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Best invention Interview – Matching	Lecture Multiple choice
172–181		172 180	176	178
182–183 REVISION 4 (UNITS 10-12)				
13	NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT	Landscape features, weather, plants, animals, natural disasters, the environment, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Working animals Narrative – a radio programme – True / False maturita workout Synonyms and antonyms	Vegetarianism Conversation – Multiple choice
184–193		184 192	188	190
14	STATE AND SOCIETY	State, politics and government, international organizations, economy, crime, system of justice, useful expressions WORD BANK + QUICK REVIEW	Social problems Interview – Matching	UK citizenship Telephone conversation – Multiple choice
194–203		194 202	198	200
204–205 REVISION 5 (UNITS 13-14)				
206–207	THE UNITED KINGDOM	Old, Middle and Early Modern English		
208–209	THE UNITED STATES	American English vs. British English	Radio programme about American English	
210–211	AUSTRALIA	Australian English vs. British English	A TV Quiz on Australia	
212–213	THE CZECH REPUBLIC	The Czech Republic – landscape features and the sights		

READING 1		READING 2		SPEAKING		USE OF ENGLISH	
<i>Classroom types</i> Magazine article – Matching EXAM GRAMMAR: Present Simple 58	<i>Beautiful people</i> Magazine article – Multiple choice maturita <i>workout</i> How do we know which answer is correct? 60	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 2 – Photo Description maturita <i>workout</i> What do you need to take into consideration when describing a picture? 59	<i>How to make people like you</i> Multiple choice 62	SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1, Part 2, Part 4 63			
<i>Property for sale</i> Advertisement – Matching 68	<i>The Heliotrope</i> Magazine article – True / False maturita <i>workout</i> Amount 70	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 3 – Topic Presentation and Discussion 69	<i>Housing in London</i> Multiple choice 72	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1 – Long text – email Part 2 – Short text – note 73			
<i>New boy at school</i> Fragment of a novel – True / False 78	<i>Changes in our school</i> Questionnaire – Matching 80	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 2 – Photo Description maturita <i>workout</i> Use the Present Continuous in picture description EXAM GRAMMAR: Present Tenses 80	<i>Sudbury Valley School</i> Multiple choice 82	SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1, Part 2, Part 4 83			
<i>Why do you do what you do?</i> Internet forum – Matching 90	<i>Dirty work</i> Newspaper article – Multiple choice 92	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 4 – Simulated Situation 91	<i>Jobs that no longer exist</i> Multiple choice 94	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1 – Long text – Letter of application Part 2 – Short text – Postcard 95			
<i>Make poverty history</i> Leaflet – True / False 100	<i>Breakfast in bed</i> Magazine article – Multiple choice 102	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 4 – Simulated Situation 101	<i>Buy No More Gifts</i> Multiple choice EXAM GRAMMAR: Countable and Uncountable Nouns 104	SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1, Part 2, Part 4 105			
<i>Quick and easy recipes</i> Internet forum – Matching 110	<i>The Restaurant at the End of the Universe</i> Fragment of a novel – True / False 112	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 2 – Photo Description EXAM GRAMMAR: Speculating (Modal Verbs 2) 112	<i>Stop Food Waste</i> Multiple choice 114	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1 – Long text – Letter Part 2 – Short text – Message 115			
<i>Communication problems</i> Story – Multiple choice 122	<i>Adverts</i> Internet forum – True / False 125	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 3 – Topic Presentation and Discussion EXAM GRAMMAR: Adjectives 123	<i>Bargains</i> Multiple choice 126	SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1, Part 2, Part 4 127			
<i>Alastair Humphreys</i> Magazine article – Matching 132	<i>The least successful day trip</i> Fragment of a novel – Multiple choice 134	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 2 – Photo Description EXAM GRAMMAR: Comparisons 133	<i>An impossible journey</i> Multiple choice 136	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1 – Long text – Letter of complaint Part 2 – Short text – Postcard 137			
<i>Art for the people</i> Magazine article – True / False 142	<i>New York Filmmakers</i> Newspaper article – Matching 144	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 3 – Topic Presentation and Discussion 143	<i>Calligraphy in the 21st century</i> Multiple choice 146	SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1, Part 2, Part 4 147			
<i>Eddie Izzard</i> Magazine article – True / False 154	<i>Heartbreaking moments in sport</i> Magazine article – Matching maturita <i>workout</i> Defining the main idea of a paragraph 156	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 4 – Simulated Situation 155	<i>Royal Shrovetide Football</i> Multiple choice 158	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1 – Long text – Email Part 2 – Short text – Announcement 159			
<i>Science & Investigations</i> Magazine article – Multiple choice 164	<i>Doctor Sally</i> Fragment of a novel – Multiple choice maturita <i>workout</i> The same words in the text and in the questions 166	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 3 – Topic Presentation and Discussion 165	<i>Life with and without antibiotics</i> Multiple choice EXAM GRAMMAR: Linking Words 168	SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1, Part 2, Part 4 169			
<i>The scientific method</i> Magazine article – Multiple choice 174	<i>Everything you always wanted to know about ... science</i> Multiple choice maturita <i>workout</i> The meaning of unknown words 176	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 4 – Simulated Situation 175	<i>The Beauty of a Flower</i> Multiple choice 178	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1 – Long text – Letter of complaint Part 2 – Short text – Leaflet 179			
<i>Last night I dreamt ...</i> Blog – Multiple choice 186	<i>Renewable energy record breakers</i> Leaflet – Matching EXAM GRAMMAR: Passive Voice 188	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 2 – Photo Description 187	<i>The Lake District</i> Multiple choice 190	SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1, Part 2, Part 4 191			
<i>Quirky crimes with Quentin Crane</i> Newspaper article – Multiple choice 196	<i>How the European Union was built</i> Newspaper article – True / False 198	Part 1 – General Conversation Part 4 – Simulated Situation EXAM GRAMMAR: Verb Patterns 197	<i>Cannes Thief Steals € 103M Worth of Diamonds From Hotel</i> Multiple choice 200	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE Part 1 – Long text – Letter to the Editor Part 2 – Short text – Leaflet 201			
History of English: the first 1300 years	Talking about Old, Middle and Early Modern English			Quiz answers			
The melting pot: English in the USA	Talking about British and American English						
The land of Oz: English in Australia	Talking about British and Australian English						
A guided tour of the Czech Republic	Talking about UNESCO Cultural Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage						214

Vážení učitelé, milí studenti,

knih, kterou držíte v ruce, je kombinací běžné učebnice a speciální přípravy na maturitu. Při jejím vzniku jsme měli na mysli jak potřeby studentů, tak i jejich učitele a zkoušející. Snažili jsme se vytvořit učebnici, která nabídne důkladnou a detailní přípravu na maturitní zkoušku z anglického jazyka.

Referenční část

Hlavním posláním této části knihy je seznámit studenty s různými typy cvičení, se kterými se u maturity setkají, poskytnout jim návody řešení a obeznámit je též se zkouškovými strategiemi, díky kterým si při zkoušce snadno poradí. Vedle typových cvičení a postupů řešení poskytuje tato část učebnice možnost vyzkoušet si úkoly prakticky. Jsou zde zahrnuty příklady různých typů písemných úloh, jejichž zvládnutí je při maturitě z anglického jazyka vyžadováno, dále pak rozsáhlý výčet slovní zásoby a frázi, které mohou být užitečné při ústní části zkoušky. Jednotlivé oddíly této části knihy lze použít v jakémkoli pořadí, a to jak se třídou v hodině, tak i jako materiál pro samostatnou přípravu.

Tematická část

Tematická část se skládá ze čtrnácti kapitol věnovaných specifickým maturitním tématům, pomáhá zopakovat a upevnit slovní zásobu spojenou s jednotlivými tématy (okruhy) a zároveň nabízí procvičení všech typů maturitních úloh. Je zaměřena na praktické užívání jazyka, přičemž se vyhýbá zbytečnému opakování stejných informací o maturitní zkoušce. Tematická část knihy má formu ucelených hodin. Vedle zkouškových úloh přináší odlehčená motivační cvičení na úvod hodiny, výroky

a citáty známých osobností, témata k diskuzi a různá ústní cvičení – vše, co učitelé potřebují, aby vytvořili zajímavou, různorodou a zábavnou hodinu. V celé knize je kladen důraz na dva typy cvičení:

- **maturitaworkout**, která pomáhají studentům naučit se používat správné postupy při řešení maturitních úloh,
- **maturitaexam**, která jsou typickými příklady zkouškových úloh. Jsou jedinečná tím, že jim nepředcházejí žádná přípravná cvičení, která by se vztahovala ke stejnému textu nebo nahrávce, což navozuje stejné okolnosti, jaké budou u zkoušky, a studenti tak mohou řešit úlohy za podobných podmínek, jaké nastanou u maturity.

Tematická část nově obsahuje oddíly Speaking Exam Practice a Writing Exam Practice, které simulují zkouškové prostředí. Oddíly věnované ústní zkoušce kopírují zadání maturitní zkoušky, jsou v anglickém jazyce a procvičují části 1, 2 a 4. Oddíly věnované písemné práci taktéž kopírují zadání maturitní zkoušky, jsou v českém jazyce a připravují na obě části písemného projevu.

Gramatika

Tato část knihy obsahuje přehledné vysvětlení mluvnice na úrovni B1 v českém jazyce a velké množství opakovacích cvičení, která studentům umožní nacvičit určité mluvnické struktury. Poslední cvičení v každém oddíle shrnuje danou mluvnickou oblast a ukazuje, v jaké formě se daný mluvnický jev může v maturitním testu objevit, jak s ním pracovat a jak postupovat při řešení konkrétního zadání.

STRUKTURA KNIHY VS. STRUKTURA MATURITY

		STRUKTURA ZKOUŠKY		
		REFERENČNÍ ČÁST	TEMATICKÁ ČÁST	GRAMATIKA
DIDAKTICKÝ TEST	Poslech	POSLECH strana 10–16	LISTENING, CULTURE PAGES 28 oddílů, 2 oddíly	Většina cvičení na zopakování mluvnice je zpracována formou typických zkouškových úloh. Cvičení ukazují, jak tyto mluvnické vazby použít pro úspěšné řešení různých typů maturitních úkolů v rámci didaktického testu.
	Čtení	ČTENÍ strana 17–24	READING, CULTURE PAGES 28 oddílů, 5 oddílů	
	Jazyková kompetence	JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE strana 25–26	USE OF ENGLISH 14 oddílů	
PÍSEMNÁ PRÁCE	1. část dlouhý text	PÍSEMNÁ PRÁCE 1. ČÁST strana 27–36	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE 7 oddílů	strany 217–257 např. strana 229
	2. část krátký text	PÍSEMNÁ PRÁCE 2. ČÁST strana 37–42	WRITING EXAM PRACTICE 7 oddílů	strany 217–257 např. strana 225
ÚSTNÍ ZKOUŠKA	Rozhovor na všeobecné téma	ÚSTNÍ ZKOUŠKA Rozhovor na všeobecné téma strana 43–45	SPEAKING SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE 7 oddílů	strany 217–257 např. strana 227
	Popis obrázků	ÚSTNÍ ZKOUŠKA Popis obrázků strana 46–49	SPEAKING SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE 12 oddílů	strany 217–257 např. strana 245
	Ústní projev a interakce na specifické téma	ÚSTNÍ ZKOUŠKA Ústní projev a interakce na specifické téma strana 50–52	SPEAKING CULTURE PAGES 5 oddílů	strany 217–257 např. strana 221
	Komunikační situace	ÚSTNÍ ZKOUŠKA Komunikační situace strana 53–54	SPEAKING SPEAKING EXAM PRACTICE 13 oddílů	strany 217–257 např. strana 241

PROPOJENÍ JEDNOTLIVÝCH ČÁSTÍ KNIHY (Unit 2: Home)

REFERENČNÍ ČÁST	TEMATICKÁ ČÁST	GRAMATIKA
ČTENÍ PŘÍRAZOVÁNÍ ◀◀ 22	maturitaexam cv. 2 STRANA 68	
ÚSTNÍ ZKOUŠKA KOMUNIKAČNÍ SITUACE ◀◀ 53	maturitaexam cv. 5 STRANA 69	Present Simple/Continuous (přítomné časy) strana 216
POSLECH VÝBĚR Z VÍCE MOŽNOSTÍ ◀◀ 15	maturitaexam cv. 2 STRANA 70	
ČTENÍ PRAVDA / NEPRAVDA ◀◀ 24	maturitaworkout cv. 1 2 3 STRANA 70 maturitaexam cv. 4 STRANA 71	Quantifiers (vyjádření množství) strana 242
POSLECH PRAVDA / NEPRAVDA ◀◀ 13	maturitaexam cv. 2 STRANA 72	
JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE VÝBĚR Z VÍCE MOŽNOSTÍ ◀◀ 25	maturitaexam cv. 2 STRANA 72	Adjectives (přídavná jména) strana 250
PÍSEMNÁ PRÁCE 1. ČÁST DLOUHÝ TEXT ◀◀ 27	maturitaworkout cv. 1 2 3 4 STRANA 73 maturitaexam cv. 5 STRANA 73	
PÍSEMNÁ PRÁCE 2. ČÁST KRÁTKÝ TEXT ◀◀ 37	maturitaexam cv. 1 STRANA 73	Indirect questions (nepřímé otázky) strana 239

JAK S KNIHOU PRACOVAT

To, jak budete s knihou pracovat, záleží na potřebách konkrétních skupin studentů. Je na posouzení a rozhodnutí učitele, které části knihy budou probrány ve škole a které budou zadány za domácí úkol. Rozhodnutí záleží na tom, nakolik jsou studenti seznámeni s formou a strukturou maturitní zkoušky, ale také jak ovládají postupy a strategie potřebné k řešení zkouškových úloh. V úvahu musí vyučující vzít i to, jak jsou jeho studenti schopni vypracovat různé typy písemných úloh, i na jaké úrovni je jejich znalost mluvnice.

Základem knihy je bezpochyby tematická část, kterou lze ve třídě díky její struktuře použít jako běžnou učebnici. Referenční část představuje jazykové funkce, zkouškové strategie a postupy, které jsou následně propojeny se cvičeními **maturitaworkout** a **maturitaexam** obsaženými v referenční a tematické části. Úzké provázání referenční a tematické části knihy umožňuje učitelům odvolávat se na postupy popsané v referenční části při probírání konkrétní tematiky v rámci jednotlivých kapitol v části tematické. Studentům tato unikátní struktura knihy umožňuje zdokonalovat znalosti jazyka a zároveň zlepšovat zkouškové dovednosti. V případě potřeby je díky výraznému značení cvičení a důslednému barevnému odlišování oddílů velmi jednoduché vyhledat

v knize příslušné odkazy, např. teoretický výklad a k němu příslušná cvičení. Odkazy na Gramatiku pomohou se snadným zopakováním mluvnických struktur a následným vypracováním zkouškových úloh.

KOLIK VYUČOVACÍCH HODIN KNIHA POKRÝVÁ

Odpověď na tuto otázku závisí na tom, jak budete knihu používat. Jestliže chcete probrat veškerý obsah během vyučovacích hodin, počítejte nejméně s 90, ale raději s ještě více vyučovacími jednotkami. Jestliže se rozhodnete probrat společně ve škole pouze tematickou část, počítejte přibližně se 60 hodinami. Nemáte-li však tolik času k dispozici, a přesto chcete se studenty před závěrečnou zkouškou opakovat, můžete rozsáhlé části využít k samostatné přípravě a zadat referenční část, stejně jako písemná cvičení a cvičení na slovní zásobu za domácí úkol.

JAK SE UČITEL MŮŽE PŘESVĚDČIT, ŽE STUDENT DANÉ UČIVO ZVLÁDL

Na konci každé kapitoly je Quick Review pro ověření znalosti slovní zásoby a mluvnice probrané v rámci každé z kapitol. Učebnice navíc nově nabízí kontrolní testy (souhrnná Review) po každých třech kapitolách.

1 TYP TEXTU

V 2. části písemné práce maturitní zkoušky můžete být vyzváni k napsání jednoho z následujících slohových útvarů. Vždy si pozorně přečtete pokyny, protože v nich najdete informaci o tom, o jaký typ textu se jedná.

- Email
- Pozvánka
- Popis
- Zpráva
- Oznámení
- Instrukce, návod

2 PEČLIVĚ ČTĚTE ZADÁNÍ A POKYNY

Pokyny ke každému úkolu obsahují informace o tom, o jaký typ textu se jedná, a také uvádějí další souvislosti a myšlenky, které máte do své práce zahrnout (obvykle se jedná o čtyři doplňující údaje). Přečtete si následující příklad:

maturitaexam

2. část

Jste na letním jazykovém kurzu v Brightonu. Juan, jeden z vašich spolužáků, vám poslal následující zprávu a chtěl by vědět, zda máte zájem jít spolu s ním v pátek na uvedený film.

STAR WARS: THE LAST JEDI

A continuation of the Star Wars Saga. Some say that it's 'darker' than Episode VII *Star Wars: The Force Awakens*. Director Rian Johnson, his actors and production crew will take you on still another journey exactly from where the Episode VII ended. You'll meet Rey, Finn, Poe and Luke Skywalker again. You will also see Carrie Fisher (Leia) in her last role.

Opens at the Odeon on May 10th Rated: PG

Napište Juanovi e-mail v rozsahu 60–70 slov, ve kterém mu sdělíte tyto informace:

- přijímáte jeho pozvání,
- uveďte, proč chcete film vidět,
- navrhněte možnost zajít si společně před začátkem filmu na jídlo a napište, kde a kdy byste se mohli setkat.

E-mail začněte oslovením: *Dear Juan,*

Nezapomeňte si pozorně přečíst **celé** zadání. Pokud například zapomenete zahrnout některou z uvedených informací do své práce, ztratíte při hodnocení body.

3 FORMÁLNÍ NÁLEŽITOSTI DLE TYPU TEXTU

Vaše práce musí zahrnovat všechny nezbytné informace obsažené v zadání a zároveň musí splňovat formální náležitosti požadovaného typu textu:

Email	Formální/neformální email: oslovení, rozloučení, podpis
	Formální žádost: oslovení, hlavní část, závěr, rozloučení, podpis
Pozvánka	Oslovení, podpis
Popis	Nadpis; členění na úvod, hlavní část a závěr
Zpráva, oznámení	Nadpis; členění na úvod, hlavní část a závěr
Instrukce, návod	Nadpis; grafické členění z obsahového hlediska podle jednotlivých kroků do odstavců či jinak oddělených logických celků (např. odrážky)

Je třeba, aby text byl vhodně organizován a logicky uspořádan; myšlenky by měly být vyjádřeny dostatečně jasně a přesně, s použitím vhodných prostředků textové návaznosti.

4 DÉLKA TEXTU

Váš text by měl být v rozsahu 60 až 70 slov. I u tohoto typu textu je třeba délku dodržet. Je-li text kratší nebo delší, žák nezískává plný počet bodů. Mějte na paměti, že je lepší napsat si text nejprve nanečisto, pak si ho můžete zkontrolovat a provést případné opravy. Konečná verze vaší práce na zkouškovém archu pak bude vypadat uspořádaně a úhledně.

5 POUŽITÍ VHODNÝCH JAZYKOVÝCH PROSTŘEDKŮ

Uvědomte si, že při vlastní zkoušce je pro vás vždy lepší používat mluvnici a slovní zásobu, kterou již znáte, než experimentovat s novou. Pokud vám vyhledávání ve slovníku zabere příliš mnoho času, ztratíte cenné minuty, které by se vám mohly hodit při psaní vlastní práce nebo konceptu.

OZNÁMENÍ (ANNOUNCEMENT)

UŽITEČNÉ VÝRAZY

ZAČÁTEK OZNÁMENÍ

- *Attention all students/residents!*
- *Announcement!*
- *We're happy/pleased to announce ...*

POPIS UDÁLOSTI/AKCE

- We're happy/pleased to announce ...*
- *a competition/contest/tournament.*
 - *a meeting to elect our representative to the School Council.*
 - *a party to celebrate the end of the school year.*
 - *an exhibition to show the best paintings by our school artist.*

PODMÍNKY ÚČASTI

- *If you are interested in ...*
- *You must be eighteen years old/have some experience of ...*
- *To take part, you need to know something about ...*
- *To sign up, contact ...*

VYZVÁNÍ K ÚČASTI

- *Come on, don't be afraid/it's not difficult/it's easy!*
- *Why don't you come and meet interesting people/see great things?*
- *Come and tell us what you think!*

INFORMACE O ODMĚNÁCH A JINÝCH POBÍDKÁCH PRO ÚČASTNÍKY

- *The prizes include ... (free passes to the National Museum)*
- *The winner will receive ... (a medal/trophy/cup)*
- *Special attractions include ... (a free cruise on the river/ a one-day ticket to the National Museum)*

VYSVĚTLENÍ, JAK PODAT PŘIHLÁŠKU

- *To sign up, contact John.*
- *If you are interested in joining us, call John on 23443223.*
- *If you would like to take part in this tournament, contact Peter, in 3A.*

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V rámci programu mezinárodní studentské výměny navštíví vaši třídu skupina anglických studentů. Připravujete pro ně vědomostní test o České republice. Napište upoutávku, ve které:

- popíšete, o jakou akci se jedná,
- uvedete, co je k účasti na akci třeba,
- poskytnete informace o cenách pro soutěžící,
- vysvětlíte, jak se lze do soutěže přihlásit.

NEZAPOMEŇTE DO SVÉ PRÁCE ZAHRNOUT VŠECHNY POŽADOVANÉ INFORMACE OBSAŽENÉ V ZADÁNÍ.

We're pleased to announce
a competition
to find an expert on the Czech Republic.

To take part,
you need to know something
about Czech history and geography.
Come on, it's not so difficult!

The prizes include
free passes to major tourist attractions
in Prague and albums about the Czech Republic.

If you're interested, contact
Jiří in Room 12,
2nd floor, on Monday, 12a.m.-1p.m.

1

PEOPLE

'It's easier to love humanity as a whole than to love one's neighbour.'

ERIC HOFFER (AMERICAN SOCIAL WRITER, 1902-1983)

PERSONAL DATA

1 Fill in this form about yourself.

APPLICATION FORM	
..... FIRST NAME	EU CITIZEN? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
..... SURNAME SEX
..... DATE OF BIRTH OCCUPATION
..... NATIONALITY MARITAL STATUS

CLOTHES

2 **CD1-17** Mike's going to summer camp. His mother is helping him pack. Complete their dialogue with the words from the box. Listen to the dialogue and check your answers, then read it aloud with another student.

gloves hat jumpers sandals scarf shorts socks trunks underpants

MOTHER: Here you are, Mikey. Twelve pairs of clean ¹ _____.

MIKE: Mum, I don't need twelve pairs. I can wash them. And anyway I'll be wearing ² _____ most of the time.

MOTHER: And I've bought you some nice new ³ _____.

MIKE: Mum, that's really nice of you, but you know I only wear boxer ⁴ _____!

MOTHER: Have you packed the three warm ⁵ _____? Take a woolly ⁶ _____ and a ⁷ _____, they said on TV it may be cold!

MIKE: Mum, it's July! Are you going to tell me to take a pair of winter ⁸ _____, too?

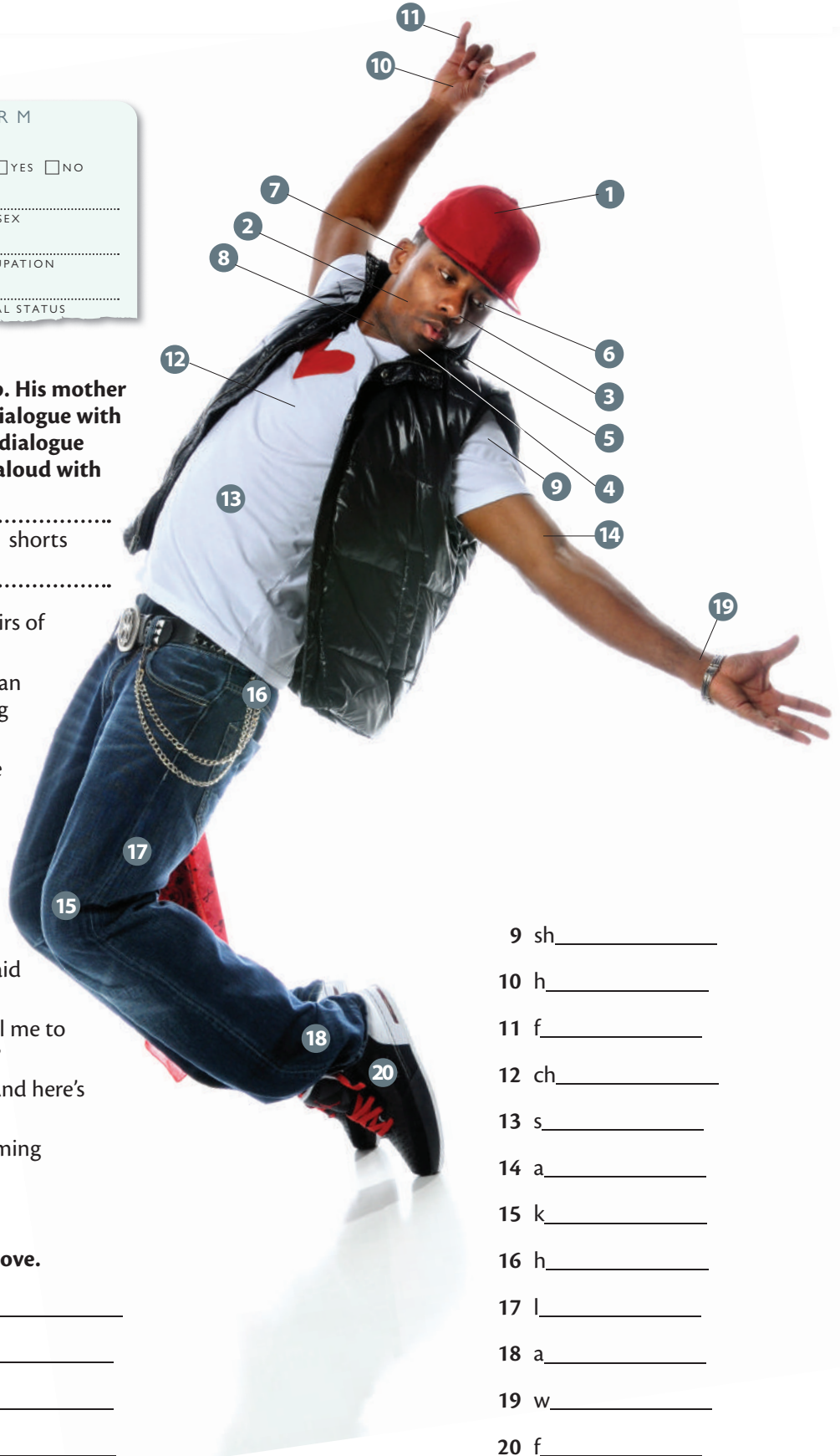
MOTHER: Better safe than sorry, Mikey. And here's something else for you.

MIKE: Wow! A new pair of Speedo swimming ⁹ _____! Thanks, Mum!

BODY PARTS

3 Label the body parts in the picture above.

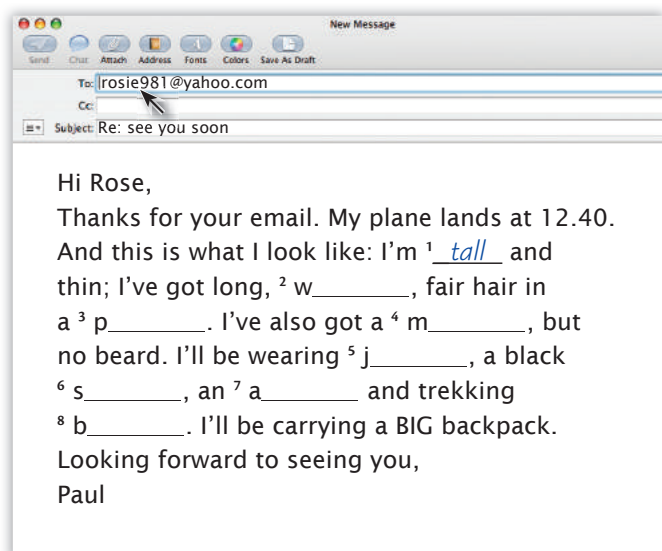
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 h _____ | 5 m _____ |
| 2 ch _____ | 6 e _____ |
| 3 n _____ | 7 e _____ |
| 4 ch _____ | 8 n _____ |



- | |
|-------------|
| 9 sh _____ |
| 10 h _____ |
| 11 f _____ |
| 12 ch _____ |
| 13 s _____ |
| 14 a _____ |
| 15 k _____ |
| 16 h _____ |
| 17 l _____ |
| 18 a _____ |
| 19 w _____ |
| 20 f _____ |

CLOTHES AND APPEARANCE

- 4 Rose is going to meet her student exchange partner Paul at the airport. They have never met before. Complete Paul's email in which he tells Rose what he looks like.



PERSONALITY

- 5 Circle the correct word.
- Mary's very *sensible* / *sensitive*. She tends to think everything over and she doesn't often make stupid decisions.
 - He's a bit *talkative* / *bossy*. He likes telling people what to do.
 - Bill's wonderfully *calm* and *relaxed* / *reserved*. I don't think I've ever seen him lose his temper!
 - My sister's very *sensible* / *sensitive*. She always cries when she hears something bad has happened to someone.
 - Andrew's too *generous* / *ambitious*. He's never satisfied unless he's the best.
 - Diane is very *friendly* / *nasty*. She's usually the first one to talk to newcomers at school and help them.
 - Chris is a *loyal*, *polite* / *reliable* friend. I trust him completely.
 - They say I'm *rebellious* / *responsible*. I say I'm independent. I just don't like other people telling me what to do all the time!
 - Millie's very *cheerful* / *helpful* by nature. She's never sad for long.
 - He's so dreadfully *selfless* / *selfish*! He never thinks of anyone but himself.

- 6 Match the phrases from two columns to make definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Brave people | ■ a don't cheat or lie. |
| 2 Gentle people | ■ b hate waiting. |
| 3 Honest people | ■ c don't talk much. |
| 4 Impatient people | ■ d like the company of other people. |
| 5 Polite people | ■ e don't change their minds easily. |
| 6 Quiet people | ■ f are not easily frightened. |
| 7 Sociable people | ■ g say 'please' and 'thank you'. |
| 8 Stubborn people | ■ h are careful not to hurt anyone. |

- 7 Choose five adjectives from Exercises 5 and 6. In pairs, describe somebody you know using these adjectives.

My cousin's really brave. She goes climbing in really dangerous places.

FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

- 8 Complete the sentences with the pairs of adjectives from the box.

worrying/worried frustrating/frustrated
depressing/depressed surprising/surprised
exciting/excited boring/bored

- a I'm _____! There's nothing interesting to do here.

b The film was so _____ that I fell asleep.
- a It was a _____ result. I didn't think we would win.

b I was very _____, I hadn't expected her to behave like that.
- a I'm _____. It's midnight and Tom hasn't come back and he hasn't phoned, either.

b My younger brother spends all his time playing computer games. He doesn't play with other kids or do sports. It's all a bit _____.
- a I feel so _____! I've been trying to repair my bike for hours and it's only got worse!

b Talking to him is rather _____. He never listens!
- a I feel so _____. Everything seems to be going wrong in my life.

b This weather's so _____. It's been dark and rainy for weeks.
- a The trip was really _____. Interesting new things happened every day.

b Oh, I'm so _____! I'm flying to England tomorrow! I can't wait!

- 9 Choose four adjectives describing feelings and emotions from Exercise 8. In pairs, describe the situations in which you felt like that.

I felt [excited] when [my parents promised to buy me a new bike for my birthday.]

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

- 10 Complete the questions with the correct prepositions. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- What would you do if you **fell** _____ **love** _____ your best friend's boyfriend or girlfriend?
- Are you sometimes _____ a good or bad mood for no reason?
- Do you **laugh** _____ jokes which are not funny just out of politeness?
- Are you **afraid** _____ going out alone at night?
- Are you **attracted** _____ people who look like fashion models?
- Do you sometimes feel **fed up** _____ life?
- Have you ever **dressed up** _____ an animal/ a princess/a character from a book?

MATCHING ◀22

1 Add three words or expressions that describe you to each of the categories in the box.

.....
 appearance personality how you're feeling now
 clothes

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2 Přečtěte si text a k větám 1–6 vyberte správný typ lidí A–D. Některé typy lidí použijte vícekrát.

- 1 They admire themselves.
- 2 They avoid wearing clothes which could make them look funny.
- 3 Their activities often influence their moods.
- 4 They are not as unhappy as they seem.
- 5 They can be unkind.
- 6 They show no interest in fashion.

3 In the text, underline the adjectives with the meaning opposite to the adjectives below.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 hard-working (A) | 5 mature (B) |
| 2 quiet (A) | 6 bright (C) |
| 3 rude (B) | 7 outgoing (C) |
| 4 responsible (B) | 8 ugly (D) |

EXAM GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE ▶▶216

4 Read the sentences 1–5 from the text. Complete the missing verbs. Check your answers in the text.

- 1 He's lazy and _____ homework.
- 2 Jokers are talkative; they never _____.
- 3 You might think they're dull and boring, but they _____ calm and relaxed.
- 4 They _____ tracksuits and trainers at all times.
- 5 In the mirror they _____ someone cool and attractive.

5 Write a short paragraph about one of the types of students in the box. Use the questions below to help you. Add your own ideas. Use the *Present Simple*.

.....
 the skateboarder the biker the heavy metal fan
 the artist the computer freak the party animal

- Does he/she wear characteristic clothes?
- Does he/she listen to one particular kind of music a lot?
- What does he/she do most of the time/at weekends?
- What's special about his/her personality and behaviour?
- What's very important to him/her?

DENZIL ACADEMY 
MAGAZINE

You're going to meet new classmates, so here's an introduction to a few...

Classroom types

WELCOME BACK
 after the summer!

A. The joker

Tends to be small with skinny legs, narrow shoulders, a head that's too big for his body and a sharp tongue. He's really bright and he knows it, but he's lazy and dislikes homework. Jokers are talkative (they never shut up!), outgoing, and very funny. Although they seem friendly, they can be cruel to you behind your back. They're very careful about their appearance because although they love laughing at others, they can't stand it if anyone laughs at them. So they always have a cool haircut, and they never wear checked shirts, knitted jumpers or striped pyjamas. They prefer a T-shirt, blue jeans and a leather jacket.

B. The swot

Some swots are tall and slim, others are short and fat, but they all have really pale skin because they're always in the library. They're polite, sensible, responsible and hard-working. They admire their teachers and they look down on immature, irresponsible kids. To look more intelligent, they wear glasses even if they don't need them. You might think they're dull and

boring and have lonely lives, but they feel calm and relaxed because they know they're going to be successful in life. They have zero fashion sense. They love school uniforms and 'smart' clothes and don't mind carrying briefcases or umbrellas.

C. The sporty

Athletic build, clear complexion, broad shoulders and lots of muscles? Must be a sporty. Sporties favour short dyed blond hair and very little make-up (especially the boys). Good-natured and strong-willed, they make loyal, reliable friends, although sometimes they're not as tolerant and sensitive as they should be. They're not stupid, but they don't do well at school because they're exhausted after all their training. Usually quiet and reserved, but they can get frustrated, depressed or even aggressive if they lose a match. They love casual sports clothes and wear tracksuits, trainers and a baseball cap at all times.

D. The fashion victim

Open the fashion victim's wardrobe and you'll see designer bras or boxer shorts



(depending on the victim's sex), tight pullovers, short skirts, baggy trousers, jeans and tops and tights and socks and lots of pairs of shoes and boots. The fashion victim only has one hobby – shopping. You might think they're shallow, vain and selfish, but in the mirror they see someone cool and attractive with shiny hair and lovely eyes. Fashion victims only ever fall in love with other fashion victims, and they're always in a good mood – except when the shops are shut. ■

PART 2

1 Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 What sort of people do you like and respect?
- 2 What sort of things annoy you?

maturita*workout*

2 **CD1-18** Look at the photo below and listen to a student trying to describe it. What is his difficulty?



3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who's in the photo?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they doing?
- 4 What adjectives could you use to describe the people?
- 5 How are the people dressed?
- 6 Why do you think they are behaving in this way?
- 7 How are they feeling? Why do you think so?
- 8 What do you think they are saying?
- 9 What do you think happened before?
- 10 What do you think is going to happen next?

4 Describe the photo, using your answers from Exercise 3.

5 **CD1-19** Listen to a sample description and compare it with yours.

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6 Look at photos A and B. Choose one of the photos and describe it.

The following ideas may help you:

- People
- Places
- Activities
- Clothes
- Relationships
- Feelings
- Other



7 Look at both photos once more and compare them. What is similar or the same? What is different?

8 Talk about the people you most like spending time with.

TRUE/FALSE ◀13

1 Discuss the question in pairs.

Have you ever seen a man wearing make-up?
What was your reaction?

2 Match definitions a-e to the words (1-5) which will appear in the recording.

- 1 scruffy (adj.)
- 2 range (of sth.) (n.)
- 3 mascara (n.)
- 4 act (v.)
- 5 shake (v.)

- a variety, a number of different things of the same type
- b to tremble, to make small, uncontrolled movements because you are cold or frightened
- c type of cosmetic used to colour eyelashes
- d dirty and untidy
- e to perform in a play or film

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3 CD1-20 Uslyšíte povídání mladého muže o kosmetice pro muže. Nahrávku vyslechněte dvakrát a rozhodněte, zda jsou následující výroky pravdivé (P) nebo nepravdivé (N).

- 1 Phil went shopping because he wanted to buy some cosmetics. P N
- 2 Phil had often worn make-up before. P N
- 3 The man who bought lip gloss was slim and delicate-looking. P N
- 4 Phil felt nervous about buying make-up. P N
- 5 Putting on the make-up was so difficult that Phil washed his face and gave up. P N
- 6 Phil's girlfriend did not realise what he had done. P N

4 Write next to the sentences A (I agree), D (I disagree) or ? (I'm not sure).

- 1 I would be shocked if I saw a man wearing make-up.
- 2 I'd be surprised if a boy I know started going to ballet classes.
- 3 Girls should have the opportunity to learn to play football at school.
- 4 Both boys and girls should learn how to cook.
- 5 Both boys and girls should help with the housework.
- 6 Women should be allowed to join the army.
- 7 A man can look after children just as well as a woman.
- 8 I don't mind if the President of my country is a man or a woman, as long as he/she is good.

MULTIPLE CHOICE ◀21

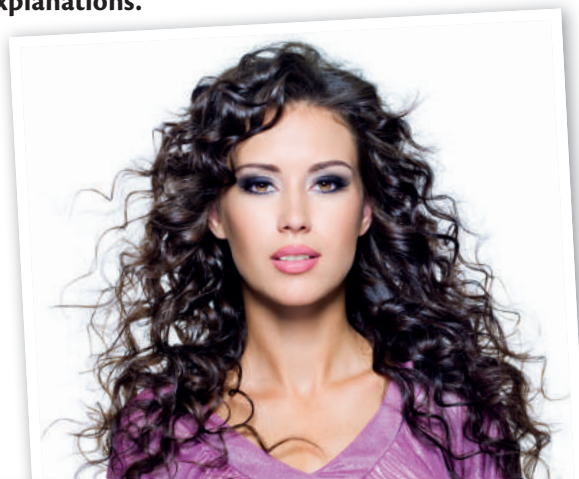
1 Discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 Do you read glossy magazines? What do you like or dislike about them?
- 2 What is a *dating website*? Why do people join dating websites? What do you have to do to join?

maturitaworkout

How do we know which answer is correct?

2 Read the fragment of an article below and the exam questions. Match explanations 1-4 to the options A-D. Complete the quotations in the explanations.



You open a glossy magazine. What do you see? A photo of a model, male or female, whose body is so perfect that it's clearly impossible. You know it was created in Photoshop, but you still think, 'I wish I looked like that.' The unrealistic body image promoted by the media causes a lot of suffering. Take the case of Sandy: she was a normal, cheerful, lively girl. About the age of thirteen she became obsessed with magazine photos of models and film stars. She started dieting and couldn't stop. At fourteen she had to go to hospital to be treated for anorexia. This sort of thing happens all the time, to women of all ages and even to men. It's time the media stopped behaving in this irresponsible way.

When people see impressive photos of models in magazines, they

- A don't realise the pictures have been changed on a computer.
- B ignore them because they know they are fake.
- C may become obsessed and even ill.
- D behave irresponsibly.

- 1 This option is *wrong* because the text says: *You still think '_____.'*
- 2 This option is *wrong* because in the text the phrase refers to the media, not to people: *It's time the media stopped _____.*
- 3 This option is *wrong* because the text actually says the opposite: *You know it was _____.*
- 4 This option is correct because that is what happened to Sandy and the text says *it happens all the time.*

3 Přečtěte si text a k bodům 1–6 vyberte správnou odpověď A–D.

1 *Beautifulpeople.net* is

- A a website that gives you advice on relationships.
- B a website where you can meet other people.
- C an easy organisation to join.
- D a website for keen photographers.

2 If a girl wants to join *Beautifulpeople.net*,

- A she doesn't have to send in a photograph.
- B all members make rude comments about her.
- C men belonging to the club vote on her membership.
- D a jury studies her profile and decides to accept her or not.

3 The author thinks that *Beautifulpeople.net*

- A is an amusing concept.
- B would not accept her as a member.
- C makes sad people feel better about themselves.
- D is wrong to value appearance over personality.

4 Debbie was not allowed into the club because

- A she was behaving badly.
- B she was laughing too much.
- C of her appearance.
- D she was sad.

5 The author tells Debbie's story to show that

- A other places share the same ideas as *Beautifulpeople.net*.
- B it is important to dress well if you go clubbing.
- C some clubs don't let you enter if you're not a member of *Beautifulpeople.net*.
- D you don't need to belong to *Beautifulpeople.net* to have fun.

6 The author believes that

- A we should like everyone.
- B it is wrong to dislike *Beautifulpeople.net*.
- C it is a good thing to judge people by their appearance.
- D *Beautifulpeople.net* should change its name.

4 Discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 Do you agree with the author of the article?
- 2 In your view, how important is appearance and personality?
- 3 What is your opinion of the dating website described in the article?

A dating site for beautiful people with ugly minds

Beautifulpeople.net

Donna Dunne speaks her mind

BEAUTIFULPEOPLE.NET is a dating website. To join you have to send in a photo of yourself along with a profile describing what kind of person you are. Then after you have joined, you make contact with other members in the hope of starting a loving relationship.

But *Beautifulpeople.net* is different from other dating websites. It's an online club with a very exclusive membership: it only accepts beautiful people. Once you have sent in your picture and personal description, you then have to wait for three days to see if you're 'beautiful' enough to become a member. During this time other club members study your profile and decide if you can join or not. However, only 'beautiful people' of the opposite sex can judge you. If they think you're really good-looking, they vote to allow you to become another 'beautiful person'. But if they don't find you attractive, they may send you rude messages criticising your appearance. Many people try to join, but only one in twenty is successful.

Groucho Marx once said, 'I refuse to join any club that would have me as a member.' That's funny, but there's nothing funny about *Beautifulpeople.net*. I would refuse to even try to join such a worthless organisation. It uses a cruel, arrogant system that can make good people feel frustrated, lonely and insecure. It sells the sad idea that appearance is more important than personality; that it is more important to have perfect teeth, a smooth complexion or a sexy body than it is to have a lively personality or to be friendly, easy-going or generous.

This idea, of course, is not restricted to *Beautifulpeople.net*. Last weekend, I went to a new club with some friends. I was wearing a short denim skirt, a sleeveless silk top and high heels and they let me go in. But they told my friend Debbie she couldn't enter. Why not? Maybe it was because she was wearing some baggy jeans, a hooded sweatshirt and a pair of old trainers, or maybe they didn't think she was pretty enough. Debbie's a cheerful, outgoing girl with a great sense of humour, but at that moment she felt miserable and depressed and started crying. And that is how the thousands of people who are rejected by *Beautifulpeople.net* must feel.

Personally, I can't stand people who look down on others just because of their appearance. I find them narrow-minded and intolerant. So I have a suggestion for the people who run *Beautifulpeople.net*. Why don't you change the name of your dating website to *Uglyminds.net*?

MULTIPLE CHOICE ◀14

1 Match three meanings of the word *smart* (a–c) to the sentences (1–3).

What does *smart* mean?

- 1 Chris was wearing a smart, grey jacket.
 - 2 Kevin thinks he's not smart enough to study Maths.
 - 3 This smart microwave oven reads the barcodes on packaged food and programmes itself.
- a (of a person, remark or action) intelligent
 b (of a device) appearing to act in an intelligent way by responding appropriately to the situation
 c (of people, clothes or places) attractive and neat; elegant, fashionable

maturitaexam

2 CD1-21 Uslyšíte rozhlasový pořad o módě. Nahrávku vyslechněte dvakrát a k bodům 1–6 vyberte správnou odpověď A–C.

- 1 'Smart clothes' are clothes which
 - A look good on us.
 - B use technology for various purposes.
 - C don't weigh very much.
- 2 Smart shoes cannot
 - A give you directions.
 - B charge electronic appliances.
 - C help you run faster.
- 3 There are smart clothes which can
 - A predict the weather.
 - B improve your sense of smell.
 - C act like a doctor.
- 4 In the future smart clothes could remind you to
 - A put the washing machine on.
 - B take your keys with you when you go out.
 - C make a video of your wedding day.
- 5 Clothes which release smells to change our feelings are
 - A not available in the shops yet.
 - B unlikely to be produced.
 - C more attractive than normal clothes.
- 6 How would smart clothes know how we feel?
 - A By monitoring our physical state.
 - B Through special speakers and screens.
 - C By asking our family or friends.

3 Discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 Would you like to have any of the 'smart clothes' described in the programme? Which ones? Why?/Why not?
- 2 What sort of clothes do you like? Why?

MULTIPLE CHOICE ◀25

1 Discuss the question in pairs.

What can a person do to be popular and well liked?

maturitaexam

2 Přečtěte si článek a doplňte do mezer správnou odpověď z nabídky A–C.

QUESTION FOR TODAY

How to make people like you

The main thing that makes people like you is not your appearance, personality or intellect, however great. People mainly like or hate us for how we make them ¹ _____. Here are four simple ways to make others feel good ² _____ your company.

Don't talk too much, especially about yourself. Instead, show interest ³ _____ the person you're talking to. Listen to what they say. ⁴ _____ likes being listened to.

You probably know false compliments don't work. People don't believe them. But how about a true compliment? Notice something that really is impressive about a person and ⁵ _____ them about it: *You make great sandwiches. You're always polite, even ⁶ _____ stress.*

Respect for others can be shown in many ways, and here's one: don't tell people ⁷ _____. Don't offer ⁸ _____ advice if not asked for it, and never try to push anyone to do something you want but they don't. They ⁹ _____ give in, but they won't like you!

Be reasonably positive. Smile, avoid ¹⁰ _____ and focus on the good things in life. There's no need to overdo this, though – you don't have to ignore real problems or pretend to be cheerful when you're sad.

- 1 A feel B to feel C feeling
- 2 A at B in C with
- 3 A for B of C in
- 4 A Someone B No-one C Everyone
- 5 A say B tell C speak
- 6 A in B under C with
- 7 A what to do
B what should they do
C that what they should do
- 8 A an B – C the
- 9 A must B should C might
- 10 A complain B to complain C complaining

3 Discuss the question with other students.

Do you agree with the advice given in the text? Why?/Why not?

PART 1

- 1 What personality should a good friend have? Why?
- 2 What type of behaviour makes you angry?
- 3 Do you think that judging people by appearance is objective? Why?/Why not?
- 4 Is fashion important for you? Why?/Why not?
- 5 Could you try to describe your character? What are your strengths and weaknesses?
- 6 Do you think it is good to have role models (i.e. people we admire and want to resemble)? Why?/Why not?

PART 2

Task One

Look at the pictures. Choose one of the pictures and describe it.

The following ideas may help you:

- People
- Places
- Clothes
- Activities
- Atmosphere
- Other

Task Two

Look at both pictures once more and compare them.

The ideas in Task One may help you.

Task Three

Talk about a person you admire.

- What do you like about him/her most?
- If you could spend one day with that person, what would you do?
- Would you like to swap places with him/her? Why?/Why not?

2A



2B



PART 4

You and your friend (the examiner) are looking for other people to go with you on holiday abroad. You are going to place an advertisement in an internet magazine for students. Talk about what qualities you would expect your holiday companion to have and decide what the advert should look like. The examiner will start the conversation.

The following ideas may help you:

- Age
- Gender
- Character
- Interests
- Behaviour you do not accept
- Other

PERSONAL DETAILS

age (n) /eidʒ/ věk
birth (n) /bɜːθ/ narození
date of ~ /deɪt əv 'bɜːθ/ datum narození
place of ~ /pleɪs əv 'bɜːθ/ místo narození
citizen (n) /'sɪtɪzən/ občan
divorced (adj) /dɪ'vɔːst/ rozvedený
female (n) /'fiːmeɪl/ žena
first name (n) /'fɜːst neɪm/ křestní jméno
job (n) /dʒɒb/ práce
male (n) /meɪl/ muž
marital status (n) /'mæriəl 'steɪtəs/ rodinný stav
married (adj) /'mæriəd/ ženatý / vdaná
nationality (n) /næʃə'næləti/ národnost
occupation/profession (n) /'ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn, prə'feʃən/ zaměstnání / profese
personal details (n) /'pɜːsənəl 'diːteɪls/ osobní údaje
sex (n) /seks/ pohlaví
single (adj) /'sɪŋɡəl/ svobodný
surname (n) /'sɜːneɪm/ příjmení
widow (n) /'wɪdəʊ/ vdova
widower (n) /'wɪdəʊə/ vdovec

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

STYLE

casual (adj) /'kæʒuəl/ neformální, běžné
elegant/smart (adj) /'eləɡənt, smɑːt/ elegantní
fashionable (adj) /'fæʃənəbəl/ módní
style (n) /stɑɪl/ styl

CLOTHES

anorak (n) /'ænərək/ nepromokavá bunda
blouse (n) /blaʊz/ blůza
boxer shorts (n) /'bɒksə ʃɔːts/ boxerky
bra (n) /brɑː/ podprsenka
clothes (n) /kloʊðz/ oblečení
coat (n) /kəʊt/ plášť, kabát
dress (n) /dres/ šaty
hooded sweatshirt (n) /'hʊdɪd 'swetʃɜːt/ mikina s kapucí
jacket (n) /'dʒækɪt/ sako, bunda
jeans (n) /dʒiːnz/ džíny
jumper (n) /'dʒʌmpə/ svetr
pants (n) (AmE) /'pænts/ kalhoty, spodní kalhotky
pullover (n) /'pʊləʊvə/ pulovr
pyjamas (n) /'pɒ'dʒɑːməz/ pyžamo
shirt (n) /ʃɜːt/ košile
shorts (n) /ʃɔːts/ šortky
skirt (n) /skɜːt/ sukně
sock (n) /sɒk/ ponožka
suit (n) /suːt/ oblek
sweater (n) /'swetə/ svetr
swimming trunks (n) /'swɪmɪŋ trʌŋks/ plavky (pánské)
swimsuit (n) /'swɪmsuːt/ plavky
T-shirt (n) /'tiː ʃɜːt/ tričko
tie (n) /taɪ/ kravata
tights (n) /taɪts/ punčocháče
top (n) /tɒp/ top, vrchní díl oblečení
tracksuit (n) /'træksuːt/ tepláky
trousers (n) (BrE) /'traʊzəz/ kalhoty
underpants (n) /'ʌndə'pænts/ slipy
underwear (n) /'ʌndəweə/ spodní prádlo
uniform (n) /'juːnɪfɔːm/ uniforma
school ~ /skuːl 'juːnɪfɔːm/ školní uniforma

SHOES AND ACCESSORIES

accessories (n) /ək'sesərɪz/ doplňky
baseball cap (n) /'beɪsbɔːl kæp/ kšiltovka
belt (n) /belt/ pásek
boots (n) /buːts/ boty (vysoké)
briefcase (n) /'brɪːfkeɪs/ aktovka, kufřík
flat shoes (n) /flæt 'ʃuːz/ boty bez podpatku
glasses (n) /'glɑːsəz/ brýle
gloves (n) /glɒvz/ rukavice
handbag (n) /'hændbæg/ kabelka
hat (n) /hæt/ klobouk, pletená čepice
high heels (n) /haɪ 'hiːlz/ vysoké podpatky
jewellery (n) /'dʒuːəlri/ šperky, bižuterie
sandals (n) /'sændəlz/ sandály
scarf (n) /skɑːf/ šátek, šála
shoes (n) /ʃuːz/ boty
trainers (n) /'treɪnəz/ sportovní obuv
woolly hat (n) /'wʊli 'hæt/ zimní čepice (pletená)

ADJECTIVES

baggy (adj) /'bæɡi/ volný, široký
checked (adj) /tʃekt/ kostkovaný
denim (adj) /'denɪm/ džínový
knitted (adj) /'nɪtɪd/ pletený
leather (adj) /'leðə/ kožený
lightweight (adj) /'laɪtweɪt/ lehký
sleeveless (adj) /'sliːvles/ bez rukávů
striped (adj) /'straɪpt/ pruhovaný
tight (adj) /taɪt/ přiléhavý, těsný
waterproof (adj) /'wɔːtəpruːf/ nepromokavý

VERBS

dress (v) /dres/ oblékat (se)
fit (v) /fɪt/ padnout (velikostí)
match (v) /mætʃ/ hodit se (vzorem)
suit (v) /suːt/ slušet (někomu, odpovídat stylem)
wear (v) /weə/ nosit, mít na sobě

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

dress up vystrojít se, napařadit se
dress up as sb/sth obléknout se jako
get dressed obléknouti se
put on vzít si na sebe
take off svléknout, sundat si

BODY PARTS

BODY

ankle (n) /'æŋkl/ kotník
arm (n) /ɑːm/ paže
back (n) /bæk/ záda
body (n) /'bɒdi/ tělo
bottom (n) /'bɒtəm/ zadek
chest (n) /tʃest/ hrudník
elbow (n) /'elbəʊ/ loket
finger (n) /'fɪŋɡə/ prst (na ruce)
fist (n) /fɪst/ pěst
foot (n) /fuːt/ noha (od kotníku dolů)
feet (n) /fiːt/ nohy
hand (n) /hænd/ ruka
head (n) /hed/ hlava
heel (n) /hiːl/ pata
hip (n) /hɪp/ bok
knee (n) /niː/ koleno
leg (n) /leg/ noha
neck (n) /nek/ krk
shoulder (n) /'ʃəʊldə/ raměno
skin (n) /skɪn/ pokožka, pleť
stomach (n) /'stʌmək/ žaludek, břicho

thigh (n) /θaɪ/ stehno
thumb (n) /θʌm/ palec
toe (n) /təʊ/ prst (na noze)
waist (n) /weɪst/ pas
wrist (n) /rɪst/ zápěstí

FACE

cheek (n) /tʃiːk/ tvář
chin (n) /tʃɪn/ brada
ear (n) /ɪə/ ucho
eye (n) /aɪ/ oko
eyelash (n) /'aɪləʃ/ řasa
face (n) /feɪs/ obličej
forehead (n) /'fɔːhed/ čelo
jaw (n) /dʒɔː/ čelist
lip (n) /lɪp/ ret
mouth (n) /maʊθ/ ústa
nose (n) /nəʊz/ nos
throat (n) /θrəʊt/ hrdlo
tongue (n) /tʌŋ/ jazyk
tooth (n) /tuːθ/ zub
teeth (n) /tiːθ/ zuby

APPEARANCE

ADJECTIVES

attractive (adj) /ə'træktɪv/ přitažlivý
beautiful (adj) /'bjʊtəfəl/ krásný
good-looking (adj) /gʊd 'lʊkɪŋ/ pohledný, dobře vypadající
gorgeous (adj) /'gɔːdʒəs/ nádherný
handsome (adj) /'hænsəm/ hezký
pretty (adj) /'prɪti/ pěkný
scruffy (adj) /'skrʌfi/ neupravený
ugly (adj) /ʌɡli/ ošklivý

AGE

child (n) /tʃaɪld/ dítě
children (n) /'tʃɪldrən/ děti
elderly (adj) /'eldəli/ starší
in his/her early twenties /ɪn hɪz/hə 'ɜːli 'twentɪz/ je mu /jí něco málo přes dvacet let
in his/her late thirties /ɪn hɪz/hə leɪt 'θɜːtiz/ je mu /jí skoro čtyřicet let
in his/her mid fifties /ɪn hɪz, hə mɪd 'fɪftɪz/ kolem čtyřiceti pěti let
middle-aged (adj) /'mɪdl̩ 'eɪdʒd/ ve středním věku
old (adj) /əʊld/ starý
teenager (n) /'tiːneɪdʒə/ mladistvý, dospívající
young (adj) /jʌŋ/ mladý

HEIGHT

height (n) /haɪt/ výška
(of) medium ~ /əv 'mɪdiəm 'haɪt/ středně vysoký
short (adj) /ʃɔːt/ malé postavy
tall (adj) /tɔːl/ vysoký

BUILD

build (n) /bɪld/ tělesná konstrukce
athletic ~ /æθ'letɪk 'bɪld/ sportovní postava
fat (adj) /fæt/ tlustý
overweight (adj) /əʊvə'weɪt/ s nadváhou
plump (adj) /plʌmp/ baculatý
skinny/thin (adj) /'skɪni, θɪn/ hubený
slim (adj) /slɪm/ štíhlý
well-built (adj) /wel 'bɪlt/ podsaditý

HAIR

bald (adj) /bɔːld/ plešatý
curly (adj) /'kɜːli/ kudrnaté
dark (adj) /dɑːk/ tmavé
dyed (adj) /daɪd/ obarvené
fair (adj) /feə/ světlé
fringe (n) /frɪndʒ/ ofina
ginger/red (adj) /'dʒɪndʒə, red/ zrzavé
grey/white (adj) /greɪ, waɪt/ šedivé
hair (n) /heə/ vlasy
ponytail (n) /'pɒnɪteɪl/ ohon
shiny (adj) /'ʃaɪni/ lesklé
shoulder-length (adj) /'ʃəʊldə leŋkθ/ po ramena
spiky (adj) /'spɑɪki/ vytvarované do špičky
straight (adj) /streɪt/ rovné
wavy (adj) /'weɪvi/ vlnité

OTHER

appearance (n) /ə'piərəns/ vzhled
beard (n) /bɪəd/ bradka
complexion (n) /kəm'plekʃən/ pleť
pale ~ /peɪl kəm'plekʃən/ světlá pleť
smooth ~ /smuːð kəm'plekʃən/ hladká pleť
tanned ~ /tænd kəm'plekʃən/ opálená pleť
eyeliner (n) /'aɪlənaɪ/ tužka na oči
freckles (n) /'frekləz/ pihy
haircut (n) /'heəkʌt/ účes
lip gloss (n) /lɪp glɒs/ lesk na rty
make-up (n) /'meɪkʌp/ make-up
mascara (n) /mæ'skɑːrə/ řasenka
moustache (n) /mə'staɪʃ/ knír
scar (n) /skaː/ jizva
tattoo (n) /tæ'tuː/ tetování
wrinkles (n) /'rɪŋkləz/ vrásky

FEATURES OF CHARACTER

aggressive (adj) /ə'ɡresɪv/ agresivní
ambitious (adj) /æm'bɪʃəs/ ctížádnostivý
arrogant (adj) /'ærəɡənt/ arogantní, domýšlivý
boring (adj) /'bɔːrɪŋ/ nudný
bossy (adj) /'bɒsi/ panovačný
brave (adj) /breɪv/ statečný
bright (adj) /braɪt/ bystrý
calm (adj) /kɑːm/ klidný
careful (adj) /'keəfəl/ opatrný
careless (adj) /'keələs/ neopatrný
caring (adj) /'keərɪŋ/ starostlivý
cheerful (adj) /tʃiːəfəl/ veselý
clever (adj) /'klevə/ chytrý, inteligentní
compassionate (adj) /kəm'pæʃənət/ soucitný
cruel (adj) /'kruːəl/ krutý
dull (adj) /dʌl/ hloupý
easy-going (adj) /iːzi'ɡəʊɪŋ/ bezstarostný
friendly (adj) /'frendli/ přátelský
unfriendly (adj) /ʌn'frendli/ nepřátelský
funny (adj) /'fʌni/ legrační, zábavný
generous (adj) /'dʒenərəs/ štedrý
gentle (adj) /'dʒentl/ jemný, mírný
hard-working (adj) /hɑːd 'wɜːkɪŋ/ pracovitý
helpful (adj) /'helpfəl/ nápomocný, vstřícný
honest (adj) /'ɒnɪst/ čestný, poctivý
dishonest (adj) /dɪs'ɒnɪst/ nečestný, nepoctivý
insecure (adj) /ɪnsɪ'kjʊə/ nejistý
intelligent (adj) /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ inteligentní
kind (adj) /kaɪnd/ laskavý, příjemný
unkind (adj) /ʌn'kaɪnd/ nepřijemný

lazy (adj) /'leɪzi/ líný
 lively (adj) /'laɪvli/ živý
 loyal (adj) /'lɔɪəl/ věrný, loajální
 disloyal (adj) /dɪs'lɔɪəl/ nevěrný, neloyalní
 mature (adj) /mə'tʃʊə/ zralý, vyspělý
 immature (adj) /ɪmə'tʃʊə/ nezralý, nevyspělý
 mean (adj) /mi:n/ lakomý
 messy (adj) /'mesi/ nepořádný
 modest (adj) /'mɒdɪst/ skromný
 immodest (adj) /ɪ'mɒdɪst/ neskrorný
 narrow-minded (adj) /'næərəʊ'maɪndɪd/ omezený
 nasty (adj) /'nɑ:sti/ zlý, protivný
 neat (adj) /ni:t/ pořádný
 outgoing (adj) /'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/ společenský
 patient (adj) /'peɪʃənt/ trpělivý
 impatient (adj) /ɪm'peɪʃənt/ netrpělivý
 personality (n) /pɜ:sə'næləti/ osobnost
 polite (adj) /pə'laɪt/ zdvořilý
 impolite (adj) /ɪmpə'laɪt/ nezdvřilý
 quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/ tichý
 rebellious (adj) /rɪ'beljəs/ vzdorovitý
 reliable (adj) /rɪ'laɪəbəl/ spolehlivý
 reserved (adj) /rɪ'zɜ:vɪd/ zdrženlivý
 responsible (adj) /rɪ'spɒnsəbəl/ zodpovědný
 irresponsible (adj) /ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbəl/ nezodpovědný
 rude (adj) /ru:d/ hrubý, neslušný
 self-confident (adj) /self'kɒnfɪdənt/ sebevědomý
 selfish (adj) /selfɪʃ/ sobecký
 selfless (adj) /selfləs/ nesobecký, obětavý
 sense of humour (n) /sens əv 'hju:mə/ smysl pro humor
 sensible (adj) /'sensəbəl/ rozumný
 sensitive (adj) /'sensətɪv/ citlivý
 insensitive (adj) /ɪn'sensətɪv/ necitlivý
 shallow (adj) /'ʃæləʊ/ povrchní
 shy (adj) /ʃaɪ/ nesmělý
 sociable (adj) /'səʊʃəbəl/ společenský
 stubborn (adj) /'stʌbən/ tvrdohlavý, umíněný
 stupid (adj) /'stju:pɪd/ hloupý
 talkative (adj) /'tɔ:kətɪv/ upovídaný
 tolerant (adj) /'tɒlərənt/ tolerantní
 intolerant (adj) /ɪn'tɒlərənt/ netolerantní
 vain (adj) /veɪn/ marnivý, ješitný
 wise (adj) /waɪz/ moudrý

FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

ADJECTIVES

bored (adj) /bɔ:d/ znuďený
 depressed (adj) /dɪ'prest/ deprimovaný, skleslý
 disappointed (adj) /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ zklamáný
 embarrassed (adj) /ɪm'bærəst/ rozpačitý, zahanbený
 excited (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ nadšený
 frightened (adj) /'fraɪntɪd/ vystrašený
 frustrated (adj) /frʌ'streɪtɪd/ frustrovaný, rozčarováný
 miserable (adj) /'mɪzrəbəl/ nešťastný
 moved (adj) /mu:vɪd/ dojatý
 relaxed (adj) /rɪ'læksɪd/ uvolněný
 stressed out (adj) /strest 'aʊt/ vystresovaný
 surprised (adj) /sə'praɪzd/ překvapený
 worried (adj) /'wʌrɪd/ ustaraný

VERBS

admire (v) /əd'maɪə/ obdivovat
 adore (v) /ə'dɔ:/ zbožňovat
 detest (v) /dɪ'test/ nesnášet
 dislike (v) /dɪs'lʌk/ nemít v oblibě
 hate (v) /heit/ nenávidět
 like (v) /laɪk/ mít rád
 reject (v) /rɪ'dʒekt/ odmítat
 respect (v) /rɪ'spekt/ uznávat, respektovat

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

angry with sb zlobit se na někoho
 be afraid of sb/sth bát se někoho
 be attracted to sb být někým přitahován
 be fed up with sb/sth mít někoho dost
 be fond of sb/sth mít někoho rád
 be keen on sth být blázen do někoho
 can't stand sb/sth nesnášet někoho
 change one's mind rozmyslet si něco, změnit názor
 cheer up rozveselit
 fall in love with sb zamilovat se do někoho
 in a good mood v dobré náladě
 laugh at sb/sth posmívat se někomu/něčemu
 look down on sb dívat se na někoho přezíravě
 look up to sb obdivně vzhlízet k někomu
 lose one's temper ztratit trpělivost, přestat se ovládat
 my heart is pounding buší mi srdce
 my palms are sweating potí se mi dlaně

QUICK REVIEW

1 Match parts of the body to the clothes they cover.

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1 glove | ■ | a neck |
| 2 sock | ■ | b bottom |
| 3 scarf | ■ | c legs |
| 4 jacket | ■ | d toes |
| 5 pants | ■ | e fingers |
| 6 tights | ■ | f shoulders |

2 Give antonyms of the words below.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 hard-working | 4 talkative |
| 2 polite | 5 mature |
| 3 responsible | 6 stupid |

3 Answer the questions.

- If someone wears dirty jeans and an old T-shirt, how do they probably look?
 a smart b neat c scruffy
- Which word doesn't fit this sentence:
Our adventure was ...
 a exciting b excited c funny
- Which word doesn't fit this sentence:
I felt very ...
 a depressing b depressed c miserable
- How would you feel if you tried hard to do something but failed?
 a frustrated b worried c embarrassed
- Which preposition fits both sentences?
I'm very angry ____ you.
I'm fed up ____ this job.
- Which preposition fits all three sentences?
I'm fond ____ cats.
I'm not afraid ____ him.
She's got a sense ____ humour.
- Which kind of person would you not like to be in the same team with?
 a helpful b loyal c dishonest
- Which sentence is opposite in meaning to the other two?
 a *I adore her.*
 b *I detest her.*
 c *I can't stand her.*

HOW TO MEMORISE VOCABULARY EFFECTIVELY

- Write the name of a person you know next to each adjective describing personality/features of character.
- When you are on a bus, on a tram or on the underground, look at the people around you. Try to find as many adjectives describing their looks and clothes as possible, e.g. *That man's tall and skinny. He's got long hair, a leather jacket and an earring ...*



A Guided Tour of the Czech Republic

READING

1 Which of the headings A–F matches paragraphs 1–4 best? There are two extra headings.

- A Film and music festivals
- B The roots and the power
- C Natural variety and beauty
- D Heritage to see
- E People we are proud of
- F An assortment of landscapes

2 In pairs, think of two pieces of information/names/places etc. you would like to add to each paragraph. Share your ideas in class. List your ideas below.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

VOCABULARY

3 Write the words highlighted in the text next to their definitions.

- 1 a deep hole
- 2 very violent
- 3 surrounded by land
- 4 a type of soft rock
- 5 a large house

SPEAKING

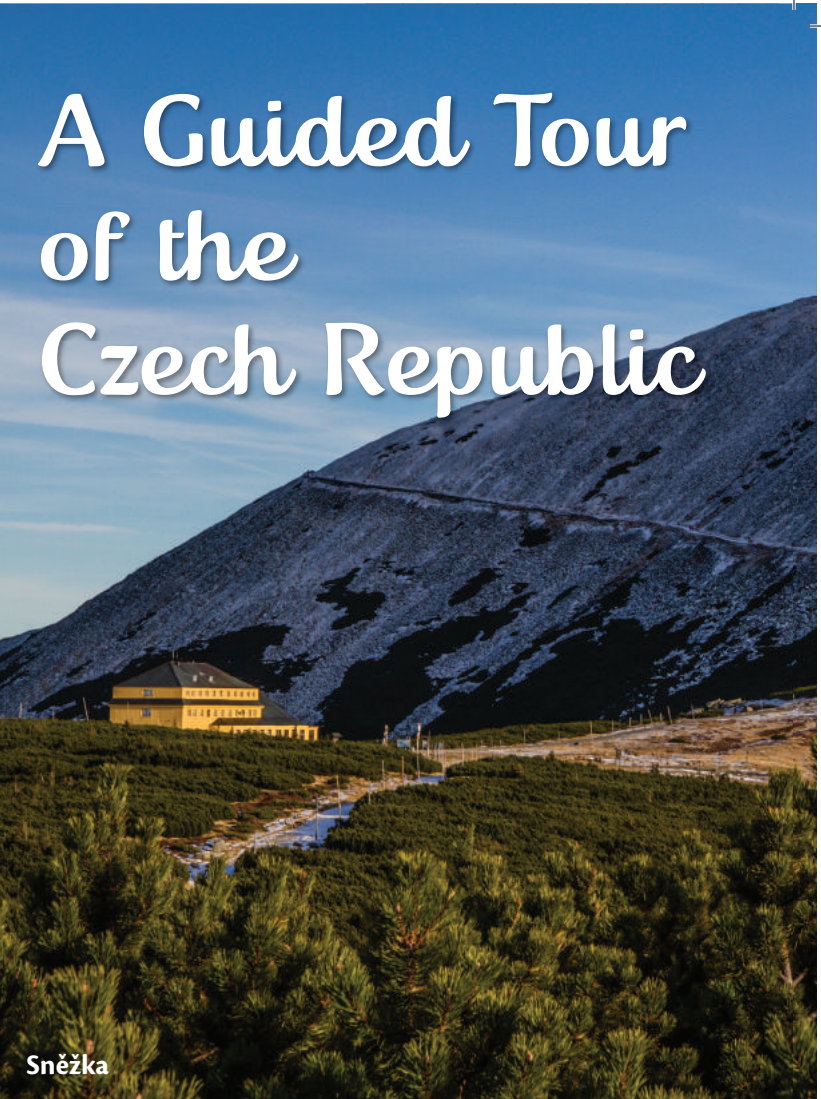
4 You have been asked to design a calendar introducing the Czech Republic. What photos or images would you choose and why? Discuss your ideas in groups of four, and then as a class.



The Moravian Karst



Macocha abyss



Sněžka

1

The Czech Republic is situated at the heart of Central Europe. It is a landlocked country, bordering Germany to the west, Poland to the north, Slovakia to the east, and Austria to the south. Its capital and largest city is Prague. Although geographically it is not a large country, its nature is varied with beautiful river valleys, forests and mountains, as well as lowlands. The highest peak is Sněžka in the Krkonoše Mountains (also referred to as the Giant Mountains) and the longest river is the Labe.

2

The Czech Republic has become a popular tourist destination, and indeed, it has a lot to offer to its visitors. The country of castles attracts tourists with unique Gothic ruins, romantic mansions or impressive Baroque palaces. Nature lovers will admire, for example, the Moravian Karst with its caves and the famous Macocha abyss. Another place not to be missed is Bohemian Switzerland with amazing sandstone rocks.

3

The country has had a long and often turbulent history. In the 4th century some Celtic tribes settled in the region. One of them, the Boii tribe, gave one part of the country its name – Bohemia. Since then our country has experienced times of prosperity as well as devastation.

One of the most important rulers was King Charles IV, who became the Holy Roman Emperor.



King Charles IV



He founded the oldest university in Central Europe in 1348 and his reign was a period of economic and cultural growth. On the other hand, major political and religious conflicts of the past, such as the Thirty Years War or the World Wars of the 20th century, had devastating effects on the country and its people.

4 ■

Czechs are very proud of their culture. Karel Čapek, Milan Kundera, Miloš Forman and Václav Havel are just some of the writers and artists whose works have promoted Czech culture worldwide. There are many festivals at which the country's folk traditions, music and films are presented. A very popular one is the Signal Light festival held in Prague, where art and modern technologies are brought together to form impressive installations. The world of science knows many Czech discoverers and inventors, like Johan Gregor Mendel (genetics), Jan Janský (blood groups), Jaroslav Heyrovský (Nobel prize, polarography), Otto Wichterle (soft contact lenses) – to name just a few. The big names in sport are e.g. Karolína Plíšková or Petra Kvitová (tennis), Gabriela Koukalová (biathlon), Martina Sáblíková (speed skating), Petr Čech (football) and Lukáš Krpálek (judo) – all of them famous not only in the Czech Republic but also abroad. ■



READING

- Find on the Internet basic information about UNESCO, its tasks and aims.
- Read the text quickly and list the UNESCO sites mentioned in it.

UNESCO SUPERPOWER

The Czech Republic prides itself on having twelve UNESCO cultural treasures within its borders!

Of course, as number one on the list you will find **Prague** – the capital city whose history goes back to the 9th century. This unique city offers unforgettable sights such as the Prague Castle, Charles Bridge, Vyšehrad, the picturesque lanes of Hradčany, the Old Town and the Lesser Quarter, as well as numerous churches, palaces and monuments. Everything within an area of 800 hectares!

There are also other historical centres and urban reservations on the UNESCO list worth seeing: **Český Krumlov**, a pearl of the Renaissance with rococo gardens and a baroque theatre, which has got a medieval core, or **Kutná Hora** known for its medieval buildings, St. Barbara Church, Sedlec Ossuary and Italian Court (former royal mint).

If you prefer greener areas, plan a trip to **Kroměříž** where you can visit not only the Archbishop's Palace and Castle, but also two wonderful gardens – Podzámecká and Květná.

You can't miss **Třebíč** which is a symbol of close co-existence of Christian and Jewish cultures. Visitors can admire St. Prokop's Basilica and the Jewish quarter with the cemetery.

However, it is not only the cities that you should explore for World Heritage Sites. Go to **Holašovice** – a village with the 18th and 19th century buildings in so called *South Bohemian Folk Baroque*.

Sometimes it's only a single monument or building which is inscribed on the UNESCO list, as is the case with **Tugendhat Villa in Brno** or the 18th century **Holy Trinity Column**, a 35 metre high plague memorial in **Olomouc**.

SPEAKING

- Check on the Internet which UNESCO sites in the Czech Republic have not been mentioned in the text. Write them down.
- Mark on the map the UNESCO sites you have already visited and compare with your partner. Work together and choose three sites which represent the Czech Republic best. Then compare your suggestions in class and explain your choices.



GRAMATIKA • SLOVESNÉ VAZBY

VERB PATTERNS

V angličtině se někdy dvě slovesa vyskytují vedle sebe. Druhé sloveso pak použijeme v jedné z následujících forem:

-ing	to + infinitive	object + to + infinitive	infinitive without to	object + infinitive without to
avoid, can't stand, consider, enjoy, hate, like, love, miss, not mind, practise, prefer, start, stop, suggest Laura can't stand <u>waiting</u> for the bus in the morning.	afford, agree, choose, decide, help, hope, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, promise, seem, want, wish, would like/love/prefer She promised to take me to the cinema.	advise, allow, beg, help, invite, order, tell, want, would like/love/prefer They advised Peter <u>not to go</u> there.	can, could, may, might, must, should You should obey your father.	let, make My mother made me <u>clean</u> the bathroom.

Sloveso *help* může být následováno slovesem + infinitiv bez *to* nebo infinitiv + *to*.

Can you **help** your sister *lay/to lay* the table?

1 Read the letter and choose the correct verb forms.

Dear Mr Preston,

My name is Aneta Nováková and I'd like ¹to enrol / enrolling on an intensive summer course. I don't mind ²to have / having classes in the evenings but I'd prefer ³to finish / finishing before 8 pm. I started ⁴learn / learning English five years ago in a primary school in the Czech Republic. We practised ⁵to speak / speaking and grammar but the groups were quite big. My teacher in the Czech Republic advised ⁶to go / me to go to an English-speaking country to get more practice. I'm planning ⁷to stay / staying in the UK for five months and I hope ⁸to take / taking the FCE exam in November. Please could you ⁹to send / send me more information about the courses available in your school?

Kind regards,

Aneta Nováková

2 Write sentences using all the words and putting the verbs in the correct form. Don't change the order of the given words.

- Fiona / stop / smoke / last year.
Fiona stopped smoking last year.
- I / learn / drive / when I was sixteen.

- You / should / take / a break / now.

- Peter / enjoy / watch / football matches on TV / on Saturdays.

- She / seem / be / much happier / now.

- My parents / want / move / to a bigger city / soon.

- I / not mind / work overtime / next week.

- She / suggest / wait / for them / a bit longer.

3 Complete the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Add the object where it is necessary.

- He invited me to make (make) a speech but I was too nervous to do it.
- I told _____ (not do) it but she didn't listen to me.
- Can I be of any help? Let _____ (carry) your books to the classroom.
- I think she should seriously consider _____ (change) her job.
- I hoped _____ (stay) with them longer but my father asked me to come back home.
- Anna avoids _____ (drive) at night because she can't see very well.
- We decided _____ (spend) five days in Paris.
- They were upset because the teacher made _____ (stay) after school.

4 Answer the questions using the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Why don't you want to go to the theatre with us? (NOT/LIKE)
I don't like going to the theatre.
- 2 Why are you on your own most of the time? (ENJOY)

- 3 Why don't you go on holiday to New Zealand? (AFFORD)

- 4 Why doesn't he visit his relatives? (CAN'T STAND)

- 5 Why don't you watch this documentary with me? (NOT WANT)

- 6 Why do they play football instead of basketball? (PREFER)

- 7 Why don't you revise before the final test? (NOT NEED)

- 8 Why don't you have dinner with us tomorrow? (WOULD LOVE)

- 9 Why does Barbara always do the washing-up? (NOT MIND)

5 Complete the sentences, so that they are logically and grammatically correct. Use the correct verb forms.

- 1 Would you ever consider moving to a foreign country?
- 2 When I was fifteen, my parents didn't let _____.
- 3 I'm trying to concentrate. Could you please stop _____?
- 4 The teachers in our school don't allow _____.
- 5 After finishing my studies, I'm planning _____.
- 6 I had several New Year's resolutions last year. I decided _____.
- 7 What you said to Gloria was very rude. I think you should _____.
- 8 The exam was really difficult. How did you manage _____?
- 9 When I was a child, my mother made _____.
- 10 My best friend failed his driving test again. I advised _____.

maturita *workout*

SPEAKING PART 4

6 Read the task and complete the examinee's answer below.

Look at illustrations 1, 2 and 3.

Your class organizes a school competition about the UK. You are responsible for the choice of an illustration / a photo that will be used on a poster promoting this competition.

- Choose the illustration/photo which you think is the best and explain why.
- Explain why you wouldn't choose the other illustrations/photos.

1



2



3



4

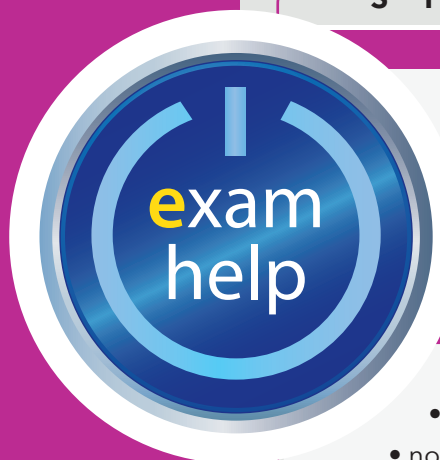
OTHER

I think we should ¹ go (go) for photograph number 2. It seems ² _____ (represent) Great Britain quite well. The first association most people have when they think of Britain is probably London with Big Ben and the double-decker buses. But we need ³ _____ (make) it absolutely clear from our poster that we're planning ⁴ _____ (test) knowledge about Great Britain and not just England. I suggest ⁵ _____ (add) the name Wales and its flag, and a small photograph referring to Scotland. It could ⁶ _____ (be) the Loch Ness Monster or something like that.

I wouldn't consider ⁷ _____ (choose) illustration 1 because it gives the impression that our quiz will cover only the geography of Great Britain. In the same way, photograph 3 might make people ⁸ _____ (think) that all the questions will be about English sport. By choosing photograph 2 we will avoid ⁹ _____ (create) such confusion.

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