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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Keystone (South Dakota)

#### Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Park in Keystone, South Dakota covers an area of 5 km<sup>2</sup>. The rock formation was a [sacred](#) Indian site once and became a national [memorial](#) on March 3, 1925.

Most visitors come to this place to see the famous [busts](#) of the presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln (from left to right). The busts are about 18 meters high and were [carved](#) by 400 workers between 1927 and 1941.



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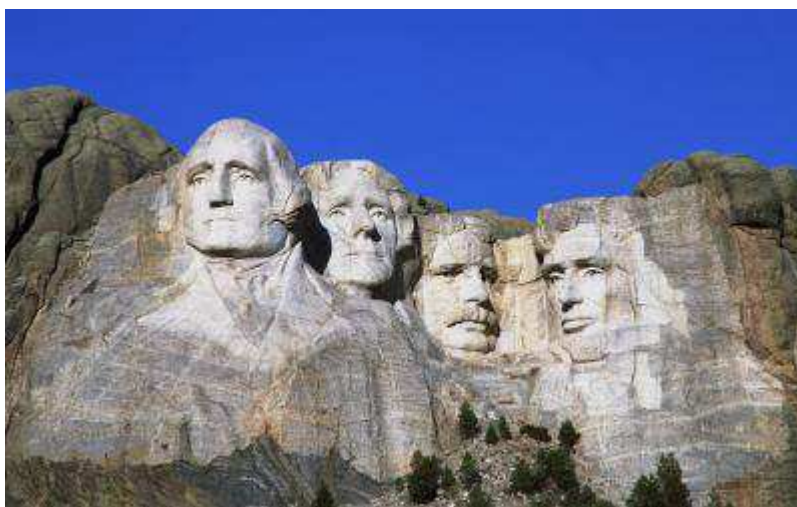


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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



1. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Park is in Keystone, ?
2. The rock was a sacred Indian site once, ?
3. It has been a national memorial since 1925, ?
4. The monument doesn't show the bust of President Clinton, ?
5. George Washington was the first President of the United States, ?



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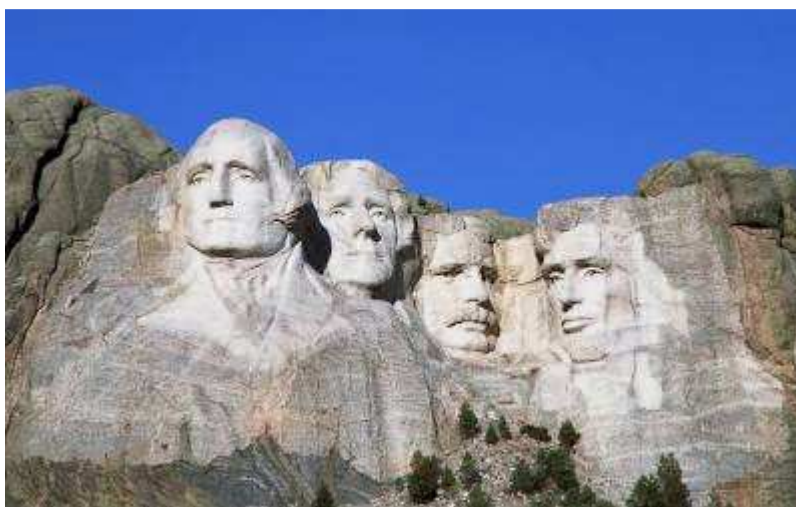


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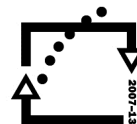
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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 1

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_73

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
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**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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## The U.S.A. Tour



### Chicago

The third largest city in the United States (after New York and Los Angeles) lies on the [shores](#) of Lake Michigan. The Potawatomi once lived in this area and the city's name [derives](#) from the Potawatomi word Checagou (meaning "wild onions"). The name because the place [used to smell](#) like onions.

The Sears Tower (on the left) was built between 1970 and 1973 and is the highest building in the United States. It is 442 meters from bottom to the top floor, and reaches a total height of 527 meters (including its television antennas).



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



1. The first settlers (be)  the Potawatomi.
2. They (call)  this place Checagou (wild onion) because it (smell)  like onions.
3. Constructions on the Sears Tower (begin)  in 1970.
4. Until 1997, the Sears Tower (be)  the highest building in the world.



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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 2

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_74

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
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- **Ročník:** 9.

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**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls is a group of waterfalls on the border between the United States and Canada. The Falls are a favorite tourist attraction. The Niagara River drops here and although the Falls are not deep, they are very wide and the amount of water is enormous. So it is very noisy near the Falls. That's why the Iroquois [tribe](#), who used to live here, called the falls Niagara (meaning “thunder of waters”).



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



1. Niagara Falls form a  border between the United States and Canada.
2. Tourists visit this place .
3. The Falls are very .
4. So you must speak  or nobody can understand you.
5. Many years ago, the Iroquois tribe lived here .



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**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 3

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_75

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
- **Ročník:** 9.

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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### New York

#### Statue of Liberty

The [Statue of Liberty](#) stands on Liberty Island, at the [mouth](#) of the Hudson River in New York Harbor. The statue represents the goddess of liberty with a [torch](#) in her right hand and a [tablet](#) in her left hand. On the tablet you can see the date of the [Declaration of Independence](#) “JULY IV MDCCLXXVI” (July 4, 1776).

The [copper](#) statue is 46 meters high and was made by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and Gustave Eiffel (who also built the Eiffel Tower). It was given to the United States by France [on the occasion of](#) the 100th [anniversary](#) of the Declaration of Independence.

#### Empire State Building

The Empire State Building was opened on May 1, 1931. It is an office building, but the platform at the top of the building is also a popular tourist attraction.

Its height from bottom to the 102nd floor is 381 meters. Including the [broadcasting tower](#), which was added in the 1950s, the total height is 443.5 meters.





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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Before the attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, the Empire State building was the second highest building in New York. The Freedom Tower, which is planned to be constructed on Ground Zero, will again be higher than the Empire State Building.

### Central Park

Central Park lies in Manhattan and covers an area of 3.4 km<sup>2</sup> (4 km × 800 m). It is one of the most famous city parks and not only a popular oasis for New Yorkers, but also for [migrating birds](#).

### Questions to the text

1. Is the Statue of Liberty made of copper?
2. Does the Statue of Liberty stand on Liberty Island?
3. Is the Empire State Building more than 500 meters high?
4. Can tourists go to the platform of the Empire State Building?
5. Are there any birds in Central Park?



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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 4

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_76

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Philadelphia

Philadelphia is one of the oldest cities in the United States. It has played an important role in American history.



### Liberty Bell

Philadelphia's most popular tourist attraction is the Liberty Bell. Between 1753 and 1828 the bell hung in Philadelphia's State House (now Independence Hall) and was rung on special [occasions](#), for example on the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776.

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

For a long time, the bell was only known as the State House Bell. In 1839, however, it was mentioned in a pamphlet called “The Liberty Bell” and thus became a symbol of freedom and is now known as the Liberty Bell.

There is a poem about the bell that American pupils learn at school. It is called Independence Bell.

### Independence Bell – July 4, 1776

Author Unknown

There was a tumult in the city  
In the quaint old Quaker town,  
And the streets were rife with people  
Pacing restless up and down—  
People gathering at corners,  
Where they whispered each to each,  
And the sweat stood on their temples  
With the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents  
Lash the wild Newfoundland shore,  
So they beat against the State House,  
So they surged against the door;  
And the mingling of their voices  
Made the harmony profound,  
Till the quiet street of Chestnut  
Was all turbulent with sound.

“Will they do it?” “Dare they do it?”  
“Who is speaking?” “What’s the news?”  
“What of Adams?” “What of Sherman?”  
“Oh, God grant they won’t refuse!”  
“Make some way there!” “Let me nearer!”  
“I am stifling!” “Stifle then!”  
When a nation’s life’s at hazard,  
We’ve no time to think of men!”

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

So they surged against the State House,  
While all [solemnly](#) inside,  
Sat the Continental Congress,  
Truth and [reason](#) for their guide,  
Over a simple [scroll](#) debating,  
Which, though simple it might be,  
Yet should shake the cliffs of England  
With the thunders of the free.

Far aloft in that high [steeple](#)  
Sat the bellman, old and gray,  
He was [weary](#) of the tyrant  
And his [iron-sceptered sway](#);  
So he sat, with one hand ready  
On the [clapper of the bell](#),  
When his eye could catch the signal,  
The long-expected news to tell.

See! See! The [dense crowd](#) quivers  
Through all its lengthy line,  
As the boy beside the portal  
[Hastens forth](#) to give the sign!  
With his little hands uplifted,  
[Breezes dallying](#) with his hair,  
[Hark!](#) with deep, clear [intonation](#),  
Breaks his young voice on the air.

[Hushed](#) the people's [swelling murmur](#),  
Whilst the boy crys [joyously](#);  
"Ring!" he shouts, "Ring! Grandpapa,  
Ring! oh, ring for Liberty!"  
Quickly, at the given signal  
The old bellman lifts his hand,  
Forth he sends the goods news, making  
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What [rejoicing](#)!  
How the old bell shook the air,  
Till the clang of freedom [ruffled](#),



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

The calmly gliding Delaware!  
How the bonfires and the torches  
Lighted up the night's **repose**,  
And from the flames, like fabled Phoenix,  
Our glorious liberty arose!

That old State House bell is silent,  
**Hushed** is now its **glamorous** tongue;  
But the spirit it awakened  
Still is living—ever young;  
And when we greet the smiling sunlight  
On the fourth of each July,  
We will never forget the bellman  
Who, between the earth and sky,  
Rung out, loudly, “Independence”;  
Which, please God, shall never die!

### Diferences between British and Amecican English

| American English | British English                           |
|------------------|---|
| July 4, 1776     | <input type="text" value="4 July, 1776"/> |
| center           | <input type="text"/>                      |
| favorite         | <input type="text"/>                      |
| highway          | <input type="text"/>                      |
| honor            | <input type="text"/>                      |

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.





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|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| meter         | <input type="text"/> |
| movie         | <input type="text"/> |
| movie theater | <input type="text"/> |
| theater       | <input type="text"/> |

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Philadelphia's most popular tourist attraction is the Liberty Bell. Between 1753 and 1828 the bell hung in Philadelphia's State House (now Independence Hall) and was rung on special [occasions](#), for example on the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776.

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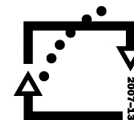
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OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

For a long time, the bell was only known as the State House Bell. In 1839, however, it was **mentioned** in a **pamphlet** called “The Liberty Bell” and **thus** became a symbol of freedom and is now known as the Liberty Bell.

There is a poem about the bell that American pupils learn at school. It is called Independence Bell.

### Independence Bell – July 4, 1776

Author Unknown

There was a tumult in the city  
In the **quaint** old Quaker town,  
And the streets were **rife with** people  
**Pacing** restless up and down—  
People **gathering** at corners,  
Where they **whispered** each to each,  
And the **sweat** stood on their **temples**  
With the earnestness of speech.

As the **bleak** Atlantic **currents**  
**Lash** the wild Newfoundland **shore**,  
So they **beat** against the State House,  
So they **surged** against the door;  
And the **mingling** of their voices  
Made the harmony **profound**,  
Till the quiet street of Chestnut  
Was all turbulent with sound.

“Will they do it?” “**Dare** they do it?”  
“Who is speaking?” “What’s the news?”  
“What of Adams?” “What of Sherman?”  
“Oh, God **grant** they won’t **refuse**!”  
“Make some way there!” “Let me nearer!”  
“I am **stifling**!” “Stifle then!”  
When a nation’s life’s at **hazard**,  
We’ve no time to think of men!”

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

So they surged against the State House,  
While all **solemnly** inside,  
Sat the Continental Congress,  
Truth and **reason** for their guide,  
Over a simple **scroll** debating,  
Which, though simple it might be,  
Yet should shake the cliffs of England  
With the thunders of the free.

Far aloft in that high **steeple**  
Sat the bellman, old and gray,  
He was **weary** of the tyrant  
And his **iron-sceptered sway**;  
So he sat, with one hand ready  
On the **clapper of the bell**,  
When his eye could catch the signal,  
The long-expected news to tell.

See! See! The **dense crowd quivers**  
Through all its lengthy line,  
As the boy beside the portal  
**Hastens forth** to give the sign!  
With his little hands uplifted,  
**Breezes dallying** with his hair,  
**Hark!** with deep, clear **intonation**,  
Breaks his young voice on the air.

**Hushed** the people's **swelling murmur**,  
Whilst the boy crys **joyously**;  
"Ring!" he shouts, "Ring! Grandpapa,  
Ring! oh, ring for Liberty!"  
Quickly, at the given signal  
The old bellman lifts his hand,  
Forth he sends the goods news, making  
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What **rejoicing**!  
How the old bell shook the air,  
Till the clang of freedom **ruffled**,



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OP Vzdělávání  
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

The calmly gliding Delaware!  
How the bonfires and the torches  
Lighted up the night's **repose**,  
And from the flames, like fabled Phoenix,  
Our glorious liberty arose!

That old State House bell is silent,  
**Hushed** is now its **glamorous** tongue;  
But the spirit it awakened  
Still is living—ever young;  
And when we greet the smiling sunlight  
On the fourth of each July,  
We will never forget the bellman  
Who, between the earth and sky,  
Rung out, loudly, "Independence";  
Which, please God, shall never die!

### Differences between British and American English

| American English | British English                           |
|------------------|---|
| July 4, 1776     | <input type="text" value="4 July, 1776"/> |
| center           | <input type="text"/>                      |
| favorite         | <input type="text"/>                      |
| highway          | <input type="text"/>                      |
| honor            | <input type="text"/>                      |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| meter         | <input type="text"/> |
| movie         | <input type="text"/> |
| movie theater | <input type="text"/> |
| theater       | <input type="text"/> |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 5

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_77

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
- **Ročník:** 9.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 15 minut

**Anotace:** reálie – povídání o významných místech USA, umístění míst na mapě, fakta; jedná se o náročnější text, avšak upravený pro výuku žáků 9. ročníku s přihlédnutím ke slovní zásobě učebnic řady Project, dle schopnosti žáků je pak možno dále s textem pracovat formou otázek k textu, vyhledávání apod.

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Washington, DC

Washington, DC is the capital of the United States. DC stands for District of Columbia and means that Washington is not part of any **federal state**, but a **unique district**. The citizens of Washington, DC have no **voting representation** in Congress and are **not at all represented** in the Senate.



### White House

The White House is the working place and **residence** of the United States President. It was built between 1792 and 1800 and has 132 rooms. There is also a swimming pool, movie theater, tennis court and **bowling lane**.

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pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



### United States Capitol

A long mall connects the White House and the Capitol ([home](#) of the Congress). The House of Representatives is in the south [wing](#) and the Senate in the north wing. On [Inauguration Day](#) (January 20), the President holds his [inaugural address](#) on the steps of the Capitol and then usually [parades](#) from the Capitol to the White House.



Put the verbs in Passiv.

- Aktiv: Many people visit Washington.

Passiv:

- Aktiv:

Passiv: The White House was built by James Hoban.

- Aktiv:

Passiv: The White House and the Capitol are connected by Pennsylvania Avenue.

- Aktiv: In the Capitol, workers are building a visitors center.

Passiv:

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- Aktiv: They will probably finish it in 2006.

Passiv:



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Orlando, Florida

#### Disney World

Disney World opened in 1971. Disneyland in California already existed at that time, but it had hardly any visitors from the eastern parts of the United States where 75 percent of the country's population live. So Walt Disney decided to build another park in Orlando, Florida with four theme parks:

- The Magic Kingdom
- EPCOT (Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow)
- Disney-MGM Studios
- Disney's Animal Kingdom



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



### Simple Past or Past Perfect

1. I (go)  to Disney World in 2002.
2. Before 2002 I (be / never)  to any of the Disney resorts.
3. Most of all I (like)  the wonderful castle that I (see)  so many times in my favorite animated movie »Cinderella«.
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 6

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_78

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
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**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Orlando, Florida

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## The U.S.A. Tour



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 7

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_79

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### New Orleans

New Orleans was founded by the French. It first had a French name, Nouvelle-Orléans, in honor of the [Duke](#) of Orleans, King of France. The city lies on the river Mississippi and a riverboat cruise on the Mississippi is an unforgettable experience. New Orleans is also an important center for music, especially for jazz and rhythm and blues.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

1. Do you like jazz music? Because if you (like)  jazz, you (love)  New Orleans.
2. Vanessa hates boat trips. But if she (hate / not)  boat trips, she (enjoy)  a riverboat cruise on the Mississippi.
3. I (do)  a course in jazz dancing if I (have)  more time. But unfortunately I don't have time.
4. If the founders of the city (hate)  the King of France, they (call / not)  the place Nouvelle-Orléans in honor of him.



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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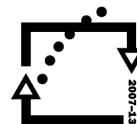
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 8

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_80

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
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- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Los Angeles

Los Angeles, also known as L.A., is the second largest city in the United States (after New York). Most [immigrants](#) to the United States arrive in Los Angeles and many of them stay here. The city is also famous for its two Olympic Games (1932 and 1984).



### Hollywood

Hollywood is a district of Los Angeles and for a long time it was [nothing more but](#) the name of a ranch. In the early 1900s, however, movie companies [decided](#) to move from New York

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

and New Jersey to California where they had more [space](#) and better weather. Nestor Studios were the first to [settle](#) in the area. But more and more followed and now Hollywood is famous all over the world for its movie studios and stars.

On the Walk of Fame (along Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street) more than 2,000 [celebrities](#) are honored with a star.



## Disneyland (Anaheim, California)

Disneyland is situated in Anaheim, just a little south of the City of Los Angeles. The park opened on July 17, 1955 and was the first Disney Park in the world. It has been visited by



more than 500,000,000 people and has several theme parks:

- Adventureland
- Critter Country
- Fantasyland
- Frontierland
- Main Street U.S.A.
- Mickey's Toontown
- New Orleans Square
- Tomorrowland

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

1. Los Angeles is (large)  than Chicago.
2. But New York is the (large)  city of the United States.
3. The weather in Hollywood is (good)  than in New York or New Jersey.
4. Nestor Studios is the (old)  movie company in Hollywood.
5. Disneyland is (interesting)  than any other amusement park.



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pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Los Angeles

Los Angeles, also known as L.A., is the second largest city in the United States (after New York). Most **immigrants** to the United States arrive in Los Angeles and many of them stay here. The city is also famous for its two Olympic Games (1932 and 1984).



### Hollywood

Hollywood is a district of Los Angeles and for a long time it was **nothing more but** the name of a ranch. In the early 1900s, however, movie companies **decided** to move from New York

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.



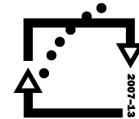
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

and New Jersey to California where they had more [space](#) and better weather. Nestor Studios were the first to [settle](#) in the area. But more and more followed and now Hollywood is famous all over the world for its movie studios and stars.

On the Walk of Fame (along Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street) more than 2,000 [celebrities](#) are honored with a star.



### Disneyland (Anaheim, California)

Disneyland is situated in Anaheim, just a little south of the City of Los Angeles. The park opened on July 17, 1955 and was the first Disney Park in the world. It has been visited by



more than 500,000,000 people and has several theme parks:

- Adventureland
- Critter Country
- Fantasyland
- Frontierland
- Main Street U.S.A.
- Mickey's Toontown
- New Orleans Square
- Tomorrowland

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1. Los Angeles is (large)  than Chicago.
2. But New York is the (large)  city of the United States.
3. The weather in Hollywood is (good)  than in New York or New Jersey.
4. Nestor Studios is the (old)  movie company in Hollywood.
5. Disneyland is (interesting)  than any other amusement park.



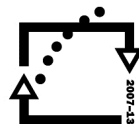
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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 9

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_81

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
- **Ročník:** 9.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

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**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Grand Canyon National Park

The Grand Canyon is one of the most spectacular [natural features](#) on earth. It is listed as one of the Seven Natural Wonders and became a United States national park in 1919. The park covers an area of nearly 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

[Carved](#) by the Colorado River, the Grand Canyon [slices](#) deep into the Colorado Plateau and forms one of the most scenic landscapes in the world. Up to 1963, when the Glen Canyon Dam was built, the Colorado river moved 143 million tons of stones each year.



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pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



### Simple Past or Present Perfect

1. My friends (visit)  the Grand Canyon National Park last year.
2. I (be / never)  to the Grand Canyon National Park.
3. But I (see)  lots of wonderful pictures.
4. And yesterday I (buy)  a book about the Grand Canyon.
5. I (read)  30 pages already. It's really interesting.





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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 10

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_82

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
- **Ročník:** 9.

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Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### Las Vegas

Las Vegas was founded in May 1905. In 1941 the first large hotels with [gambling casinos](#) were built. Since then Las Vegas has grown to become the largest city in Nevada and a major tourist attraction.

Staying in Las Vegas can be quite cheap as the rooms are usually not expensive. It's hard, however, to [resist the temptation](#) of spending lots of money in one of the gambling casinos.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



### Simple Past oder Past Continuous

1. While me and my friends (drive)  from Los Angeles to Las Vegas, we (pass)  the Mojave Desert.
2. When we (arrive)  in Las Vegas, we (look)  for a nice hotel.
3. While I (relax)  by the pool, my friends (gamble)  in the casino.
4. When I (enter)  the casino, my friends (play)  Black Jack.



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**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 11

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_83

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The U.S.A. Tour



### San Francisco

The area had long been inhabited by native Americans, the Ohlone (meaning “people of the west”) before the first Spanish immigrants came to settle in this part of the country. After the Mexican-American War, the small town became American territory, and when the California gold rush started in 1848, the population **increased** enormously. Nowadays San Francisco is famous especially for its cable car and the Golden Gate Bridge.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge connects the city of San Francisco and San Francisco [Peninsula](#). It spans the Golden Gate, a [strait](#) between the Pacific Ocean and the San Francisco Bay—that's where the name Golden Gate Bridge comes from.

Construction on the bridge began in 1933 and was completed in 1937. The bridge rises 230 m above the water. With its total length of 1970 meters it was the longest [suspension bridge](#) in the world until 1964. The bridge is part of the United States Highway 101, has six [lanes](#) and a footpath on each side.

1. San Francisco was inhabited by the Ohlone

2. In the 19th century there were many people in San Francisco

3. There is a bridge

4. The bridge is used by people

5. There is a strait called Golden Gate



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**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Tour 12

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_84

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
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- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### States - Fact Sheet



|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Official name:</b>        | United States of America  |
| <b>Abbreviations:</b>        | U.S. / U.S.A.   |
| <b>Capital:</b>              | <a href="#">Washington, D.C.</a>  |
| <b>Size:</b>                 | 9,529,063 km <sup>2</sup> (plus approximately 10,360 km <sup>2</sup> for outlying territories and other politically associated areas) |
| <b>Population:</b>           | 281.4 million   |
| <b>Borders:</b>              | Canada (north), Atlantic Ocean (east), Mexico and Gulf of Mexico (south), Pacific Ocean (west)  |
| <b>Currency:</b>             | US Dollar   |
| <b>Official language:</b>    | English   |
| <b>Nationality / People:</b> | A person of <i>American</i> nationality is an <i>American</i> .   |
| <b>Local time:</b>           | New York: 07:00 EST (Sunday, 6th January 2013)<br>Los Angeles: 04:00 PST (Sunday, 6th January 2013)                                   |

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Other interesting facts:

The United States is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, [Canada](#), and China). It consists of 50 states plus Washington D.C. (a federal district) and four outlying territories (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa).



| Country           | Capital     | Inhabitants |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Alabama</b>    | Montgomery  | 4,501,000   |
| <b>Alaska</b>     | Juneau      | 649,000     |
| <b>Arizona</b>    | Phoenix     | 5,581,000   |
| <b>Arkansas</b>   | Little Rock | 2,726,000   |
| <b>California</b> | Sacramento  | 35,484,000  |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                      |              |            |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>Colorado</b>      | Denver       | 4,551,000  |
| <b>Connecticut</b>   | Hartford     | 3,483,000  |
| <b>Delaware</b>      | Dover        | 817,000    |
| <b>Florida</b>       | Tallahassee  | 17,019,000 |
| <b>Georgia</b>       | Atlanta      | 8,685,000  |
| <b>Hawaii</b>        | Honolulu     | 1,258,000  |
| <b>Idaho</b>         | Boise City   | 1,366,000  |
| <b>Illinois</b>      | Springfield  | 12,654,000 |
| <b>Indiana</b>       | Indianapolis | 6,196,000  |
| <b>Iowa</b>          | Des Moines   | 2,944,000  |
| <b>Kansas</b>        | Topeka       | 2,724,000  |
| <b>Kentucky</b>      | Frankfort    | 4,118,000  |
| <b>Louisiana</b>     | Baton Rouge  | 4,496,000  |
| <b>Maine</b>         | Augusta      | 1,306,000  |
| <b>Maryland</b>      | Annapolis    | 5,509,000  |
| <b>Massachusetts</b> | Boston       | 6,433,000  |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                       |                |            |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Michigan</b>       | Lansing        | 10,080,000 |
| <b>Minnesota</b>      | Saint Paul     | 5,059,000  |
| <b>Mississippi</b>    | Jackson        | 2,881,000  |
| <b>Missouri</b>       | Jefferson City | 5,704,000  |
| <b>Montana</b>        | Helena         | 918,000    |
| <b>Nebraska</b>       | Lincoln        | 1,739,000  |
| <b>Nevada</b>         | Carson City    | 2,241,000  |
| <b>New Hampshire</b>  | Concord        | 1,288,000  |
| <b>New Jersey</b>     | Trenton        | 8,638,000  |
| <b>New Mexico</b>     | Santa Fe       | 1,875,000  |
| <b>New York</b>       | Albany         | 19,190,000 |
| <b>North Carolina</b> | Raleigh        | 8,407,000  |
| <b>North Dakota</b>   | Bismarck       | 643,000    |
| <b>Ohio</b>           | Columbus       | 11,436,000 |
| <b>Oklahoma</b>       | Oklahoma City  | 3,512,000  |
| <b>Oregon</b>         | Salem          | 3,560,000  |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                       |                    |            |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| <b>Pennsylvania</b>   | Harrisburg         | 12,365,000 |
| <b>Rhode Island</b>   | Providence         | 1,076,000  |
| <b>South Carolina</b> | Columbia           | 4,147,000  |
| <b>South Dakota</b>   | Pierre             | 764,000    |
| <b>Tennessee</b>      | Nashville-Davidson | 5,842,000  |
| <b>Texas</b>          | Austin             | 22,119,000 |
| <b>Utah</b>           | Salt Lake City     | 2,351,000  |
| <b>Vermont</b>        | Montpelier         | 619,000    |
| <b>Virginia</b>       | Richmond           | 7,386,000  |
| <b>Washington</b>     | Olympia            | 6,131,000  |
| <b>Washington, DC</b> | Washington         | 563,000    |
| <b>West Virginia</b>  | Charlston          | 1,810,000  |
| <b>Wisconsin</b>      | Madison            | 5,472,000  |
| <b>Wyoming</b>        | Cheyenne           | 501,000    |



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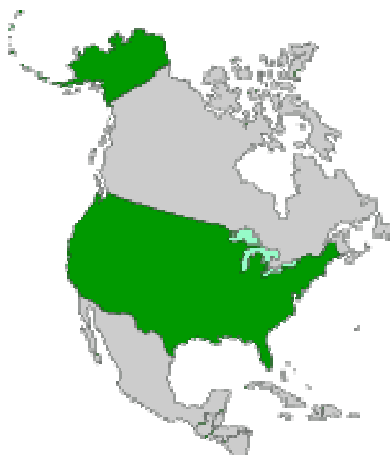
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### States - Fact Sheet

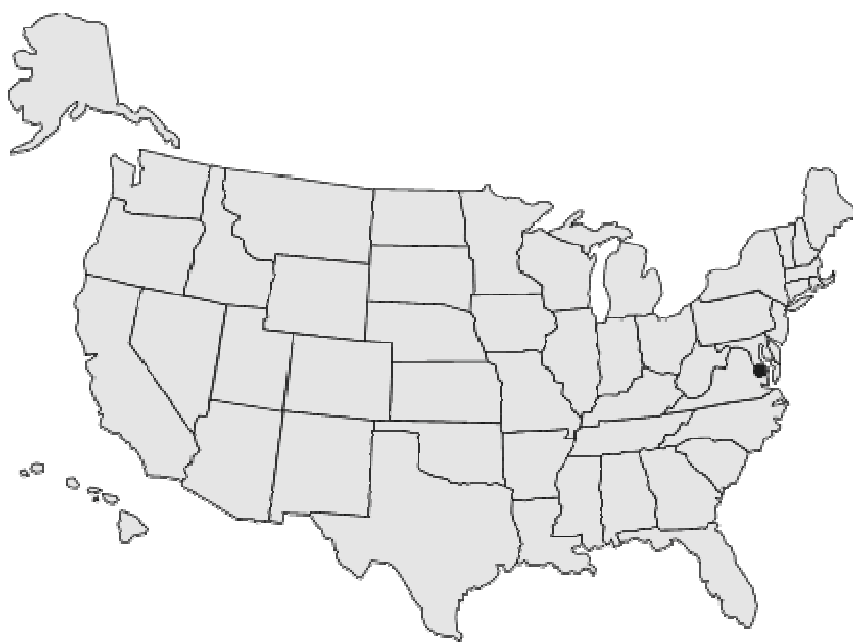


|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Official name:</b>        | United States of America  |
| <b>Abbreviations:</b>        | U.S. / U.S.A.   |
| <b>Capital:</b>              | <a href="#">Washington, D.C.</a>  |
| <b>Size:</b>                 | 9,529,063 km <sup>2</sup> (plus approximately 10,360 km <sup>2</sup> for outlying territories and other politically associated areas) |
| <b>Population:</b>           | 281.4 million   |
| <b>Borders:</b>              | Canada (north), Atlantic Ocean (east), Mexico and Gulf of Mexico (south), Pacific Ocean (west)  |
| <b>Currency:</b>             | US Dollar   |
| <b>Official language:</b>    | English   |
| <b>Nationality / People:</b> | A person of <i>American</i> nationality is an <i>American</i> .   |
| <b>Local time:</b>           | New York: 07:00 EST (Sunday, 6th January 2013)<br>Los Angeles: 04:00 PST (Sunday, 6th January 2013)                                   |

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Other interesting facts:

The United States is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, [Canada](#), and China). It consists of 50 states plus Washington D.C. (a federal district) and four outlying territories (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa).



| Country           | Capital     | Inhabitants |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Alabama</b>    | Montgomery  | 4,501,000   |
| <b>Alaska</b>     | Juneau      | 649,000     |
| <b>Arizona</b>    | Phoenix     | 5,581,000   |
| <b>Arkansas</b>   | Little Rock | 2,726,000   |
| <b>California</b> | Sacramento  | 35,484,000  |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                      |              |            |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>Colorado</b>      | Denver       | 4,551,000  |
| <b>Connecticut</b>   | Hartford     | 3,483,000  |
| <b>Delaware</b>      | Dover        | 817,000    |
| <b>Florida</b>       | Tallahassee  | 17,019,000 |
| <b>Georgia</b>       | Atlanta      | 8,685,000  |
| <b>Hawaii</b>        | Honolulu     | 1,258,000  |
| <b>Idaho</b>         | Boise City   | 1,366,000  |
| <b>Illinois</b>      | Springfield  | 12,654,000 |
| <b>Indiana</b>       | Indianapolis | 6,196,000  |
| <b>Iowa</b>          | Des Moines   | 2,944,000  |
| <b>Kansas</b>        | Topeka       | 2,724,000  |
| <b>Kentucky</b>      | Frankfort    | 4,118,000  |
| <b>Louisiana</b>     | Baton Rouge  | 4,496,000  |
| <b>Maine</b>         | Augusta      | 1,306,000  |
| <b>Maryland</b>      | Annapolis    | 5,509,000  |
| <b>Massachusetts</b> | Boston       | 6,433,000  |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                       |                |            |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Michigan</b>       | Lansing        | 10,080,000 |
| <b>Minnesota</b>      | Saint Paul     | 5,059,000  |
| <b>Mississippi</b>    | Jackson        | 2,881,000  |
| <b>Missouri</b>       | Jefferson City | 5,704,000  |
| <b>Montana</b>        | Helena         | 918,000    |
| <b>Nebraska</b>       | Lincoln        | 1,739,000  |
| <b>Nevada</b>         | Carson City    | 2,241,000  |
| <b>New Hampshire</b>  | Concord        | 1,288,000  |
| <b>New Jersey</b>     | Trenton        | 8,638,000  |
| <b>New Mexico</b>     | Santa Fe       | 1,875,000  |
| <b>New York</b>       | Albany         | 19,190,000 |
| <b>North Carolina</b> | Raleigh        | 8,407,000  |
| <b>North Dakota</b>   | Bismarck       | 643,000    |
| <b>Ohio</b>           | Columbus       | 11,436,000 |
| <b>Oklahoma</b>       | Oklahoma City  | 3,512,000  |
| <b>Oregon</b>         | Salem          | 3,560,000  |

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                       |                    |            |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| <b>Pennsylvania</b>   | Harrisburg         | 12,365,000 |
| <b>Rhode Island</b>   | Providence         | 1,076,000  |
| <b>South Carolina</b> | Columbia           | 4,147,000  |
| <b>South Dakota</b>   | Pierre             | 764,000    |
| <b>Tennessee</b>      | Nashville-Davidson | 5,842,000  |
| <b>Texas</b>          | Austin             | 22,119,000 |
| <b>Utah</b>           | Salt Lake City     | 2,351,000  |
| <b>Vermont</b>        | Montpelier         | 619,000    |
| <b>Virginia</b>       | Richmond           | 7,386,000  |
| <b>Washington</b>     | Olympia            | 6,131,000  |
| <b>Washington, DC</b> | Washington         | 563,000    |
| <b>West Virginia</b>  | Charlston          | 1,810,000  |
| <b>Wisconsin</b>      | Madison            | 5,472,000  |
| <b>Wyoming</b>        | Cheyenne           | 501,000    |



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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Facts

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_85

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
- **Ročník:** 9.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 35 minut

**Anotace:** reálie – povídání o USA, základní fakta, umístění států na mapě, hlavní města států, ekonomické souvislosti - lidnatost

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012





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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

In Congress, July 4, 1776

### The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America



When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.

To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.—He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.—He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.—He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.—He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.—He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.—He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.—He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.—He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.—He has made judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.—He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.—He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.—He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.—He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:—For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—For protecting them,

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:—For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:—For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:—For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:—For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:—For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.—He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.—He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.—He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.—He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind. Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.—

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

In Congress, July 4, 1776

### The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America



When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The U.S.A. Facts - Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America of Independence

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_86

### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
- **Ročník:** 9.

### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 25 minut

**Anotace:** reálie – povídání o USA, velmi náročný text pro žáky – nutná práce se slovníkem, text je určen pro učitele k výkladu o historii USA- 9. ročník, jedná se o zjednodušený text, kde se vyskytuje slovní zásoba z učebnice řady Project doplněná o nezbytnou odbornou a faktografickou slovní zásobu vztahující se k tématu. doporučuji jako text pro učitele, který si v rámci textu zvolí některé z klíčových témat a na toto se se žáky zaměří, nutné je povědomí o historickém kontextu i dalším vývoji

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## What Is Prom Night?



What is prom night? For your parents, prom night usually included a dinner followed by a dance at school. The entire event lasted no longer than one night.

What is prom night today? Prom night is still the most important dance of high school **senior year**. And like always, the night **still revolves around** having a date. Most teens would rather avoid the prom altogether than arrive without a date.

Guys **agonize** over whether the answer will be “yes” or “no” when they ask a girl to the prom. They don’t realize that girls **devote** months toward relationships to be asked by the right person.

On prom night, the girls spend hours getting dressed together. The guys hang out a while, and then get dressed at the last minute. Formal dress is still in, with the girls wearing **gowns** and the boys wearing **(tux, tuxedo (AE) = Smoking dinner-jacket (BE)) tuxedos**.

Spending the night with a rented limousine is perhaps the most popular tradition, whether individually or as a group. Before-prom dinners are still common. The boy is expected to cover these expenses.

How has prom night changed? In the last decade, some schools are renting ballrooms for the prom, and teenagers are increasingly renting hotel rooms for the weekend. A recent trend has seen groups of formally dressed teens **descending** on local bowling alleys before prom.

Something that has not changed is that when the boy arrives at the girl’s home, he is likely to be greeted by proud parents wielding a camera. That’s also what prom is.

### Questions on the text

**Answer the questions according to the text.**

- What is the prom?
  - ☐ a match-making party for teenagers



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- ☐ a one night stand for parents
- ☐ a special event for high school students
- What would many girls and boys do if they had no date for prom night?
  - ☐ They would arrive without a date.
  - ☐ They would not go to the prom.
  - ☐ They would rent a limousine.
- Who ought to pay the dinner?
  - ☐ the school
  - ☐ the boy
  - ☐ the girl
  - ☐ they pay separately
  - ☐ they pay as a group

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### What Is Prom Night?



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Spending the night with a rented limousine is perhaps the most popular tradition, whether individually or as a group. Before-prom dinners are still common. The boy is expected to cover these expenses.

How has prom night changed? In the last decade, some schools are renting ballrooms for the prom, and teenagers are increasingly renting hotel rooms for the weekend. A recent trend has seen groups of formally dressed teens **descending** on local bowling alleys before prom.

Something that has not changed is that when the boy arrives at the girl’s home, he is likely to be greeted by proud parents wielding a camera. That’s also what prom is.

### Questions on the text

**Answer the questions according to the text.**

- What is the prom?  
☐ a match-making party for teenagers



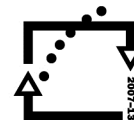
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OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- ☐ a one night stand for parents
- ☐ a special event for high school students
- What would many girls and boys do if they had no date for prom night?
  - ☐ They would arrive without a date.
  - ☐ They would not go to the prom.
  - ☐ They would rent a limousine.
- Who ought to pay the dinner?
  - ☐ the school
  - ☐ the boy
  - ☐ the girl
  - ☐ they pay separately
  - ☐ they pay as a group



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The Prom Night

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_87

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Traditions
- **Ročník:** 9.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

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**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

**But Walt Disney Quit High School ...**

As a teenager growing up in a small town in Oregon in the 50s, I had no desire to finish high school. For one thing, my dad never finished. Also, my big ambition in life was to be a cartoonist, and I was, in fact, already selling some of my cartoons to small magazines. My hero, Walt Disney, had never finished high school, and I felt that if he could quit and **succeed**, so could I. But my mother would never hear of it, so **reluctantly**, I continued to go.

In about my **sophomore year** I began to sell cartoons to a small magazine in Thousand Oaks, California. It was called Computer News and was a trade journal about the computers of that time. These were nothing like the laptops we know today ... they were huge Univac computers which filled an entire room. I knew nothing about them, but still somehow managed to come up with cartoons about them.

In my correspondence with the editor, a Mr. Jackson Granholm, I mentioned my desire to quit high school and go into cartooning full time. He wrote back **urging** me to stay in school, **spouting off** all the reasons why school was important. To convince him I knew better, I told him about how Walt Disney had quit.



A few weeks later, I was waiting at the mailbox, waiting to see if any magazines had bought any of the cartoons I had recently submitted. When the mail came I was quite surprised to see one letter addressed to me from Walt Disney studios.

It was from their **personnel department**, and I was sure it was a job offer. Not so. They told me that Mr. Jackson Granholm had contacted them **on my behalf** and explained my **attitude** about finishing high school. They **advised** me very strongly to stay in high school, pointing out that they never even **considered** applicants without a high school education and preferred some college.

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

It took the winds out of my sails, but I guess it taught me two things: I was no Walt Disney, and times had changed. I finished high school, and went on for two years of college. Years later I worked for Walt Disney studios, as well as a couple of other major film studios, plus I have been doing cartooning [on a freelance basis](#) for years. To date I have been published in hundreds of publications, and I admit the college education ([was no deterrent](#) at all.

### Questions on the text

Answer the questions according to the text.

- Who wanted the author to stay in school?
  - ☐ his mother
  - ☐ his father
  - ☐ Walt Disney
- Why did the author want to quit high school?
  - ☐ He didn't like his schoolmates.
  - ☐ He had received a job offer from Walt Disney studios.
  - ☐ He felt he was fit for working life.
- Which statement is correct?
  - ☐ The author finally quit high school.
  - ☐ After high school, the author did four years at college.
  - ☐ The author worked for several film studios.



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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Walt Disney at school

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_88

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- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
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- **Tématický okruh:** Famous Person
- **Ročník:** 9.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 35 minut

**Anotace:** reálie – povídání o slavných osobnostech – W. Disney  
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**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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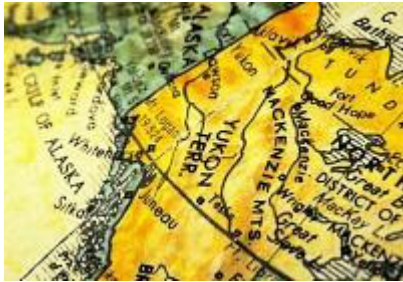
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pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Can't Get There From Here



Juneau is the capital of Alaska, but did you know that you cannot drive there from anywhere?

You can fly into Juneau or you can take a ferry to Juneau, but you can't actually drive there. There are no roads into Juneau. [Can you imagine](#) not being able to drive to the State Capital in the state where you live?

Normally, a lot of business and a lot of government takes place in a state's Capital. Not having [easy access](#) to it would create lots of problems, wouldn't it? Well, not in Alaska.

In fact, up until a few years ago Juneau was two time zones or more away from the rest of the state. A few years ago Alaska had five time zones. Now we have only two time zones and our Capital is now in the same time zone as most of the state.

Governor Frank Murkowski has a transportation plan that would include the building of a 65 mile road from Juneau to Skagway by the year 2010. That would connect Juneau by road to Anchorage, Fairbanks, and much of Alaska.

Of course, you would have to drive through part of Canada to get to Skagway. [Not a big deal, since](#) Canada still likes us.

However, many Alaskans are not too [thrilled](#) by the idea of building an expensive road to Juneau. According to Skagway business owner, Jan Wrentmore, "It will be as stupid an idea in 2010 as it is now."



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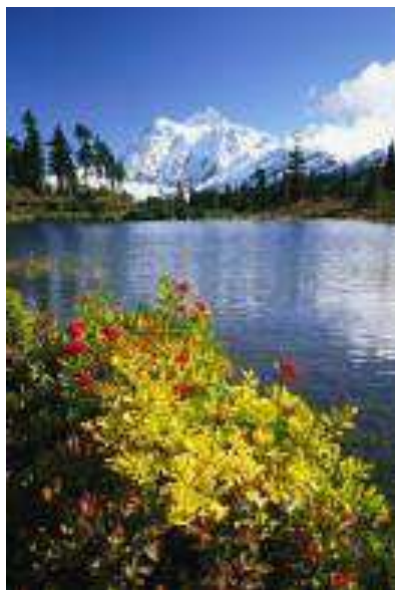


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OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



Part of the issue is that Skagway and Haines depend on the marine ferry system for business, [since](#) Skagway and Haines are the northernmost terminus for tourists who want to disembark the ferry and drive. The fear is that Juneau would become the northernmost stopping point for the ferry if a road is built from Juneau to Skagway.

“We lose our status of what we’ve had for 100 years,” said Jan Wrentmore. “It creates a [competing port](#).”

Of course, the rest of Alaska doesn’t really care about the competing port issue. The point is that the rest of Alaska doesn’t really care about the whole issue. Our legislators at the State Capital seem to get along just fine the way things are currently.

Change comes slowly in Alaska and I would guess that this issue will be talked about for a good many more years to come.

If we talk about it long enough, eventually it will [become a mute issue](#). We won’t need a road. Eventually we’ll be able to teleport ourselves to the Capital if we wish.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Questions on the text

Answer the questions according to the text.

▪ **Why can't people drive to Juneau?**

- ☐ It is at least two time zones away from the rest of Alaska.
- ☐ There are no roads in Juneau.
- ☐ There are no roads between Juneau and other towns.

▪ **What do most people in Alaska think about this?**

- ☐ Most people don't think that this is a serious problem.
- ☐ They think it is a problem because a lot of business and government takes place in Juneau.
- ☐ They are afraid that Canadians do not want people from Alaska to drive through Canada.

▪ **People in Skagway and Haines are afraid that**

▪ **Why does the author think that the road will not be built yet?**

- ☐ Most people are protesting against building the road.
- ☐ Decisions are not made quickly in Alaska.
- ☐ The state does not have enough money to build the road.

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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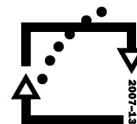
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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Can't Get There From Here

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_89

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
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- **Tématický okruh:** Facts
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**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The Language of Appalachia

Imagine my surprise when I went to Jamaica a few years ago and learned that I do, indeed, have an accent. You see, unlike my paternal grandmother, I don't stretch the word "cornbread" into four syllables. She might say, "Here. Have ye some co-orn-bray-ed;" whereas I might say, "You want some corn-bread?" See? Two syllables on the cornbread; "you" rather than "ye".

Unlike my maternal grandmother, I say "carrion" rather than "kyarn". In fact, I had no idea what she was talking about until recently when I mentioned the word to my husband. I told him, "Grandmother used to say, 'That stinks like kyarn.' I never figured out what 'kyarn' was." He said, "Road kill." My jaw dropped. "You mean, carrion? Kyarn is carrion?" "Yeah," he said. "Put the Appalachian accent to it." It made sense.

Unlike my mother-in-law, I say "they fought", not "they fit".

Thus, I concluded that I have no accent. After all, I'm fairly well educated. I studied French for three years, and I did some self-study of German and Greek. Plus, I'm well read, and I've authored several books. [Ain't I the berries?](#) I couldn't possibly have a [hillbilly](#) Appalachian accent. And, yet, in Jamaica, everyone I met asked, "What part of the South are you from?"

So, I did a little research and learned that the Appalachian region has its own language. Linguists call it "Appalachian English". The Scots-Irish settled the entire region known as Appalachia (all of West Virginia and portions of Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia ) in the mid-1700s. At the time, physical boundaries kept modernization out. Then in the 1940s, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created; and that brought tourists to the area. By the 1950s, highways and telephones were more prevalent throughout Appalachia, bringing the modern world another step closer to its rural inhabitants.

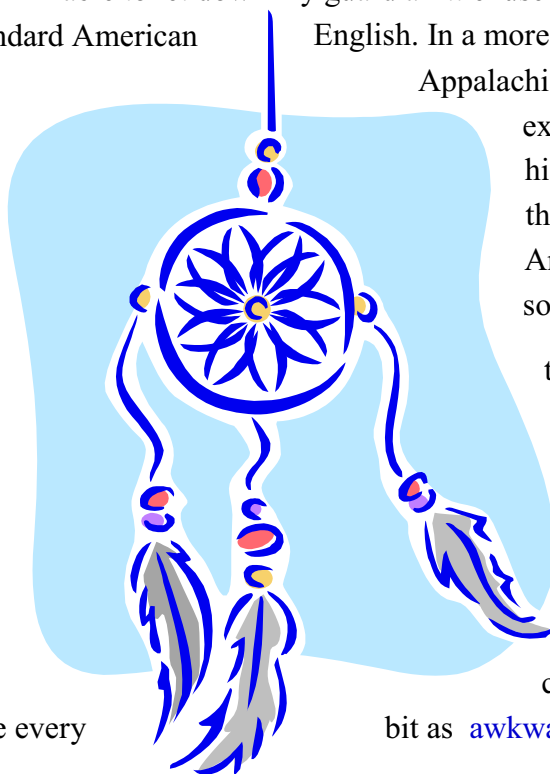


## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Now, I don't want you to think we in Appalachia are a bunch of snobs. We realize that the same immigrants who settled here settled land elsewhere, but the linguists tell us that our speech patterns will not be found in any other dialect to the extent that they are in Appalachia. In addition, we Appalachians use variants of our own speech patterns. Just because I don't use the same words as my grandmothers doesn't mean that I don't have an Appalachian accent. In fact, the linguists say that each region has its own speech patterns and that most of us allow our situations to govern our speech. For example, when I'm talking with my family, I'm liable to let down my guard a little—use a bit more Appalachian English and a bit less Standard American English. In a more formal situation, I'll try to

employ a lot less from personal are not “dumb might see me naturally use. differences are

Did you know silent? You morning.” I that “t” just me of an episode Edith met a her “Edit”. She Th!” So then he “slep-t” would be every



Appalachian English. Even though I know experience that most Appalachians hillbillies”, I'm afraid that others that way if I use the language I And yet, some phonological so *inbred* that I *can't* *but* use them.

that the t at the end of slept is not might say, “I slept in this would say, “I slep in.” To me, doesn't feel right. It reminds of “All in The Family” where Jewish baker and he called told him, “My name's Edith! called her “Edit-th”. To me,

bit as *awkward*.

Do you say “exactly” or “exackly”? And how about ten? I've actually heard people say “ten” with a short e sound—like in the word “bed”. How weird is that? Tin and ten are words with the “exack” same sound but different meanings.

The linguists also point out some lexical differences in Appalachian English. For example, the Standard American English word might be faucet, but the Appalachian English version would be spigot. If somebody looks sick, we might say, “he's peaked” (that's peek-ed). Did you hurt your finger? Then we might say you “stoved it up”. I once knew a man who substituted “for” for “because”. He'd say, “I need to go to the store, for I'm out of milk.” My brother would substitute the entire remainder of our family with the word “nim”. He'd ask me, “Did Mama and nim go to the store?” Some people say “knowed” rather than “knew”. We're famous for our double negatives. “I don't have none of that.” Our present perfect tense has raised some eyebrows, too. “He's done done it now!”

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

This little [foray](#) into my Appalachian heritage has given me new insight. We might chop off some of our “-ings”; we might “reckon” rather than “guess” sometimes; and we might have places with such [outlandish](#) names as “Lick Skillet”, “Frog Holler” and “Sugar Loaf”, but we have a rich history. We know where we came from and, for the most part, where we’re going. And if anyone thinks we’re a bunch of ignorant hillbillies, then you ought to come and get to know us a little better. If you stay long enough, we might be able to teach you how to talk right.



### Questions on the text

Complete the table.

| Standard American English | Appalachian Accent   | Czech |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------|
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| <input type="text"/>      | <input type="text"/> |       |
| <input type="text"/>      | <input type="text"/> |       |



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                      |                      |  |
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# The Language of Appalachia

Imagine my surprise when I went to Jamaica a few years ago and learned that I do, indeed, have an accent. You see, unlike my paternal grandmother, I don't stretch the word "cornbread" into four syllables. She might say, "Here. Have ye some co-orn-bray-ed;" whereas I might say, "You want some corn-bread?" See? Two syllables on the cornbread; "you" rather than "ye".

Unlike my maternal grandmother, I say "carrion" rather than "kyarn". In fact, I had no idea what she was talking about until recently when I mentioned the word to my husband. I told him, "Grandmother used to say, 'That stinks like kyarn.' I never figured out what 'kyarn' was." He said, "Road kill." My jaw dropped. "You mean, carrion? Kyarn is carrion?" "Yeah," he said. "Put the Appalachian accent to it." It made sense.

Unlike my mother-in-law, I say "they fought", not "they fit".

Thus, I concluded that I have no accent. After all, I'm fairly well educated. I studied French for three years, and I did some self-study of German and Greek. Plus, I'm well read, and I've authored several books. [Ain't I the berries?](#) I couldn't possibly have a [hillbilly](#) Appalachian accent. And, yet, in Jamaica, everyone I met asked, "What part of the South are you from?"

So, I did a little research and learned that the Appalachian region has its own language. Linguists call it "Appalachian English". The Scots-Irish settled the entire region known as Appalachia (all of West Virginia and portions of Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia ) in the mid-1700s. At the time, physical boundaries kept modernization out. Then in the 1940s, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created; and that brought tourists to the area. By the 1950s, highways and telephones were more prevalent throughout Appalachia, bringing the modern world another step closer to its rural inhabitants.

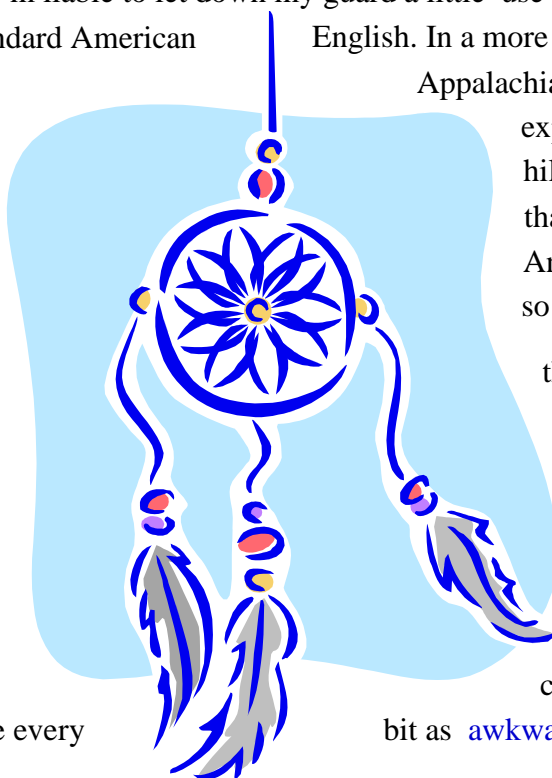


## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Now, I don't want you to think we in Appalachia are a bunch of snobs. We realize that the same immigrants who settled here settled land elsewhere, but the linguists tell us that our speech patterns will not be found in any other dialect to the extent that they are in Appalachia. In addition, we Appalachians use variants of our own speech patterns. Just because I don't use the same words as my grandmothers doesn't mean that I don't have an Appalachian accent. In fact, the linguists say that each region has its own speech patterns and that most of us allow our situations to govern our speech. For example, when I'm talking with my family, I'm liable to let down my guard a little—use a bit more Appalachian English and a bit less Standard American English. In a more formal situation, I'll try to

employ a lot less from personal are not “dumb might see me naturally use. differences are

Did you know silent? You morning.” I that “t” just me of an episode Edith met a her “Edit”. She Th!” So then he “slep-t” would be every



Appalachian English. Even though I know experience that most Appalachians hillbillies”, I'm afraid that others that way if I use the language I And yet, some phonological so *inbred* that I *can't* *but* use them.

that the t at the end of slept is not might say, “I slept in this would say, “I slep in.” To me, doesn't feel right. It reminds of “All in The Family” where Jewish baker and he called told him, “My name's Edith! called her “Edit-th”. To me,

bit as *awkward*.

Do you say “exactly” or “exackly”? And how about ten? I've actually heard people say “ten” with a short e sound—like in the word “bed”. How weird is that? Tin and ten are words with the “exack” same sound but different meanings.

The linguists also point out some lexical differences in Appalachian English. For example, the Standard American English word might be faucet, but the Appalachian English version would be spigot. If somebody looks sick, we might say, “he's peaked” (that's peek-ed). Did you hurt your finger? Then we might say you “stoved it up”. I once knew a man who substituted “for” for “because”. He'd say, “I need to go to the store, for I'm out of milk.” My brother would substitute the entire remainder of our family with the word “nim”. He'd ask me, “Did Mama and nim go to the store?” Some people say “knowed” rather than “knew”. We're famous for our double negatives. “I don't have none of that.” Our present perfect tense has raised some eyebrows, too. “He's done done it now!”

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

This little [foray](#) into my Appalachian heritage has given me new insight. We might chop off some of our “-ings”; we might “reckon” rather than “guess” sometimes; and we might have places with such [outlandish](#) names as “Lick Skillet”, “Frog Holler” and “Sugar Loaf”, but we have a rich history. We know where we came from and, for the most part, where we’re going. And if anyone thinks we’re a bunch of ignorant hillbillies, then you ought to come and get to know us a little better. If you stay long enough, we might be able to teach you how to talk right.



### Questions on the text

Complete the table.

| Standard American English | Appalachian Accent   | Czech |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------|
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The Language of Appalachia

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_90

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Traditions
- **Ročník:** 9.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 35 minut

**Anotace:** reálie – povídání o původních obyvatelích USA – Indiánech, tématem je používání indiánského jazyka mladými Američany; náročnější text pro žáky – nutná práce se slovníkem – modře označená slova, vyskytuje se slovní zásoba z učebnice řady Project; na konci zajímavé cvičení na překlad jednotlivých slov

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

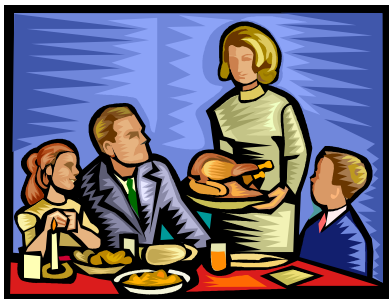
## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# Thanksgiving



Thanksgiving is a holiday in the United States and Canada; it is closely **related** to European **harvest festivals**.

The first Thanksgiving was held in 1621. After a good harvest, the **Pilgrim Fathers**, who had travelled great had New



to America aboard the Mayflower, organised a feast. They also invited their **Indian** friends, who helped the **Pilgrims** through their first year in the World.

After **observed** however, that first Thanksgiving, the holiday was not regularly and not usually in autumn. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln **proclaimed** an **annual** Thanksgiving Day to be celebrated on the last Thursday of November. In 1939, President Roosevelt changed the date to the **penultimate** Thursday of November to enlarge the Christmas shopping period, which starts after the Thanksgiving celebrations. Not all states followed Roosevelt's **declaration** though, and so in 1941 the United States Congress finally decided to celebrate Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday of November (which sometimes is the last, sometimes the penultimate Thursday).



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

In the United States, Thanksgiving lasts four days now because most people also get the Friday off. The holiday is celebrated with family and friends, and a huge dinner is served in the early afternoon or evening. The traditional Thanksgiving dinner is a roasted **turkey** served with **stuffing**, **mashed potatoes**, **cranberry sauce**, green beans and various **pies** for dessert.

In Canada, the first Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1710. For about 200 years, it was held for example when a royal child was born or when a battle was won. It became an annual holiday in 1931 and is now celebrated on the second Monday of October.



- The Pilgrim Fathers
- After Thanksgiving
- At Thanksgiving, people
- In Canada, Thanksgiving
- Thanksgiving in the USA and Canada

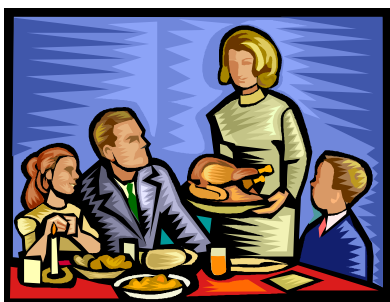
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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Thanksgiving

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_91

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Festivals
- **Ročník:** 8.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 45 minut

**Anotace:** významné dny – den děkuvzdání; text pro žáky – nutná práce se slovníkem – modře označená slova, vyskytuje se slovní zásoba z učebnice řady Project; na konci jsou otázky k textu ověřující porozumění

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# Thanksgiving Tales

One of my favorite Thanksgiving dinners when I was growing up wasn't even turkey; it was



pizza. We **were supposed to** go to my aunt's house for dinner, but my sister and I woke with **colds**, so we couldn't go. This was before **grocery stores** were open 24 hours, so my mother had to feed us the only food we had in the house: a frozen pizza. She was upset, but for my sister and me, there was something gloriously naughty about not having turkey for Thanksgiving. Between coughing and sneezing, we enjoyed our rebellious pizza and couldn't wait to tell our friends about it.

At another Thanksgiving, I walked into the kitchen to help my mother serve the turkey and we both saw the possible disaster at the same time: the cat on the kitchen counter next to the turkey. I will never forget the sight of my mother's horrified face as we listened to the guests in the next room **blissfully unaware** of the turkeyless possibilities. There was a long pause as she weighed her options. My mother **swore me to secrecy** and we served the turkey. She never told anyone else why she threw half of it away. She told me that was just a **precaution**, because as she slowly explained, she didn't really think the cat had actually touched the turkey but she didn't want anyone to eat something that had cat breath on it. (Uh oh, you won't tell my relatives will you? I'll have to tell everyone that's ever eaten at my house that they can't read this article.)

Another favorite Thanksgiving of mine was the first one that my husband cooked when we were **newlyweds**. My husband had proudly decided that he would cook the turkey. He was excited about doing it until he realized that in order for us to eat at lunch time he would have to get up at 5:30 AM to put the turkey in. And he didn't realize that he'd have to put his hand into the turkey to get the **giblets** out. I didn't realize he was so **squeamish**. He complained so loudly the next morning that I wordlessly crawled out of bed, ripped the giblets out of the turkey, and with a disgusted look, I dared him to wake me up again.

That was also the Thanksgiving that we learned our most important lesson about using a **food processor** – never, never try to make **mashed potatoes** in one. The lady on the other end of the food processor hotline that we frantically dialed was very kind and **sympathetic**. I bet she'd been getting those calls all day. Unfortunately, food processors take the air out of





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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

mashed potatoes. Imagine the opposite of light, fluffy potatoes- that's what we had. It was like mashed potato glue. Thank goodness for a box of instant mashed potatoes.

Men's need to **carve** turkeys always amuses me. Did you ever notice that men can lounge all day in front of the television doing nothing to help with dinner, but they spring to action when the turkey is set on the table. Suddenly the women who have been cutting, chopping and peeling for hours (sometimes days) can't be trusted to hold sharp objects. Only men can carve the **sacred** bird.

Every year on Thanksgiving, I consider cooking something different: maybe ham or roastbeef, but I can't quite bring myself to change the tradition. But I always make sure to have a frozen pizza just in case.

Happy Thanksgiving!

## Questions tot he Text

- What was so special for the authour about having a pizza at Thanksgiving?
  - ☐ It was her favourite dish.
  - ☐ It was against the norm.
  - ☐ The pizza was frozen.
- When they found the cat beside the turkey, the author's mother believed that ...
  - ☐ the cat had eaten some of the turkey.
  - ☐ the cat had not eaten any of the turkey.
  - ☐ the guests had seen the cat sitting there.
- In their first year of marriage, the author's husband got up early to prepare the turkey.
  - ☐ true
  - ☐ false
- What does the author serve at Thanksgiving nowadays?
  - ☐ pizza
  - ☐ turkey
  - ☐ something different every year



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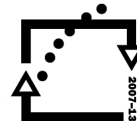
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Thanksgiving Tales

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_92

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
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- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Festivals
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#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 45 minut

**Anotace:** významné dny – den děkuvzdání; složitější text pro žáky – nutná práce se slovníkem – modře označená slova, vyskytuje se slovní zásoba z učebnice řady Project; na konci jsou otázky k textu ověřující porozumění

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

## Treat Your Guests to Autumn-Inspired Smoothie Desserts for Thanksgiving

No Thanksgiving meal is complete without dessert and many would say it is probably the best part of the whole dinner, or the course your guests [anticipate](#) the most. This year, consider serving a unique and pleasantly surprising end of [meal treat](#) – the dessert [smoothie](#). Why just serve the same desserts everyone [expects](#) like [pecan](#) or apple pie?

By adding a just few smoothie can be sweet [indulgence](#). So kitchen peeling apples, and [chopping](#) nuts ... [blender](#).



simple ingredients the reinvented as a rich and forget spending hours in the making home-made pie crust it is time to get out the

Europe's Best, a new fruits available in your it easier than ever to

line of fresh, gourmet frozen supermarket freezer, makes [blend](#) a dessert smoothie.

The fruits come in a [bounty of varieties](#) from [harvest fresh](#) [cranberries](#) to [raspberries](#) to [blueberries](#), among others. Now that farmer's markets have packed up for the winter and fresh fruit is harder to find (and the [prices have skyrocketed](#)), the price is even something to be thankful for: a 21-ounce bag carries the suggested retail price \$2.99 to \$3.99. You don't even have to wash and cut up the fruit, so relax and watch the parade or the football game. With its fresh-picked taste and convenience, Europe's Best frozen fruits make blending dessert smoothies quick, easy and sinfully indulgent.

What's Thanksgiving without pumpkin pie? Serve up a tart twist to the autumn staple with frozen cranberries.

### Pumpkin Pie Dessert Smoothie (Serves 6)

- 3 cups orange juice
- 1 tablespoon pure vanilla extract
- 1 1/2 cups partially frozen Europe's Best cranberries
- 3 cups chilled solid pack [pumpkin](#)
- 3/4 cups firmly packed dark brown sugar
- 6 tablespoons honey
- 1 1/2 teaspoons [ground](#) [cinnamon](#)



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- 1 1/2 teaspoons ground [ginger](#)
- 3 cups vanilla ice cream

Place all ingredients in blender and mix using the on/off pulse function until the ingredients are mostly blended. Continue blending and increase the speed until smooth. Serve in hallowed mini pumpkins and top with crumbled graham crackers.

For a twist on the after dinner drink, add a [swizzle](#) of fun to your Thanksgiving with a dessert smoothie infused with Grand Marnier.

### **Cranberry and Grand Marnier Smoothie (Serves 6)**

- 2 cups milk
- 3/4 cups Grand Marnier or other orange liqueur
- 1 cup vodka
- 2 tablespoons honey
- 1 cup partially frozen Europe's Best cranberries
- 2 cups partially frozen Europe's Best raspberries
- 2 cups vanilla or white chocolate ice cream

Follow same instructions as above. [Garnish](#) with shaved orange peel and serve in a brandy glass.

### **For a quick, healthy breakfast before the big meal, try a Breakfast Smoothie (Serves 1)**

- 1 cup Europe's Best Sunburst Mango
- 1 cup Europe's Best Select Raspberries
- 1 cup plain yogurt
- 1/3 cup honey (or just sweeten to taste)
- Your favorite or multigrain cereal

Mix all ingredients in a blender until smooth. Serve immediately in a small bowl.



## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# Treat Your Guests to Autumn-Inspired Smoothie Desserts for Thanksgiving

No Thanksgiving meal is complete without dessert and many would say it is probably the best part of the whole dinner, or the course your guests [anticipate](#) the most. This year, consider serving a unique and pleasantly surprising end of [meal treat](#) – the dessert [smoothie](#). Why just serve the same desserts everyone [expects](#) like [pecan](#) or apple pie?

By adding a just few smoothie can be sweet [indulgence](#). So kitchen peeling apples, and [chopping](#) nuts ... [blender](#).



simple ingredients the reinvented as a rich and forget spending hours in the making home-made pie crust it is time to get out the

Europe's Best, a new fruits available in your it easier than ever to

line of fresh, gourmet frozen supermarket freezer, makes [blend](#) a dessert smoothie.

The fruits come in a [bounty of varieties](#) from [harvest fresh](#) [cranberries](#) to [raspberries](#) to [blueberries](#), among others. Now that farmer's markets have packed up for the winter and fresh fruit is harder to find (and the [prices have skyrocketed](#)), the price is even something to be thankful for: a 21-ounce bag carries the suggested retail price \$2.99 to \$3.99. You don't even have to wash and cut up the fruit, so relax and watch the parade or the football game. With its fresh-picked taste and convenience, Europe's Best frozen fruits make blending dessert smoothies quick, easy and sinfully indulgent.

What's Thanksgiving without pumpkin pie? Serve up a tart twist to the autumn staple with frozen cranberries.

### Pumpkin Pie Dessert Smoothie (Serves 6)

- 3 cups orange juice
- 1 tablespoon pure vanilla extract
- 1 1/2 cups partially frozen Europe's Best cranberries
- 3 cups chilled solid pack [pumpkin](#)
- 3/4 cups firmly packed dark brown sugar
- 6 tablespoons honey
- 1 1/2 teaspoons [ground cinnamon](#)



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- 1 1/2 teaspoons ground [ginger](#)
- 3 cups vanilla ice cream

Place all ingredients in blender and mix using the on/off pulse function until the ingredients are mostly blended. Continue blending and increase the speed until smooth. Serve in hallowed mini pumpkins and top with crumbled graham crackers.

For a twist on the after dinner drink, add a [swizzle](#) of fun to your Thanksgiving with a dessert smoothie infused with Grand Marnier.

### **Cranberry and Grand Marnier Smoothie (Serves 6)**

- 2 cups milk
- 3/4 cups Grand Marnier or other orange liqueur
- 1 cup vodka
- 2 tablespoons honey
- 1 cup partially frozen Europe's Best cranberries
- 2 cups partially frozen Europe's Best raspberries
- 2 cups vanilla or white chocolate ice cream

Follow same instructions as above. [Garnish](#) with shaved orange peel and serve in a brandy glass.

### **For a quick, healthy breakfast before the big meal, try a Breakfast Smoothie (Serves 1)**

- 1 cup Europe's Best Sunburst Mango
- 1 cup Europe's Best Select Raspberries
- 1 cup plain yogurt
- 1/3 cup honey (or just sweeten to taste)
- Your favorite or multigrain cereal

Mix all ingredients in a blender until smooth. Serve immediately in a small bowl.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Thanksgiving in the kitchen

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_93

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Festivals
- **Ročník:** 8.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 90 minut

**Anotace:** významné dny – den díkůvzdání – typické dezerty včetně receptů na přípravu – jednoduché a možné realizovat ve cvičném bytě; složitější text pro žáky – nutná práce se slovníkem – modře označená slova, vyskytuje se slovní zásoba z učebnice řady Project; nutno počítat se 2 vyučovacími hodinami

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Food Quiz

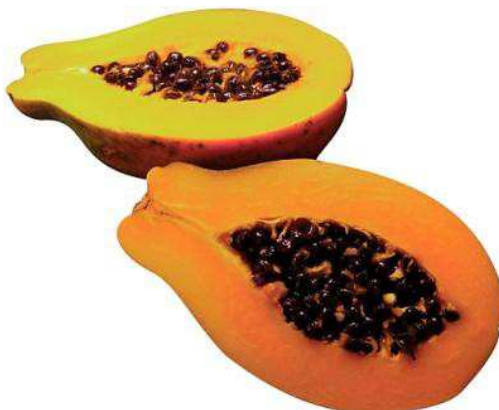
**This is**

- ☐ a melon
- ☐ a cucumber
- ☐ an eggplant



**This is**

- ☐ an apple
- ☐ a papaya
- ☐ an avocado



**This is a**

- ☐ coconut
- ☐ hazelnut
- ☐ peanut



Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

**This is an**

- ☐ avocado
- ☐ eggplant
- ☐ onion



**This is**

- ☐ an onion
- ☐ garlic
- ☐ a ginger root





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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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- ☐ an avocado



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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Food Quiz

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**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_94

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Festivals/Everyday English
- **Ročník:** 6.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☐    Prezentace ☐    Test ☒    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 15 minut

**Anotace:** velmi jednoduchý obrázkový kvíz; žáci identifikují dle obrázků méně obvyklé druhy ovoce často používané pro přípravu pokrmů v období oslav Dne děkuvdání

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012





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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Ireland – Fact Sheet



**Official name:** Republic of Ireland

**Irish name:** Éire

**Capital:** Dublin

**Size:** 70,282 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 3.5 million

**Borders:** Northern Ireland (north), Irish Sea (east), Atlantic Ocean (south, west)

**Currency:** Euro

**Official languages:** English, Irish

**Nationality / People:** A person of *Irish* nationality is an *Irishman* or an *Irishwoman*.

**Local time:** 16:26 GMT (Sunday, 6th January 2013)

### Other interesting facts:

As Ireland is famous for its green countryside, it is also known as the “Emerald Isle” (= green island).



## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### A brief History of Ireland

- 3000BC The [Megalithic tombs](#) are constructed ([Newgrange](#)).
- 700BC The Celts arrive from parts of Gaul and Britain.
- 350AD Christianity reaches Ireland.
- 432 [St. Patrick](#) arrives in Ireland and confronts King ([say: Leery](#)) [Laoghaire](#) who allows him to spread the word of Christianity in Ireland.
- 700-800 Monastic culture is at its height.
- 795 Invasion by the [Vikings](#).
- 1014 [Brian Boru](#) [defeats](#) the Vikings at Clontarf.
- 1169 Dermot MacMurrough, the exiled king of Leinster, seeks help from "Strongbow".
- 1172 King Henry II of England is declared Feudal Lord of Ireland by the Pope.
- 1366 Statues of [Kilkenny](#) [belatedly](#) forbid intermarriage of English and Irish. Gaelic culture unsuccessfully [suppressed](#).
- 1534-40 [Insurrection](#) by Lord Offaly [fails](#).
- 1541 Henry VIII proclaimed King of Ireland.
- 1558-03 [Plantation](#) of Ireland [commences](#) under the reign of Elizabeth I.
- 1595-03 Failed [uprising](#) of Hugh O'Neil.
- 1607 [Flight](#) of the Earls, leading Ulster families go into exile.
- 1641 King Charles I's policies cause insurrection in Ulster and Civil War in England.
- 1649 Cromwell invades Ireland.
- 1653 Cromwell's opponents [stripped of land](#) under the Act of Settlement.
- 1689-90 Deposed James II flees to Ireland and is defeated at the Battle of the Boyne.
- 1704 The Penal Laws enacted: Catholics are [barred](#) from voting, education and the military.
- 1775 American War of Independence [instigates](#) Irish [unrest](#).
- 1782 Grattan's Parliament persuades English to declare Irish independence, but in name only.
- 1795 The Organge Order is founded.
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- 1801 Ireland becomes part of Britain under the Act of Union.
- 1829 Catholic Emancipation Act passed after Daniel O'Connell elected as MP.





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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- 1845-49 The [Great Famine](#) [claims](#) over 1 million lives through [starvation](#) and disease. Emigration over the next 10 years results in departure of a further 1 million people.
- 1879-82 The Land War is [instigated](#) by [Parnell](#) who encourages the boycott of [repressive landlords](#). The 3 “F”s are gained for the [peasantry](#): Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rent, Freedom to sell their holding.
- 1914 The Implementation of Home Rule is postponed because of the outbreak of World War I.
- 1916 The [Easter Rising](#) is led by [Pearse](#), Connolly and others. The 7 leaders are executed which shifts public opinion in favour of the rebels.
- 1920-21 [Michael Collins](#) masterminds the War of Independence between Britain and Ireland. The Irish Free State is created (excluding the 6 Northern Counties).
- 1922-23 Civil war breaks out between the Free State Army and the Irregulars (the IRA).
- 1926 Fianna Fail party formed and led by [de Valera](#).
- 1932 De Valera elected [Taoiseach](#) of Ireland.
- 1939-45 Ireland remains neutral during WW2 despite the offer of a United Ireland having been made to de Valera if Ireland enters the war on behalf of the Allies.
- 1948 Ireland declared a Republic by Costello. Northern Ireland is declared a separate entity.
- 1969 Rioting between Catholics and Protestants. Civil Rights marches. British troops called in to keep order.
- 1971 Provisional IRA begins campaign to oust British troops from Ire
- 1972 Republic of Ireland joins the European Community.
- 1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement signed.
- 1994 Peace Declaration and IRA ceasefire.
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The Ireland - Facts

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_95

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Geography
- **Ročník:** 8.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 35 minut

**Anotace:** složitější text obsahující základní údaje z historie Irska od roku 3000 před Kristem do konce 20. století, nutná práce se slovníkem, slovní zásoba je přizpůsobena učebnicím řady Project, slova modře vyznačená vyžadují vysvětlení učitele či práci se slovníkem, na toto téma dále navazují hodiny, které představují jednotlivá zajímavá místa v Irsku

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012





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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Ireland – Tour



Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.

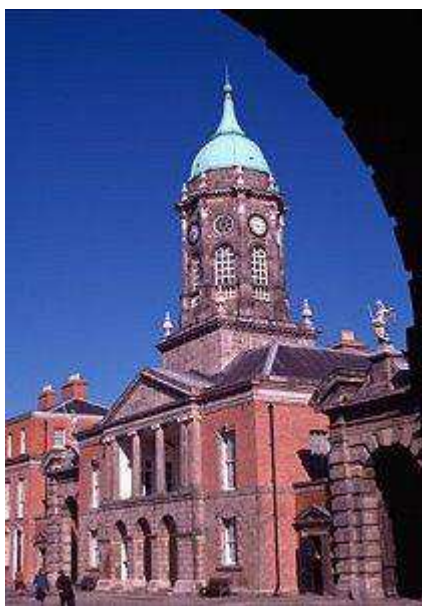


## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Dublin

Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland. With more than one million inhabitants it's also the largest town on the [Emerald Isle](#). The city itself is not that big. You can easily walk from one [sight](#) to another. But you can also go on a guided bus tour around Dublin.

Dublin is rich in life, history and culture. Vikings, Normans and Anglo-Irish have left their marks in this city which, over the centuries, has grown in elegance and character.



Dublin Castle

Dublin Castle - From this place Vikings and Normans used to [reign](#) over the city. Until 1922 the castle was the residence of [British administration](#) in Ireland. Today the [state apartments](#) of the castle are used for [official receptions](#).

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



Trinity College Library

Trinity College was built in 1591. Some famous Irishmen studied here, e.g. the Irish writers Oscar Wilde and Jonathan Swift. Trinity College Library is Ireland's oldest library. It houses more than 2.5 million books and many valuable handwritten texts in Latin and Greek. On a tour around the library you can see the famous Book of [Kells](#) that was written in Ireland in the 6th century.



Temple Bar

Temple Bar has a very special atmosphere. Especially popular among young people, this [vibrant](#) part of the city has become Dublin's cultural centre. It is the cosmopolitan heart of the



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city. Art galleries, craft and second-hand shops, cafes, clubs, theatres and a lot more—just waiting to be discovered by you.



Guinness Hopstore

Guinness Hopstore - This is Mekka for Guinness fans! Learn about the history of the [brewery](#), find out how Guinness is made and try a glass of Guinness yourself. The [entrance fee](#) includes a pint of Guinness for free at the end of the tour, or a non-alcoholic drink if you don't fancy the strong stout.

## Cork

With 140,000 inhabitants, Cork is the Republic's second largest city. Its name derives from the Irish word *Corcaigh*, which means the [marshes](#).

In the 7th century, St. Fin Barr (gaeil Fionn Barra) founded a monastery with a [convent school](#) here. Cork thus became an important [ecclesiastical centre](#) which attracted many students and [scholars](#). The place was often [raided](#) by Vikings who eventually settled in Cork to found a trading centre.



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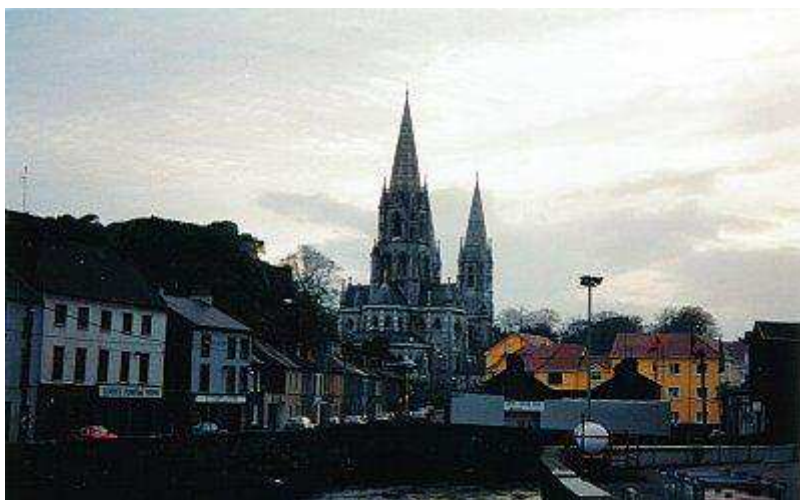


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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



St. Finbarr's Cathedral, Cork's Church of Ireland cathedral

Cork is situated at the head of Cork Harbour, which is the second largest natural harbour in the world. Just a little outside of Cork is the port of Cobh from where many Irish emigrants departed to seek their fortunes in the New World.



County Cork is one of the nicest regions on this island—[life moves at a slower pace](#). [You might find yourself](#) stopping to have a nice chat with an Irish farmer in the street.

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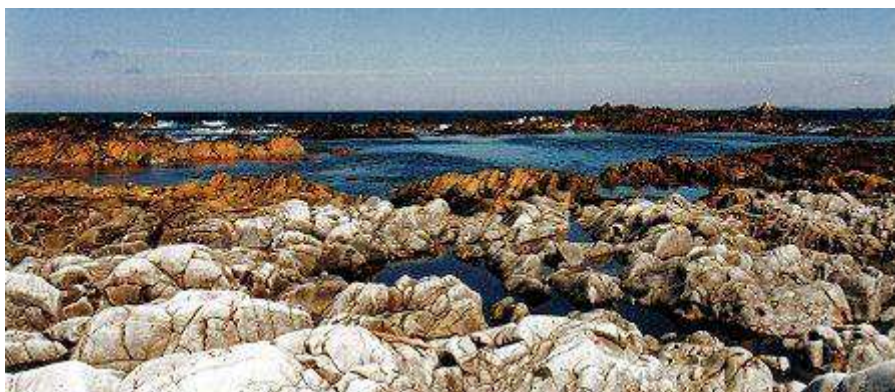
## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Donegal

Donegal is a charming little town (about 2000 inhabitants) with a castle and a couple of pubs. It is also an excellent centre for touring the beautiful North West region of Ireland, which many tourists [skip](#) on their journey around Ireland (they don't know what they're missing).



County Donegal can boast of its endless beauty. Its impressive coastline (about 1000 km) includes Slieve League, the highest sea-cliffs in Europe.



#### Malin Head

The locals speak English with a wonderful [lilt](#). Many people do also speak Irish. In fact, the region has the largest number of native Irish speakers in Ireland, although the Irish up here has more in common with highland Gaelic than with the Irish spoken in the rest of country.



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OP Vzdělávání  
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Dublin

Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland. With more than one million inhabitants it's also the largest town on the [Emerald Isle](#). The city itself is not that big. You can easily walk from one [sight](#) to another. But you can also go on a guided bus tour around Dublin.

Dublin is rich in life, history and culture. Vikings, Normans and Anglo-Irish have left their marks in this city which, over the centuries, has grown in elegance and character.



Dublin Castle

Dublin Castle - From this place Vikings and Normans used to [reign](#) over the city. Until 1922 the castle was the residence of [British administration](#) in Ireland. Today the [state apartments](#) of the castle are used for [official receptions](#).



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Trinity College was built in 1591. Some famous Irishmen studied here, e.g. the Irish writers Oscar Wilde and Jonathan Swift. Trinity College Library is Ireland's oldest library. It houses more than 2.5 million books and many valuable handwritten texts in Latin and Greek. On a tour around the library you can see the famous Book of [Kells](#) that was written in Ireland in the 6th century.



Temple Bar

Temple Bar has a very special atmosphere. Especially popular among young people, this [vibrant](#) part of the city has become Dublin's cultural centre. It is the cosmopolitan heart of the

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city. Art galleries, craft and second-hand shops, cafes, clubs, theatres and a lot more—just waiting to be discovered by you.



Guinness Hopstore

Guinness Hopstore - This is Mekka for Guinness fans! Learn about the history of the [brewery](#), find out how Guinness is made and try a glass of Guinness yourself. The [entrance fee](#) includes a pint of Guinness for free at the end of the tour, or a non-alcoholic drink if you don't fancy the strong stout.

## Cork

With 140,000 inhabitants, Cork is the Republic's second largest city. Its name derives from the Irish word *Corcaigh*, which means the [marshes](#).

In the 7th century, St. Fin Barr (gael Fionn Barra) founded a monastery with a [convent school](#) here. Cork thus became an important [ecclesiastical centre](#) which attracted many students and [scholars](#). The place was often [raided](#) by Vikings who eventually settled in Cork to found a trading centre.



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St. Finbarr's Cathedral, Cork's Church of Ireland cathedral

Cork is situated at the head of Cork Harbour, which is the second largest natural harbour in the world. Just a little outside of Cork is the port of Cobh from where many Irish emigrants departed to seek their fortunes in the New World.



County Cork is one of the nicest regions on this island—[life moves at a slower pace](#). [You might find yourself](#) stopping to have a nice chat with an Irish farmer in the street.

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Donegal

Donegal is a charming little town (about 2000 inhabitants) with a castle and a couple of pubs. It is also an excellent centre for touring the beautiful North West region of Ireland, which many tourists [skip](#) on their journey around Ireland (they don't know what they're missing).



County Donegal can boast of its endless beauty. Its impressive coastline (about 1000 km) includes Slieve League, the highest sea-cliffs in Europe.



#### Malin Head

The locals speak English with a wonderful [lilt](#). Many people do also speak Irish. In fact, the region has the largest number of native Irish speakers in Ireland, although the Irish up here has more in common with highland Gaelic than with the Irish spoken in the rest of country.

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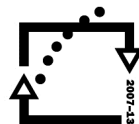
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The Ireland - Tour

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_96

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Geography
- **Ročník:** 8.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 25 minut

**Anotace:** složitější text obsahující základní informace o zajímavých místech Irska; nutná práce se slovníkem, slovní zásoba je přizpůsobena učebnicím řady Project, slova modře vyznačená vyžadují vysvětlení učitele či práci se slovníkem

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# Irish EU Presidency in 2004



Mr. President, honourable members of the European Parliament, President of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen. It is both an honour and a pleasure to be here today to present to you the priorities for the Irish Presidency.

We have chosen "Europeans - Working Together" as the theme of our Presidency. It is a theme which captures a vision of the people of the European Union working as a partnership, striving together to achieve our common goals and objectives. We need the cooperation of everyone to achieve our ambitions. I know that I can count on the members of the European Parliament to work with us during our term for the greater good of the European Union.

This is Ireland's sixth Presidency. We are taking on our task at an historic and challenging time, but we have prepared well for what lies ahead.

There is important work to be done. As Europeans working together, we must ensure that the Union can take advantage of the global economic recovery. We must create an environment which fosters more and better jobs for our people.

We must take the citizens to live and European Union ensure that the constructive role



measures necessary to allow our move freely throughout the in safety and security. And we must Union can play a positive and in the world.

The Irish States and will end a time when new members of

Presidency has begun in a Union of 15 Member in a Union of 25. It is a particular privilege to hold the Presidency at history is being made. We greatly look forward to welcoming the the family at an official ceremony in Dublin on the 1st of May.

We plan to make this a real community welcome in Ireland. Community cultural events are being organised and real local involvement and international exchange will occur. We believe that the diversity of Europe's cultural heritage is something to be shared and celebrated.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

We want the formal enlargement of the European Union to be as smooth and successful as possible. Making enlargement work is of the greatest possible importance to us. Integrating the new Member States and ensuring that the Council continues to function effectively will be a high priority.

We will press forward with the future enlargement agenda. We will prioritise work in relation to Romania and Bulgaria with the aim of concluding negotiations in 2004.

We also welcome Turkey's efforts to fulfil the necessary criteria with a view to a decision to be taken at the European Council next December. I am convinced that the accession of Cyprus continues to provide the context for a comprehensive settlement, which would enable the accession of a united island on the 1st of May. We welcome the signs of progress in recent days. As Presidency, we will support fully the central role of the United Nations Secretary General in this process. I urge all parties in the period ahead to demonstrate conclusively their commitment to negotiating a settlement on the basis of his proposals.

Six months is not a long time. But I promise you an Irish Presidency that will not stint in its efforts to achieve as much as is possible in this time. I greatly look forward to cooperating closely with our partners and with the institutions of the Union, especially with the European Parliament.

Our agenda is demanding and complex. We have begun our work with ambition and humility. We call on everyone to help us with this challenging task. We know that, as Europeans, our strength is in our unity. We achieve more, and we are at our best, as "Europeans - Working Together".

## Questions to the Text "Irish EU Presidency in 2004"

Answer the questions according to the text.

- How often had Ireland held the Presidency of the EU before 2004?
  - ☐ never
  - ☐ once
  - ☐ five times
  - ☐ six times
  - ☐ The text does not contain any information about that.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- How many countries are to become EU Member States in May 2004?

- ☐ five
- ☐ ten
- ☐ fifteen
- ☐ twenty
- ☐ twenty-five

- Romania and Bulgaria

### Transform into active.

- Cultural events are being organised.

We

### Shorten the first part of the sentence using a participle construction.

- We have prepared well for what lies ahead and are very ambitious.



## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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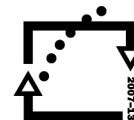
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ten



fifteen



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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The Ireland - Irish EU Presidency in 2004

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_97

### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Politics
- **Ročník:** 8.

### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 25 minut

**Anotace:** méně složitý text obsahující základní informace o předsednictví Irské Republiky EU v roce 2004; nutná práce se slovníkem, slovní zásoba je přizpůsobena učebnicím řady Project, na konci je test ověřující porozumění textu,

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

# Irish Christmas Traditions

Ireland, like most countries, has a number of Christmas traditions that are all of its own. Many of these customs have their root in the time when the Gaelic culture and religion of the country were being suppressed and it is perhaps because of that they have survived into modern times.

## The Candle in the Window



The placing of a lighted candle in the window of a house on Christmas eve is still practised today. It has a number of purposes but primarily it was a symbol of welcome to Mary and Joseph as they travelled looking for [shelter](#).

The candle also indicated a safe place for priests to perform [mass](#) as, during [Penal Times](#) this was not allowed.

## The [Laden](#) Table

After evening meal on Christmas eve the kitchen table was again set and on it were placed a [loaf of bread](#) filled with [caraway seeds](#) and [raisins](#), a [pitcher](#) of milk and a large lit candle. The door to the house was left [unlatched](#) so that Mary and Joseph, or any wandering traveller, could [avail](#) of the welcome.

## The Wren Boy Procession

During Penal Times there was once a plot in a village against the local soldiers. They were surrounded and were about to be [ambushed](#) when a group of [wrens](#) pecked on their drums and awakened the soldiers. The plot failed and the wren became known as “The Devil’s bird”.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

On [St. Stephens Day](#) a procession takes place where a pole with a holly bush is carried from house to house and families dress up in old clothes and with blackened faces. In olden times an actual wren would be killed and placed on top of the pole.

This custom has to a large degree disappeared but the tradition of visiting from house to house on St. Stephens Day has survived and is very much part of Christmas.

### Decorations:

The placing of a [ring](#) of [Holly](#) on doors originated in Ireland as Holly was one of the main plants that flourished at Christmas time and which gave the poor [ample](#) means with which to decorate their [dwellings](#).

All decorations are traditionally taken down on Little Christmas (January 6th.) and it is considered to be bad luck to take them down beforehand.

### Traditional Gaelic Salutation

The Gaelic greeting for “Merry Christmas” is: “Nollaig Shona Duit” ... which is pronounced as “null-ig hun-a dit”.

### Happy Christmas!



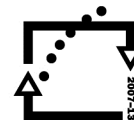
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The Ireland – Irish Christmas Traditions

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_98

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Politics
- **Ročník:** 8.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 25 minut

**Anotace:** méně složitý text obsahující základní informace o irských vánočních tradicích; nutná práce se slovníkem, slovní zásoba je přizpůsobena učebnicím řady Project

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012





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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Bewley's Oriental Cafés

Put the correct verb form into the sentences

1. Bewley's **(be)**  an old Irish tea house chain.
2. The history of the famous Bewley's Oriental Cafés **(begin)**  in 1835 when Charles Bewley **(import)**  over 2000 chests of tea directly from the Chinese province of Canton to Dublin.
3. It **(not / look)**  like a great deal today, but back then it **(be)**  a coup: no man before **(dare)**  to import tea directly into Ireland.
4. Bewley's initiative **(put)**  an end to the East India Trading Company's tea monopoly which before 1835 **(force)**  the Irish to import their tea from London.
5. Samuel Bewley's son Joshua also **(become)**  a tea merchant.
6. Like his father, he **(import)**  tea into Ireland.
7. The Irish **(like)**  the idea of not having to import old tea from London.
8. A tea expert **(notice)**  that even the poorest Irish people **(buy)**  only the finest tea.
9. By the end of the 19th century a tea culture **(develop)**  in Ireland.
10. In 1894, Joshua's son Ernest Bewley **(want)**  to stimulate the market for a product that **(be)**  rather unknown that far: coffee.
11. In the back of his shop in Dublin's George's Street, he **(begin)**  to run coffee making demonstrations.
12. His wife **(bake)**  scones to go with the coffee, and the couple soon **(find out)**  that their idea **(be)**  extremely popular among customers.
13. That **(mark)**  the beginning of the first Bewley's Oriental Café.
14. In Dublin's Grafton Street, Ernest Bewley **(open)**  another Bewley's Oriental Café in 1927, on which he **(spend)**  nearly 60,000 Pound.



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15. Still now the interior furnishings and wonderful stain glass(**provide**)  a very special oriental flair.
16. During World War II, Bewley's(**must restrict**)  the supply of tea to an ounce per head, and many customers(**switch**)  to coffee.
17. Today, Bewley's(**be**)  Ireland's leading supplier of quality coffees and teas.
18. It(**create**)  a catering service for larger customers such as Trinity College and it(**open**)  cafés in book stores and Dublin Airport.
19. Bewley's Clipper Gold Tea and Espresso Prima(**win**)  Gold Awards in the London Great Taste Awards.



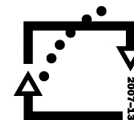
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4. Bewley's initiative **(put)**  an end to the East India Trading Company's tea monopoly which before 1835 **(force)**  the Irish to import their tea from London.
5. Samuel Bewley's son Joshua also **(become)**  a tea merchant.
6. Like his father, he **(import)**  tea into Ireland.
7. The Irish **(like)**  the idea of not having to import old tea from London.
8. A tea expert **(notice)**  that even the poorest Irish people **(buy)**  only the finest tea.
9. By the end of the 19th century a tea culture **(develop)**  in Ireland.
10. In 1894, Joshua's son Ernest Bewley **(want)**  to stimulate the market for a product that **(be)**  rather unknown that far: coffee.
11. In the back of his shop in Dublin's George's Street, he **(begin)**  to run coffee making demonstrations.
12. His wife **(bake)**  scones to go with the coffee, and the couple soon **(find out)**  that their idea **(be)**  extremely popular among customers.
13. That **(mark)**  the beginning of the first Bewley's Oriental Café.
14. In Dublin's Grafton Street, Ernest Bewley **(open)**  another Bewley's Oriental Café in 1927, on which he **(spend)**  nearly 60,000 Pound.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

15. Still now the interior furnishings and wonderful stain glass(provide)  a very special oriental flair.
16. During World War II, Bewley's(must restrict)  the supply of tea to an ounce per head, and many customers(switch)  to coffee.
17. Today, Bewley's(be)  Ireland's leading supplier of quality coffees and teas.
18. It(create)  a catering service for larger customers such as Trinity College and it(open)  cafés in book stores and Dublin Airport.
19. Bewley's Clipper Gold Tea and Espresso Prima(win)  Gold Awards in the London Great Taste Awards.



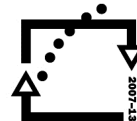
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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** The Ireland - Grammar

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_99

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Grammar - Tenses
- **Ročník:** 8.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 25 minut

**Anotace:** test na slovesné tvary; věty s tematikou Irska, které se vyskytly v předchozích textech- doplňování sloves ve správných tvarech

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Canada - Fact Sheet



|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Official name:</b>        | Canada  |
| <b>Capital:</b>              | Ottawa  |
| <b>Size:</b>                 | 9,970,610 km <sup>2</sup>   |
| <b>Population:</b>           | 29.1 million  |
| <b>Borders:</b>              | Arctic Ocean (north), Atlantic Ocean (east), USA (south), USA (Alaska), Pacific Ocean (west)    |
| <b>Currency:</b>             | Canadian Dollar   |
| <b>Official languages:</b>   | English, French   |
| <b>Nationality / People:</b> | A person of <i>Canadian</i> nationality is a <i>Canadian</i> .                                  |
| <b>Local time:</b>           | Ottawa: 12:28 EST (Sunday, 6th January 2013)<br>Vancouver: 09:28 PST (Sunday, 6th January 2013) |

#### Other interesting facts:

Canada is the second largest country in the world (after Russia). Almost 10 percent (755,180 km<sup>2</sup>) of Canada's total area are inland water.

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# General Information on Canada



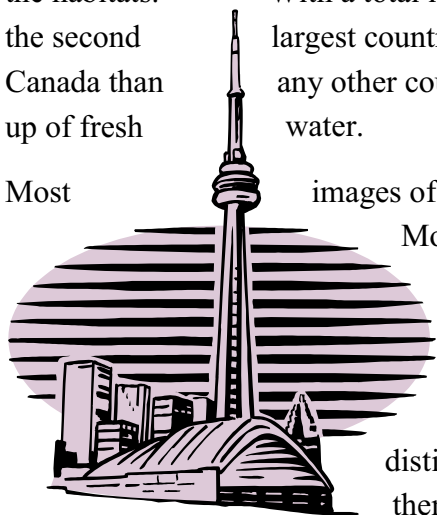
Canada is located in North America and stretches all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, being made up of ten Provinces and three Territories. To the North is the Arctic ocean; Davis Strait on the North East separates it from Greenland, to the East is the Atlantic Ocean; the South is bordered by the United States of America and the West by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

A country of outstanding natural beauty, Canada has a wide variety of landscapes: the mountains, the prairies, lakes and rivers with many national and provincial parks to protect the habitats.

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Canada than  
up of fresh

With a total land mass of 9,984,670 sq km (3,855,103 sq mi), Canada is the largest country in the world. There are more lakes and inland waters in any other country, in fact 7.6% or 755,180 sq km (291,577 sq) is made up of water.

Most



images of Canada refer to the Mounties, bears, snow or the Rocky

Mountains with the amazing **turquoise** lakes though there is truly more to this **vast** landscape. Tourism is a large part of the economy with the **abundant** natural resources quickly turning Canada into a rich and vibrant country that is a permanent listing at the top of the best places to live. With distinct seasons – the winters are cold with plentiful snow and then warm summers, the best way to survive is to make the

most of nature's offerings. Skiing, snowboarding and snowmobiling are popular **pastimes** and great exercise and fun. In the summer, hiking, camping and exploring the great outdoors are fantastic ways to spend your free time. This is especially true when you are amongst the most breathtaking and fabulous scenery the world has to offer!

The monetary unit is the Canadian Dollar. It is made up of cents with 100 cents making 1 Canadian dollar. There are 1 cent coins usually called a penny, 5 cent coins usually called a



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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All motor vehicles are driven on the right hand side of the road and are left hand drive. Each Province or Territory is responsible for its own driving laws and regulations so each has a different system.

### Demographics

Canada has a population of 30,007,094 (2001 Census), compared with 28,846,761 (1996 Census) which shows a 4% increase. Most of the population lives in the cities and most of these are located in the South of the country; about three quarters of the population live within about 300 kms of the U.S border. The most populated Provinces are Ontario and Quebec with Toronto (in Ontario) being the most populated city.

There are two official languages – English and French – and Montreal in Quebec is the world's largest French-speaking city outside of France. All of the services offered by the Federal Government are in English and French. Almost every product you buy has English and French on the labels and most public services are available in both languages. Outside of Quebec the majority of people speak English; about 18 percent of Canadians are fluently bilingual.

The First Nations or Indian people were the original inhabitants of Canada and the name comes from their language and means “Village” or “Community”. The Vikings, who arrived in the 11th century and didn't stay for long, were the first Europeans to land in Canada.

More Europeans arrived in the 16th century bringing with them manufactured goods which they traded for [furs](#) and native products - because of this they were made welcome by the [indigenous](#) people. The two main groups of European settlers were the French, who came first, and then the English. [Despite](#) France losing its part of the territory to Britain in a war in 1760, many of the French speaking people stayed. In 1867, three colonies of Britain [merged](#) in an event called Confederation; this created a partially independent state of four Provinces. Six more Provinces and three Territories have since been added and in 1931 full independence was achieved. Canada still belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations.

Canada is a Democratic Federation and has both a Federal and Provincial Governments. The responsibilities and powers are divided between the Federal and Provincial Governments which make for a complex political system.



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### Complete the sentences according to the text.

- Only one country in the world  than Canada.
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Canada

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_100

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Facts/ Politics
- **Ročník:** 9.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 35 minut

**Anotace:** složitější text obsahující základní informace o Kanadě; nutná práce se slovníkem, slovní zásoba je přizpůsobena učebnicím řady Project, modře vyznačená slova je nutné vysvětlit či vyhledat ve slovníku, na konci textu jsou uvedeny otázky ověřující pochopení čteného textu

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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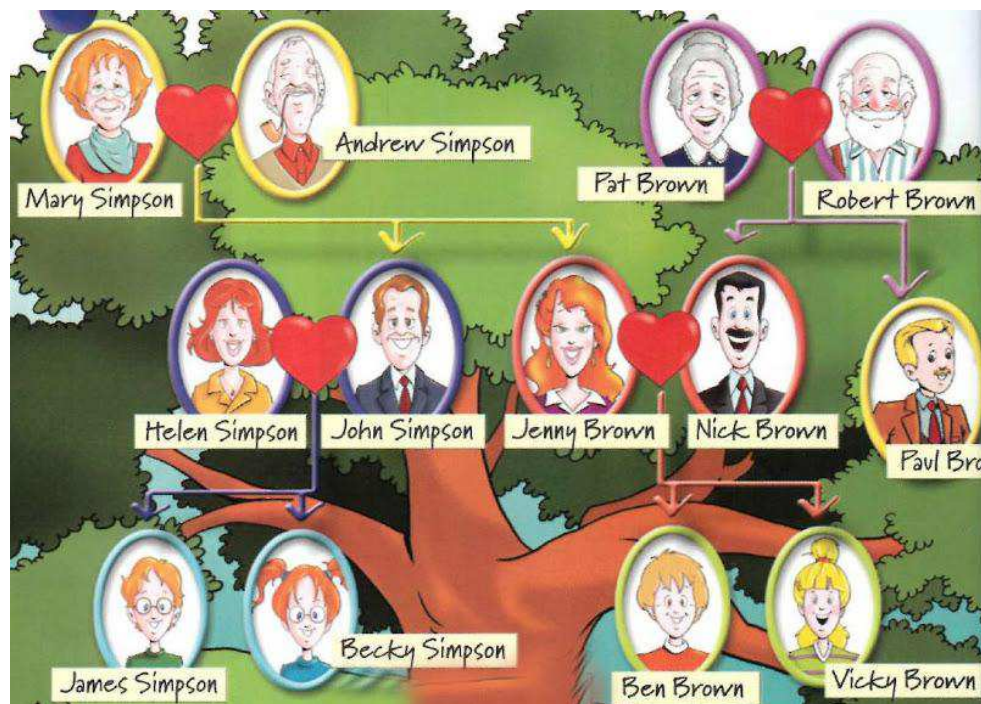
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Family Tree



### Ben and Vicky's Family

Describe Ben and Vicky's Family!





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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



grandparents: grandpa, grandma

parents: dad, mum

sister, uncle, aunt, cousin

son, daughter

grandchildren: grandson, granddaughter

brother, children, nephew, niece

married, single

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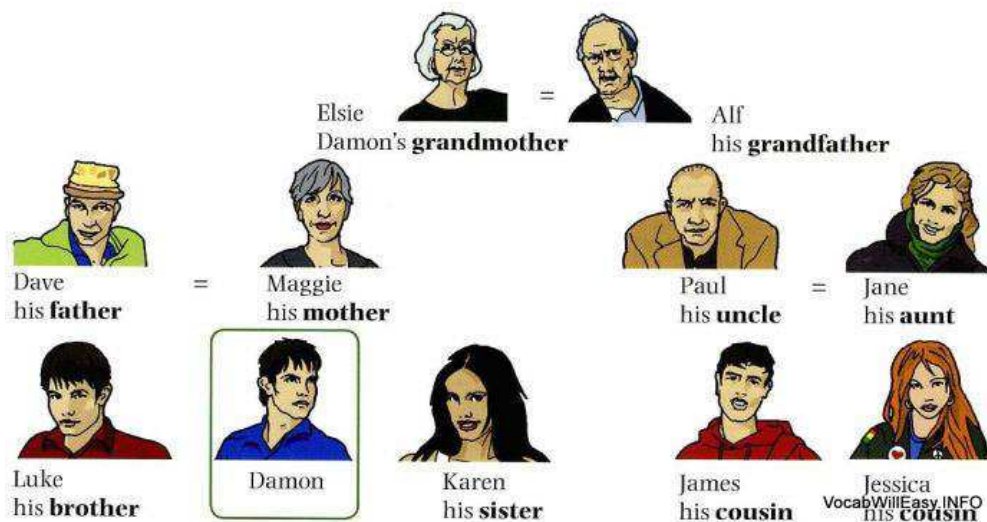
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Family Tree 2



All the people here are Damon's relatives.

Luke is Dave and Maggie's son.

Karen is Dave and Maggie's daughter.

Maggie is Dave's wife. Dave is Maggie's husband.

Elsie and Alf are Maggie's parents (= mother and father).

Dave is Paul's brother-in-law.

Jane is Maggie's sister-in-law.

James is Maggie's nephew.

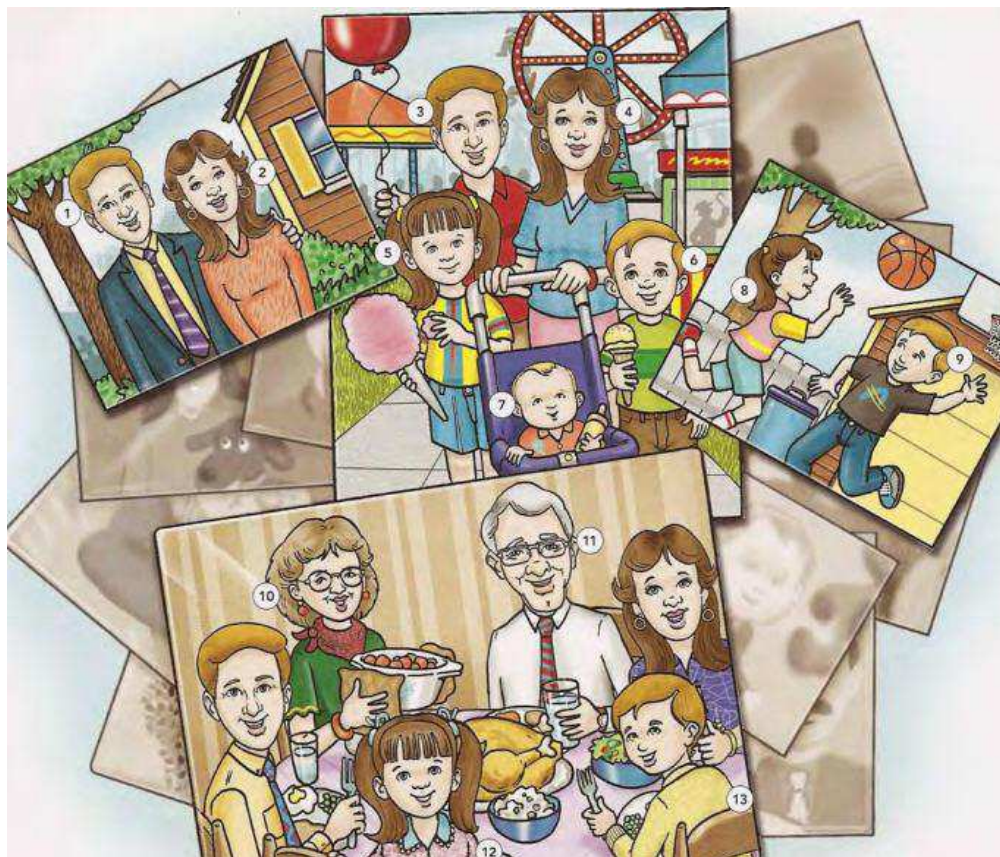
Karen is Paul's niece.

Luke is Elsie's grandson.

Jessica is Elsie's granddaughter.

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Family Tree 3



### FAMILY MEMBERS

1 husband 2 wife

parents

3 father 4 mother

children

5 daughter 6 son 7 baby

siblings

8 sister 9 brother

grandparents

10 grandmother 11 grandfather

grandchildren

12 granddaughter 13 grandson

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Family history

My parents got married 25 years ago. Two years later, my brother, Luke, was born. Then I was born a year after that. I've also got a sister, Karen, who is two years younger than me, so there are five of us in my family. Luke's got a girlfriend, Sue, and they live in a small flat. Karen and I still live with our mum and dad. We spend a lot of time together.

get married become husband and wife (get divorced stop being husband and wife)

be born start your life

have got have

there are five of us not we are five

mum mother

dad father

spend time with someone be with someone

and do things with them together with each other



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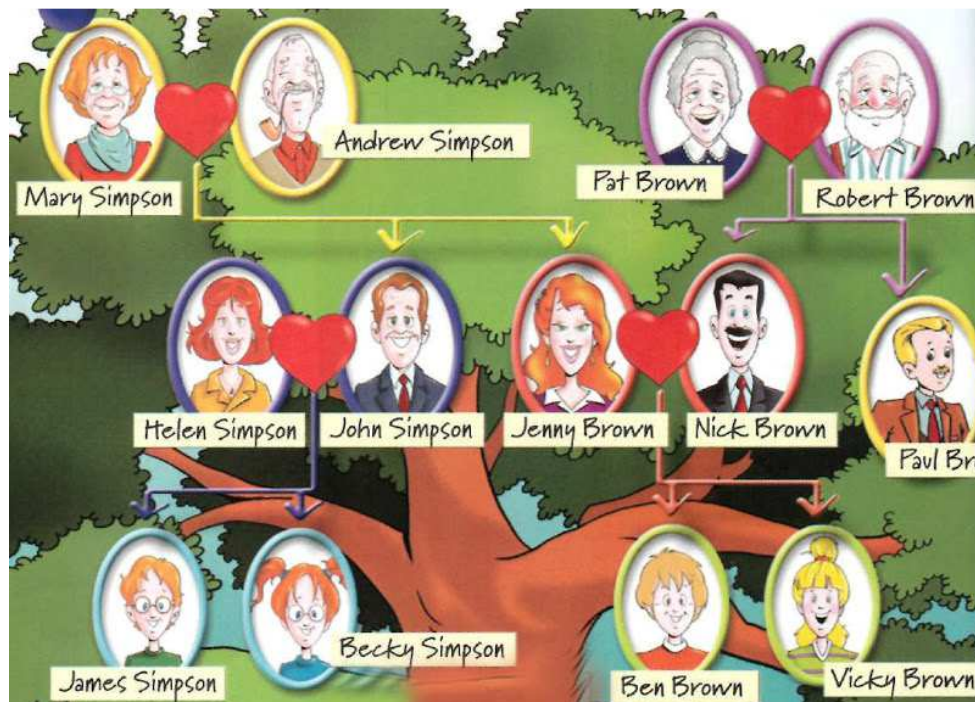
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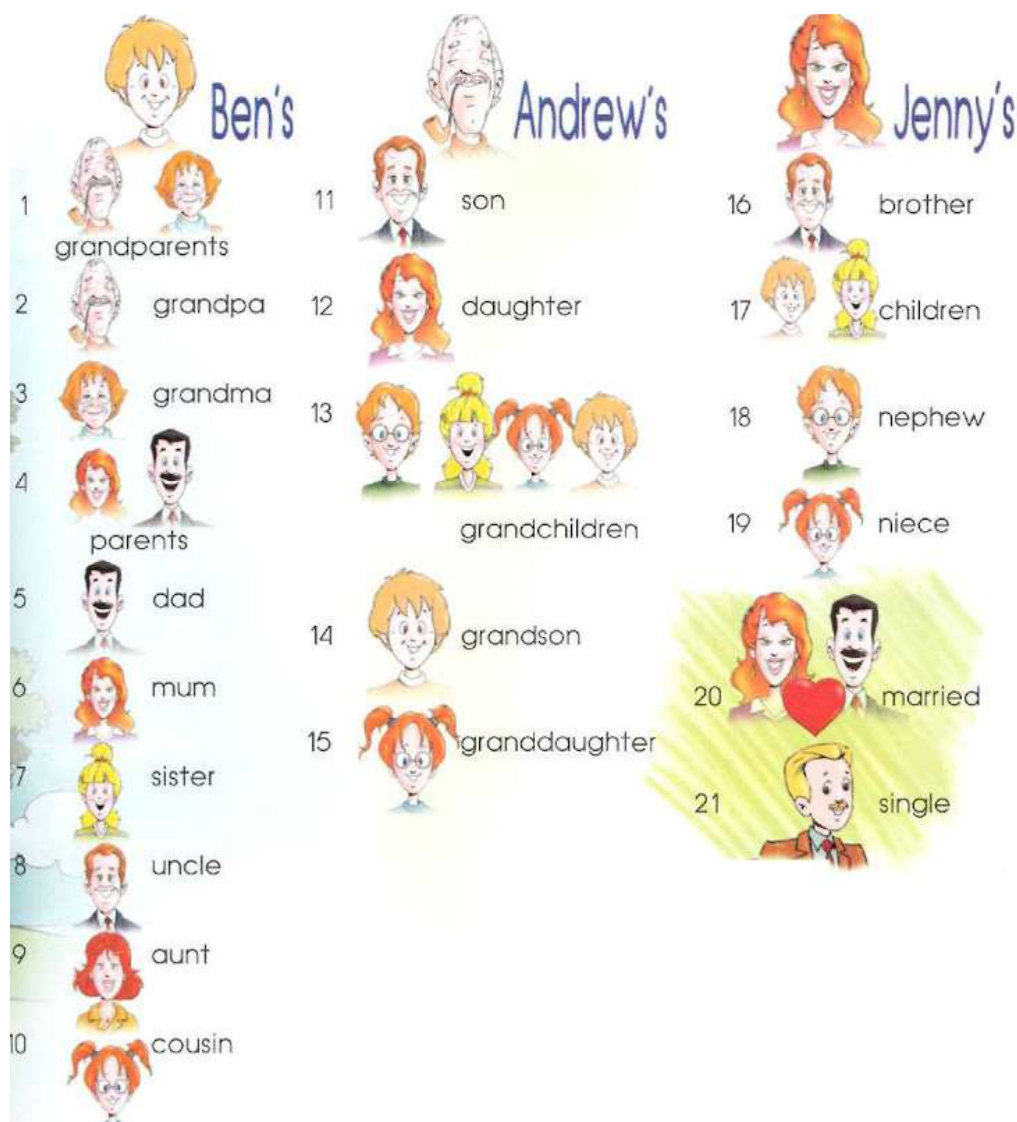


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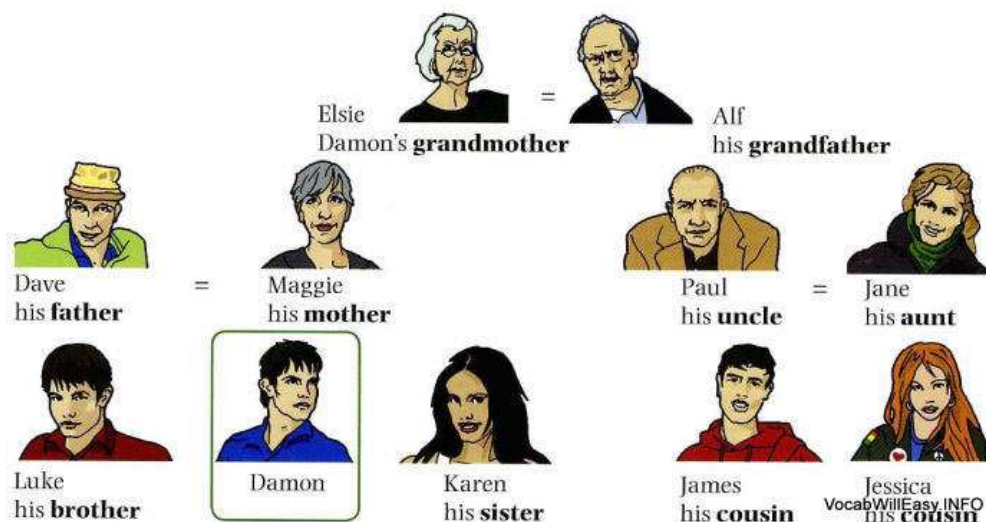
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Family Tree 3



### FAMILY MEMBERS

1 husband 2 wife

parents

3 father 4 mother

children

5 daughter 6 son 7 baby

siblings

8 sister 9 brother

grandparents

10 grandmother 11 grandfather

grandchildren

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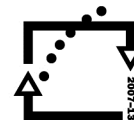
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**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Family Tree

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_101

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** My Family
- **Ročník:** 7.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 35 minut

**Anotace:** jednoduchý text doprovázený obrázky vztahující se k názvům členů rodiny a příbuzenským vazbám. Obsahuje úkoly, kdy žáci dle textu musí odhalit vztahy v rodině.

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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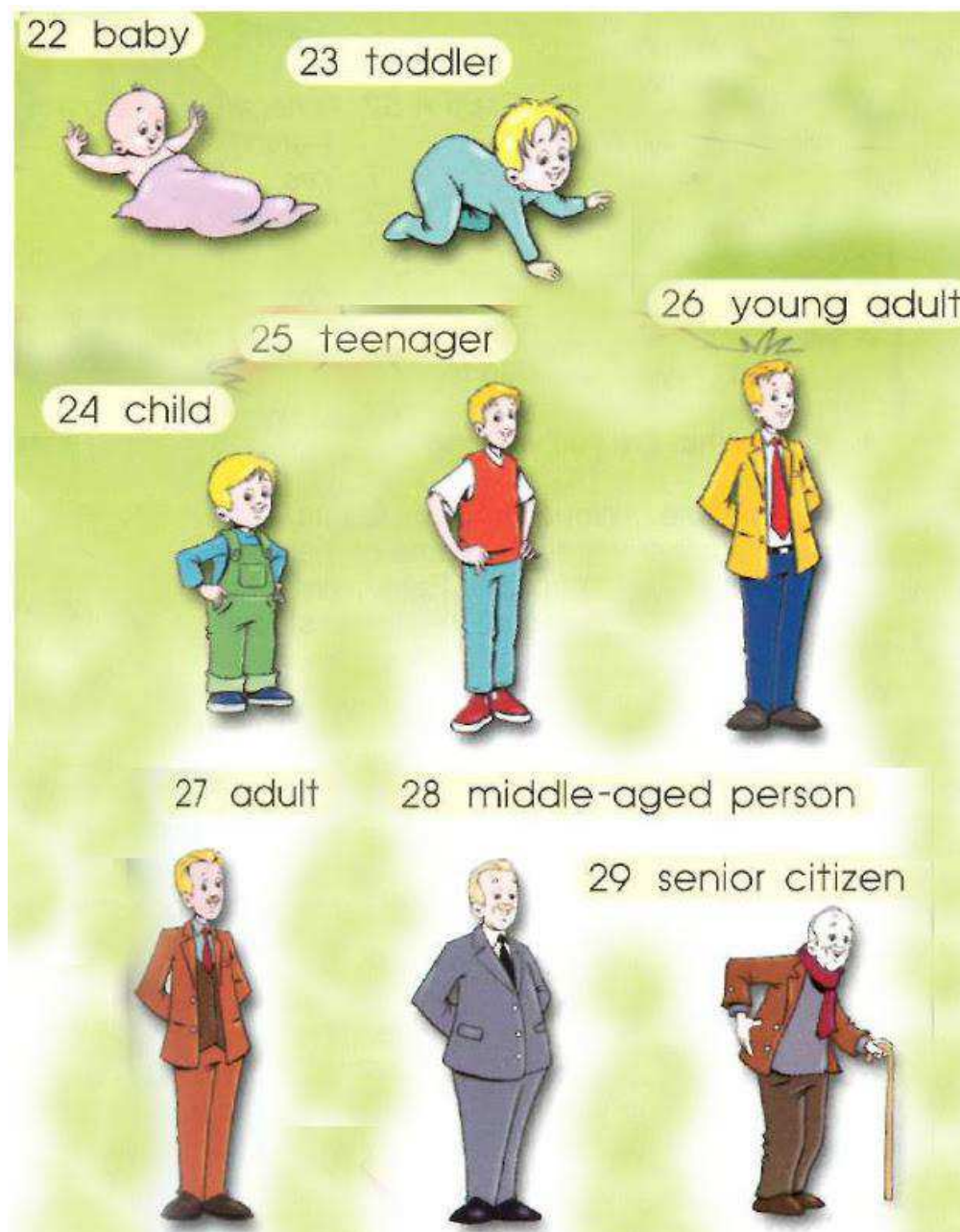
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Age – Physical Description



baby, toddler  
child, teenager, young adult  
adult, middle-aged person, senior citizen

### Members of the Family

aunt brother cousin

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

daughter father  
granddaughter  
grandfather  
grandmother  
grandson  
husband mother  
nephew niece  
sister son  
uncle wife

To identify a member of the family of someone's husband or wife, add in-law after the relationship word.

For example, a man's mother-in-law is his wife's mother.

brother-in-law; mother-in-law; daughter-in-law; sister-in-law; father-in-law; son-in-law

## Categories for People

acquaintance  
girl  
neighbor  
baby  
guest  
teenager  
boy  
host  
visitor  
child  
hostess  
woman  
friend  
man

### Words for People

**boy:** a male child from birth to age eighteen

My sister has three children, two boys and a girl.

**bum:** a person who makes no effort to succeed

She says her neighbor is a lazy bum.

**dude:**

a man who pays a lot of attention to his clothes

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Her new boyfriend is a handsome dude.

form of address to a friend (slang)

“Dude, we’re having a party; come on over.”

a stranger (slang)

I was walking down the street and that dude started talking to me.

**gentleman:** a man with good manners

Your brother is a perfect gentleman.

**girl:**

a female child from birth to age eighteen

Your daughter is a lovely girl.

a young, unmarried woman

Our neighbor is a girl who is in law school.

**guy:** a boy or man (informal)

That guy who works at the drugstore is very helpful.

**kid:** a male or female child (informal)

There are a lot of kids in that family.

**lady:** a woman with good manners

The lady who lives across the street is a teacher.

**man:** an adult male

There are six men in the study group.

**tomboy:** a girl who likes to play boys’ games

When I was ten years old I was a real tomboy.

**woman:** an adult female



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pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

I met an interesting woman at the meeting.

**young lady:** a young woman with good manners

The girls have grown up and are now charming young ladies.

**youth:**  
a young man

One of the youths at the convention gave a good speech.

young people

The youth of today have many opportunities.

## Friends

**acquaintance:** a person you have met but don't know very well

An acquaintance of mine works in your office.

**boyfriend:** a male who is someone's romantic interest

Are you bringing your boyfriend to the party?

**classmate:** a person who is in the same class with someone at school

The school is so big, I don't even know all of my classmates.

**colleague:** a person someone works with professionally

All of my colleagues agree with the new plan.

**companion:** a friend someone spends a lot of time with or lives with

They are good companions; they go everywhere together.

**coworker:** a person who works in the same place as someone

She cannot get along with any of her coworkers.

**fiance:** a male to whom someone is engaged to be married

He gave her a diamond ring, so now he's her fiance.

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

**fiancee:** a female to whom someone is engaged to be married

She has been his fiancee for five years.

**friend:** a person you know and like

She has a lot of friends here.

**girlfriend:** a female who is someone's romantic interest

I can't bring my girlfriend, because she lives in another city.

**partner:**  
a companion

Her partner works at the local nursery

a person who co-owns a business with someone

My doctor is out of town, but his partner will see me.

**roommate:** a person someone shares a room with

We have a big room at college, so I have two roommates.



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Age – Physical Description



baby, toddler  
child, teenager, young adult  
adult, middle-aged person, senior citizen

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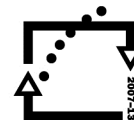
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OP Vzdělávání  
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

2. daughter father
3. granddaughter
4. grandfather
5. grandmother
6. grandson
7. husband mother
8. nephew niece
9. sister son
10. uncle wife

To identify a member of the family of someone's husband or wife, add in-law after the relationship word.

1. For example, a man's mother-in-law is his wife's mother.
2. brother-in-law; mother-in-law; daughter-in-law; sister-in-law; father-in-law; son-in-law

## Categories for People

1. acquaintance
2. girl
3. neighbor
4. baby
5. guest
6. teenager
7. boy
8. host
9. visitor
10. child
11. hostess
12. woman
13. friend
14. man

## Words for People

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### **dude:**

a man who pays a lot of attention to his clothes

1. Her new boyfriend is a handsome dude.

form of address to a friend (slang)

1. “Dude, we’re having a party; come on over.”

a stranger (slang)

1. I was walking down the street and that dude started talking to me.

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a female child from birth to age eighteen

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1. That guy who works at the drugstore is very helpful.

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**man:** an adult male

1. There are six men in the study group.

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

**woman:** an adult female

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**youth:**

a young man

1. One of the youths at the convention gave a good speech.

young people

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1. Are you bringing your boyfriend to the party?

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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**fiancee:** a female to whom someone is engaged to be married

1. She has been his fiancée for five years.

**friend:** a person you know and like

1. She has a lot of friends here.

**girlfriend:** a female who is someone's romantic interest

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**partner:**

a companion

1. Her partner works at the local nursery

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**roommate:** a person someone shares a room with

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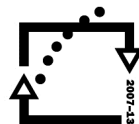
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Family Tree 2.

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_102

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** My Family
- **Ročník:** 7.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 35 minut

**Anotace:** pokračování předchozí lekce – rozšíření slovní zásoby výkladovým způsobem na základě znalostí sl. zásoby z učebnic řady Project, problematika, vývoj člověka - věk

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Verb to be

Please fill in the gaps with the correct pronoun and short form of the verb "to be" – short forms

1. Hello.  the new teacher.

2. Where is **John**?

-  under the table.

3. **Samantha and Julie**! Where are you?

-  here.

4. **John and Julie** are new.  at their new school.

5. **Julie** is late.  always late.

6. Where's my **book**?

-  in my bag.

7. My **house** is in England.  a nice house.

8. **Children**! Where are you all?

-  here!

9. Hi! I am **Simon**.  your new pupil.

10. That is the new teacher. Her name is **Mrs Smith**.  nice.

11. Hi **John**!  late today!



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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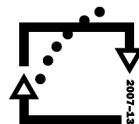
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Verb to be

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_103

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Grammar
- **Ročník:** 5.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 15 minut

**Anotace:** jednoduchý test k opakování tvarů slovesa to be, je možné využít i na interaktivní tabuli

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Match to each question the correct answer

1. Where are you from?
2. Where is Jenny?
3. Where is Bob?
4. What is that?
5. Where are your parents?
6. Are you two boys from London?

- a) They're at work.
- b) She's in the kitchen.
- c) I'm from Blackburn.
- d) It's a cat.
- e) No, we're from Chelmsford.
- f) He's in the garden.





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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Follow these examples and complete:

#### Example:

**Is** Jenny late for school?

No, **she isn't** late for school.

**Are** Jenny and Sam late for school?

No, **they aren't** late for school.

Or:

#### Example:

**Is** Jenny late for school?

Yes, **she's** late for school.

**Are** Jenny and Sam late for school?

Yes, **they're** late for school.

1.  that my pen? No,  your pen.
2.  those my folders? No,  your folders.
3.  we in the playground? Yes,  in the playground.
4.  Peter German? No,  German.
5.  Jenny and Sally in their classroom? Yes,  in their classroom.
6.  Mrs Pearson late? No,  late.
7.  I in the right classroom? Yes,  in the right classroom.
8.  the children nice ? Yes,  nice.
9.  Mrs Pearson the maths teacher? No,  the maths teacher.
10.  your brother nice? No,  nice.



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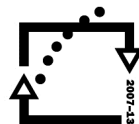
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Verb to be

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_104

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Grammar
- **Ročník:** 5.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☐    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☒

**Délka použití:** 15 minut

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**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Practise

Please fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are, am not, aren't oder isn't). I'm going to put the verb "to be" in all the brackets, in the hope, that you will never forget how to use it.

1.  (be) Nicola at school today?

No, she  (not be). She  (be) at home.

(be) she ill? No, she  (not be).

2.  (be) the dogs in the garden ?

No, they  (not be). They  (be) in the kitchen. They  (be) under the table.

3.  (be) we in the classroom?

No, we  (not be). We  (be) in the computer room.

4.  (be) Michael in the park?

No, he  (not be). He  (be) at school.

5.  (be) Julie's cat in her school bag?

No, it  (not be). It  (be) in the car.

6.  (be) I a pupil at school?

No, I  (not be). I  (be) a teacher.



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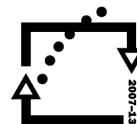
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MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Verb to be

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_105

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Grammar
- **Ročník:** 5.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☒    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 15 minut

**Anotace:** jednoduchý test k opakování tvarů slovesa to be, je možné využít i na interaktivní tabuli

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Practise

**who, what, how or where**

1.  is in the kitchen? => Thomas is in the kitchen.
2.  have you got on your desk? => My folder and pens are on my desk.
3.  is your mum? => She's in the garden.
4.  old is your dog? => It is 10.
5.  is your tutor teacher? => Mrs Pearson is my tutor teacher.
6.  is your name? => My name is Simon.
7.  are the children? => The children are at school.
8.  can you speak English? => At home with my mum - she's English.
9.  has your dog got in its mouth? => It has got a bone in its mouth.
10.  is your homework, Celia? => It's at home.

Make 5 sentences with the question words. Write the answers on the lines below.

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. |  |
| 2. |  |
| 3. |  |
| 4. |  |
| 5. |  |





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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Aks your friend.

Write his or her answers.

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. |  |
| 2. |  |
| 3. |  |
| 4. |  |
| 5. |  |



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| 3. |  |
| 4. |  |
| 5. |  |

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem prostřednictvím Operačního programu Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost.



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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Question Words

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_106

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Grammar
- **Ročník:** 5.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☒    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 25 minut

**Anotace:** jednoduchý test k opakování tvarů tázacích zájmen, možno využít i na interaktivní tabuli, následuje práce ve dvojicích popřípadě skupinová práce

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Practise

Please fill in the gaps using simple present.

Example:

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (often / walks) to school in the morning.

Answer: Peter **often walks** to school in the morning.

1. Sally and Tom  to the shops on their bikes. (**always / go**)
2. Sally and Tom  to the shops on their bikes. (**not / usually / go**)
3. Sally and Tom  to the shops on their bikes. (**can / usually / go**)
4. I  late for school. (**never / be**)
5. I  with my friends in the afternoon. (**can / usually / play**)
6. I  with my friends on a Sunday. (**not / usually / play**)
7. My dog  a bone in its mouth. (**not have / always**)
8. Samantha  a book in bed. (**sometimes / read**)
9. Tom and John  a book in bed. (**not / usually / read**)
10. My parents  TV at the weekend. (**always / watch**)
11. Jenny  at home at the weekend. (**never / be**)
12. The children  home until 1.00 p.m. (**usually / not / be**)

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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

13. My parents  me to bed early. (often / send)



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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Answer: Peter **often walks** to school in the morning.

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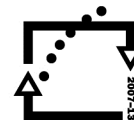
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## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Adverbs of frequency

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_107

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Grammar
- **Ročník:** 5.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☒    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 20 minut

**Anotace:** jednoduchý test k opakování frekvenčních příslovcí, možno využít i na interaktivní tabuli, následuje práce ve dvojicích popřípadě skupinová práce

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## Practise

Please make sentences using **simple present**.

Example:

Monday afternoons / work in the garden.

On Monday afternoons she works in the garden.

1. Monday afternoons / go / for a long walk

On

2. Tuesday mornings / teach / English

On

3. Wednesday afternoons / play / the piano

On

4. Thursday evenings / meet / her friend in a coffee shop

On

5. Friday afternoons / go / riding

On

6. Saturday mornings / make / an English breakfast

On

7. Sunday evenings / watch / television

On



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### Metodický list

**reg. č. projektu:** CZ.1.07/1.4.00/21.0530

**Název materiálu:** Present Tense Simple

**Autor:** Noemi Roupcová

**Evidenční číslo materiálu:** II\_rou\_108

#### Zařazení do ŠVP:

- **Oblast:** Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
- **Obor:** Cizí jazyk
- **Tématický okruh:** Grammar
- **Ročník:** 5.

#### Druh výukového zdroje:

Pracovní list ☒    Prezentace ☐    Test ☒    Pokus ☐    Souvislý text ☐

**Délka použití:** 20 minut

**Anotace:** jednoduchý test k opakování přítomného času prostého, možno využít i na interaktivní tabuli, následuje práce ve dvojicích popřípadě skupinová práce

**Pomůcky:** pracovní list

**Zdroje:** -

**Datum vytvoření:** 5.1.2012