

TEMATICKÁ FRAZELOGIE

K UČEBNICI TRUE TO LIFE – INTERMEDIATE

RNDr. Eva Staňková

Obsah

PŘEDMLUVA.....	1
LEKCE 1	2
LEKCE 2	4
LEKCE 3	6
LEKCE 4	8
LEKCE 5	10
LEKCE 6	12
LEKCE 7	14
LEKCE 8	16
LEKCE 9	18
LEKCE 10.....	20
LEKCE 11.....	22
LEKCE 12.....	24
LEKCE 13.....	26
LEKCE 14.....	28
LEKCE 15.....	30
LEKCE 16.....	32
LEKCE 17.....	34
LEKCE 18.....	36
LEKCE 19.....	38
LEKCE 20.....	40
LEKCE 21.....	42
LEKCE 22.....	44
KLÍČ – PŘEKLAD PŘÍSLOVÍ A RČENÍ.....	46
POUŽITÉ ZDROJE.....	51

PŘEDMLUVA

Skripta jsou určena všem zájemcům, kteří se chtějí zdokonalit v anglické konverzaci. Jejich tematické členění vychází z učebnice True to Life – Intermediate, která je hlavním učebním materiálem používaným v hodinách anglického jazyka na Fakultě vojenských technologií Univerzity obrany v Brně.

Každá lekce je rozdělena do tří částí. První část začíná obraty a frázemi převzatými z učebnice True to Life - Intermediate a jejich volným českým překladem. Druhý oddíl první části, označený obrázkovou ikonou, obsahuje doplňující fráze, které se vztahují k tématu lekce.

Druhá část lekce obsahuje známá anglická přísloví. Jejich české ekvivalenty jsou uvedeny v klíči na konci skript.

Ve třetí části jsou uvedeny upravené humorné texty z vojenského prostředí, které se vztahují k tématu lekce. Na rozdíl od ostatních částí lekce, v nichž je použita britská angličtina, je ve třetí části zachována americká angličtina původních textů. Občas se v ní vyskytují i hovorové a slangové výrazy. Výňatky z kresleného seriálu "Not in my Backyard!" jsou použity s laskavým svolením autora D. Taylora.

Eva Staňková

Seznam použitých symbolů



Doplňující fráze



Příísloví a rčení



Pokus o vtip

UNIT 1

LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING FORWARD

LEKCE 1

OHLÉDNUTÍ ZA MINULOSTÍ A POHLED DO BUDOUCNOSTI

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Memories

- I can't remember it **at all**.
- I can **vaguely** remember it.
- I can remember it **quite well**.
- I can remember it very **clearly**.

How times have changed

- **In the past**, people didn't use computers.
- **Nowadays**, children use them from an early age.
- **In the future**, people will probably depend on technology more and more.
- **I haven't seen you for ages!**
How are things?

Review

- You need to **come/go back to** things you have learnt.
- **Recall** words, phrases and structures **from your memory** and use them.
- **Have another look at** your notes.
- **Look through** your notes again.
- **Review/revise** everything you have learnt.



Saying you remember something

- **If I remember correctly.....**
- **As far as I remember.....**
- **If I'm not mistaken.....**
- **If my memory serves me right.....**
- **What I will never forget is.....**

Saying you have forgotten something

- **I've completely forgotten**, I'm afraid.
- **I can't remember** his name.

Vzpomínky

- **Vůbec** si na to nevzpomínám.
- **Matně** si na to vzpomínám.
- Pamatuji si to **docela dobře**.
- Pamatuji si to velmi **přesně**.

Jak se změnila doba

- **V minulosti** lidé nepoužívali počítače.
- **Dnes / v současné době** je děti používají od útlého věku.
- **V budoucnosti** budou lidé zřejmě čím dál víc závislí na technice.
- **Už jsem tě neviděl celá léta!**
Jak se máš?

Opakování

- Musíš se **vracet** k tomu, co ses už naučil.
- **Vybavuj si** slovíčka, fráze a vazby a používej je.
- **Podívej se znovu** do svých poznámek.
- **Projdi si znovu** své poznámky.
- **Zopakuj si** všechno, co ses naučil.

Vyjádření, že si na něco vzpomínáš

- **Jestli si dobře vzpomínám.....**
- **Pokud si vzpomínám.....**
- **Jestli se nemýlím.....**
- **Pokud mi paměť dobře slouží**
- **Nikdy nezapomenu na.....**

Vyjádření, že jsi na něco zapomněl

- **Bohužel jsem na to úplně zapomněl.**
- **Nemůžu si vzpomenout** na jeho jméno.

- I must admit that **I don't remember.**
- **It's slipped my mind. / It's gone out of my mind.**
- Musím přiznat, že **si to nepamatuji.**
- **Vypadlo mi to (z paměti).**

2. Read the proverbs about memories and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Out of sight, out of mind.
It is too late to call back yesterday.
It is no use crying over spilt milk.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Things to remember during a war

1. The only thing more accurate than enemy fire is friendly fire.
2. Try to look unimportant, the enemy might be low on ammo.
3. Teamwork is essential. It gives the enemy more targets to shoot at.
4. No inspection-ready unit ever passed combat.
5. No combat-ready unit ever passed inspection.
6. Never share a cockpit with someone braver than you.
7. If hit, landing near the people that just shot you down is not a good idea.
8. Smart bombs have bad days too.
9. The best defence is to stay out of range.
10. If you are short on everything but enemy, you are in combat.

Things dogs have to remember

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 2.26.99 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 2

HOW DOES THAT SOUND?

LEKCE 2

JAK TO ZNÍ? / CO TY NA TO?

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Comparing

- What is different about English pronunciation **from** Czech pronunciation?
- What do you find most difficult **about** English pronunciation?
- English pronunciation is **a great deal** more difficult / **far** more interesting / **much** nicer / **a bit** more demanding than Czech pronunciation.

Ways of talking

- Teachers should **pronounce** everything very **clearly**.
- Mothers speak to their children **in a soft voice**.
- Some actors **have a distinctive voice**.



Questions about pronunciation

- **How do you pronounce** this word?
- **What is the right way to pronounce** this word?
- **Where is the stress** in this word?
- Will you correct me if **I pronounce something wrongly**, please?
- **What intonation should I use** when I want to express pleasure?

Comparing

- **If you compare** Prague and London, **you'll find** Prague much more attractive.
- **In comparison with** the skyscrapers of New York the buildings in Europe are small.

Srovnávání

- **Jak se liší** anglická výslovnost **od** české výslovnosti?
- **Co považuješ za nejobtížnější** v anglické výslovnosti?
- Anglická výslovnost je **mnohem** obtížnější / **daleko** zajímavější / **mnohem** hezčí / **trochu** náročnější než česká výslovnost.

Způsoby vyjadřování

- Učitelé by měli všechno **vyсловovat** velmi **zřetelně**.
- Matky mluví se svými dětmi **něžným hlasem**.
- Někteří herci **mají osobitý/charakteristický hlas**.

Dotazy na výslovnost

- **Jak se vyslovuje** toto slovo?
- **Jak se správně vyslovuje** tohle slovo?
- **Kde je přízvuk** v tomto slově?
- Mohl bys mě prosím tě opravit, když **něco špatně vyslovím**?
- **Jakou intonaci mám použít**, když chci vyjádřit potěšení?

Srovnávání

- **Když srovnáš** Prahu a Londýn, **zjistíš, že** Praha je mnohem přitažlivější.
- **Ve srovnání** s newyorskými mrakodrapy jsou evropské budovy malé.

2. Read the proverbs about comparison and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Honesty is the best policy.
Two heads are better than one.
It is better to be born lucky than rich.
Great happiness, great danger.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Sound camouflage

During an exercise in ambush operations the sergeant noticed that a paratrooper was without his submachine gun (SMG).
"Where's your gun, Smith?" **roared** the sergeant.

"I've lost it when jumping, sergeant," **reported** Smith.

"Blunderhead! You must have sold it to a gang and spent money on drinks!" **yelled** the sergeant. "At least hide here in the bushes and when you see 'enemy' soldiers, **shout** this way: 'Tut, tut, tut.' Got it?"

"Yes, sergeant," saluted the man.

After a while he saw 'aggressor' soldiers approaching his ambush place and pushing something invisible forward. It was time to open fire. So he **shouted at the top of his voice**: "Tut, tut, tut, tut," dutifully imitating SMG bursts. The 'aggressor' soldiers hit the ground in high grass and began **shouting back**: "Bang, bang, bang!"

Sounds that dogs make

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor Oct 16, 1998 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 3

LEKCE 3

GAMES PEOPLE PLAY

JAK SI LIDÉ HRAJÍ

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Expressing preferences

- It's terrific!
- It's my favourite sport.
- I enjoy watching football.
- I find it far too competitive.
- I am not interested in winning.
- I am not very keen on it.
- I can't see the point of it at all.
- I can't stand it.

Expressing attitude to different activities

- I decided to **take up** golf.
- I am afraid of diving.
- I try to avoid playing games.
- I refuse to train every day.
- I've never tried it.
- You have to be incredibly fit if you want to be good at swimming.

Explaining meaning

- It means the same as *frightened*.
- It's the opposite of *awful*.
- It's a kind/type of board game.
- It's (the place) where you borrow books.
- It's someone who designs buildings.
- It's the thing you use for locking a door.
- It's the stuff you use to protect your skin in the summer.



Finding out about meaning

- What does *stuff* mean?
- What is another word for it?
- Does *stuff* have more than one meaning?
- What is the difference between *stuff* and *thing*?
- What do you call this in English?

Vyjadřování preferencí

- To je senzační!
- Je to můj oblíbený sport.
- Rád se dívám na fotbal.
- Považuji to za příliš soutěživé.
- Nezajímá mě vyhrávání.
- Nejsem tím příliš nadšený.
- Nevidím v tom vůbec žádný smysl.
- Nesnáším to.

Vyjadřování postoje k různým činnostem

- Rozhodl jsem se **začít** hrát golf.
- Mám strach z potápění.
- Snažím se vyhýbat sportovním hrám.
- Odmítám trénovat každý den.
- Nikdy jsem to nezkusil.
- Musíš mít vynikající kondici, pokud chceš **dobry** v plavání.

Vysvětlení významu

- Znamená to totéž co *vyděšený*.
- Je to opak k *strašný*.
- Je to druh stolní hry.
- Je to místo, kde si půjčuješ knihy.
- Je to někdo, kdo navrhuje budovy.
- Je to věc, kterou používáš při zamykání dveří.
- Je to hmota/věc/látka, kterou používáš na ochranu kůže v létě.

Zjištění významu

- Co znamená (slovo) *stuff*?
- Jak se to řekne jinak?
- Má (slovo) *stuff* více významů?
- Jaký je rozdíl mezi slovy *stuff* a *thing*?
- Jak se to řekne anglicky?

Sport and games

- Do you **go in for** sport?
- **Who is playing who?**
- Italy **is playing** Spain.
- **We won/lost.**
- The match ended **in a draw** – **one all.**
- **Who scored the equalizer?**

Sport a hry

- **Věnuješ se sportu?** / Sportuješ?
- **Kdo s kým hraje?**
- Itálie **hraje proti** Španělsku.
- **Vyhráli/prohráli** jsme.
- Zápas skončil **nerozhodně** – **1:1.**
- **Kdo vyrovnal?**

2. Read the proverbs about games people play. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Nothing venture, nothing have/gain/win.
Lucky at cards, unlucky in love.
He paddles his own canoe.
Don't play handy-dandy with me.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Army war game

During an Army war game, a commanding officer's (CO's) jeep got stuck in the mud. The CO saw some men lounging around nearby and asked them to help him get unstuck.

"Sorry, sir," said one of them, "but we've been classified dead and the umpire said we couldn't contribute in any way."

The CO turned to his driver and said, "Drag a couple of those dead bodies over here, and throw them under the wheels to give us some traction".

Annual army war games

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor Sept 30, 1999 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 4

LEKCE 4

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES NOVINY A ČASOPISY

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Talking about newspapers

- An editor writes **articles for newspapers**.
- Most journalists **are looking for a scoop**.
- **Tabloids** have high circulation figures.

- **Quality newspapers** keep the readers well informed.
- Newspapers include several **sections**.
- Which sections do you read?
- Do you always read the same paper?

About magazines

- **Do you have a subscription to your favourite magazine?**
- This magazine **gets its revenue from advertising**.
- **Have you heard of this magazine?**
- **Have you ever read it?**
- **When did you read it?**
- **Have you ever written anything for a magazine?**



Dailies, weeklies, monthlies

- **This monthly is aimed at women.**
- **This weekly is mostly for men.**

News

- This **piece of news / news item / news report** is interesting.
- The main news items **cover all important events**.
- The news is **biased/unbiased**.
- The news **keeps the readers up to date**.

- New facts **are coming to light**.

Hovoříme o novinách

- Redaktor píše **články do novin**.
- Většina novinářů **vyhledává senzaci**.
- **Bulvární plátky** vycházejí ve vysokém nákladu.
- **Seriózní noviny** poskytují čtenářům pravdivé informace.
- Noviny obsahují několik **příloh**.
- Které přílohy čteš?
- Čteš vždy ty stejné noviny?

O časopisech

- **Máš předplacený** svůj oblíbený časopis?
- Tento časopis **získává příjmy z inzerce**.
- **Slyšel jsi o tomto časopise?**
- **Četl jsi ho někdy?**
- **Kdy jsi ho četl?**
- **Napsal jsi někdy něco do časopisu?**

Deníky, týdeníky, měsíčníky

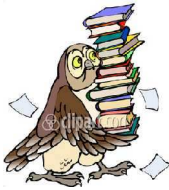
- **Tento měsíčník se zaměřuje na ženy.**
- **Tento týdeník je hlavně pro muže.**

Zprávy

- Tato **zpráva** je zajímavá.

- Hlavní body zpráv **referují o všech důležitých událostech**.
- Zprávy jsou **zkreslené/nezkreslené**.
- Zprávy **stále informují čtenáře o všem novém**.
- **Najevo vycházejí nové skutečnosti**.

2. Read the proverbs about writing and books. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Words fly, writing remain.
 Like author, like book.
 He speaks like a book.
 She is in his good books.
 Take a leaf out of John's book.
 That suits my book.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Reading habits in the army

Pte Adams was reading a book. His friend cried in surprise: "What's wrong, Jeff? What book are you reading?"

"English Grammar."

"My God, Grammar of all books! What for?"

"I'd like to know: What is the past tense of the word 'Army'?"

A Navy officer was cutting through the crew's quarters one day and noticed a sailor reading a magazine with his feet up on the small table in front of him.

"Sailor! Do you put your feet up on the furniture at home?" asked the officer.

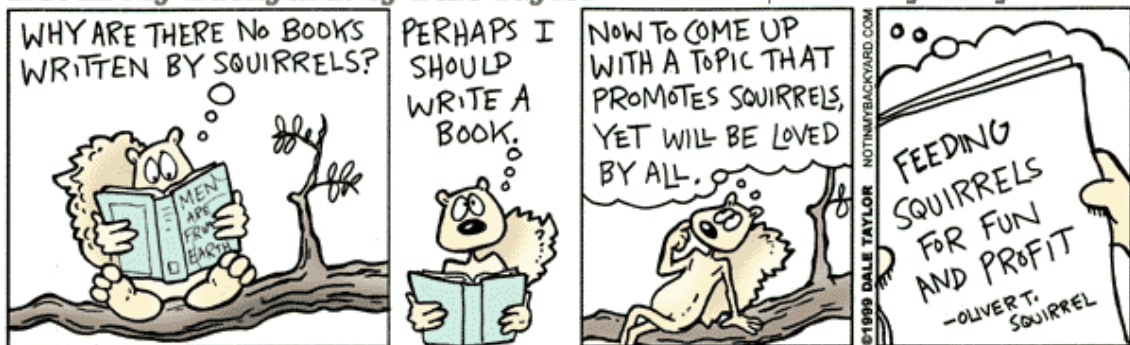
"No, sir, but it's not the same thing, is it?"

"What do you mean, 'not the same'?"

"Well, we don't land airplanes on our roof at home either!"

Reading habits – writing habits

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor Nov 8, 1999 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 5

RELATIONSHIPS

Blood relations

- What relation is she to Charlie Chaplin?
- Who is she married to?
- When did she get married?
- She married Peter.
- I got divorced two years ago.
- Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- No, I am an only child.
- Who are your nieces and nephews?

Who are you closest to?

- Who could you confide in?
- Who would you call upon/on for help?
- Who could you rely on?
- Who would you turn to for advice?
- Who could you borrow money from?
- Who could you talk to?
- Who would you be prepared to lie for?
- Parents often have a difficult relationship with teenagers.

Probability and possibility

- It is definitely true.
- It is probably/likely true.
- It is unlikely to be true.
- I doubt if it is true.



Saying you are sure

- I'm absolutely sure/certain he is right.
- Of course, it will be ready next week.
- I bet they'll change their plans.
- It's going to work, no question about it.
- I'm not going to do it. No way!

Relationships

- They are getting along/on quite well.
- I don't really get along/on with my brother.
- He is hard to get along/on with.

LEKCE 5

VZTAHY

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Příbuzenské vztahy

- Jak je spřízněna s Charliem Chaplinem?
- Za koho je provdána?
- Kdy se provdala?
- Vzala si Petra.
- Rozvedl jsem se před dvěma lety.
- Máš sourozence?
- Ne, jsem jedináček.
- Kdo jsou tvé neteře a tví synovci?

Kdo je ti nejbližší?

- Komu můžeš důvěřovat?
- Koho bys zavolal na pomoc?
- Na koho se můžeš spolehnout?
- Na koho by ses obrátil pro radu?
- Od koho by sis mohl vypůjčit peníze?
- S kým si můžeš promluvit/popovídat?
- Kvůli komu bys byl ochoten lhát?
- Vztah mezi rodiči a dospívajícími je často složitý.

Pravděpodobnost a možnost

- Určitě je to pravda.
- Pravděpodobně je to pravda.
- Pravděpodobně to není pravda.
- Pochybuji, že je to pravda.

Vyjádření jistoty

- Jsem si naprosto jistý, že má pravdu.
- Ovšem, bude to hotovo příští týden.
- Vsadím se, že změní plány.
- Bude to fungovat, o tom není pochyb.
- Nebudu to dělat. V žádném případě!

Vztahy

- Vycházejí spolu docela dobře.
- Nevycházím moc dobře se svým bratrem.
- Je těžké s ním vyjít.

➤ He refused to **play ball with** me.

➤ Odmítl se mnou **spolupracovat**.

2. Read the proverbs about love, hatred and friendship. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Love and hate are blood relations.
Love is blind.
Love makes the world go round.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Misfortune makes foes of friends.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Playing ball

There was a rush of recruits into a local sports goods store. All of them ordered all the equipment for a baseball game.

"Are you sure you want all these things, boys, in the Army?" asked the salesman.

One of the recruits answered: "Yes, you see, the sergeant said if we'd **play ball with** him, we'd **get along fine** in the Army."

How to annoy your military roommate

- Hide your underwear and socks in your roommate's locker.
Accuse him of stealing it.
- Buy three loaves of stale bread. Grow mould in the closet.
- Spill a lot of beer on his bed.
- Always flush the toilet three times.
- Eat glass.
- Smoke ballpoint pens.
- Smile. All the time.

I've missed you ...

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 12-08-2000 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 6

LIFE'S LITTLE CHORES

LEKCE 6

ŽIVOT SE SKLÁDÁ Z KAŽDODENNÍCH POVINNOSTÍ

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Little chores

Every morning a lot of people

- **wake up,**
- **get up,**
- **get dressed,**
- **do up** their shirts,
- **plug in** their radios,
- **switch** them **on,**
- **turn** the sound **up/down,**
- **switch** the radios **off,**
- **put on** their shoes,
- **tie up** their shoelaces,
- **lock** the door,
- and **are off.**

- Then people **unlock** their cars,
- **load up** their boots,
- **get into** their cars,
- **sit down,**
- **fasten their seat-belts**
- and **drive off.**

Those who can afford it

- sometimes **pack their suitcases,**
- **get into** a taxi,
- then **get on** a plane,
- **take off**
- and **land on** a magic island.

But there is no reason to envy them because they can **get**

- **bitten by** a snake,
- **mugged by** a native,
- **attacked by** a tiger.

Queuing

- Do you have to **queue for** meat?
- **Join the queue.**
- **Queue this way.**
- Excuse me, **I was here before you.**
- She is **in a long queue** waiting to pay.
- Is this **the front or the back of the queue?**
- Some people **use their elbows to push in a queue.**

Každodenní povinnosti

Každé ráno se mnoho lidí

- **probouzí,**
- **vstává,**
- **obléká,**
- **zapíná si** košile,
- **zapojuje** rádia **do zásuvky,**
- **zapíná je,**
- **zesiluje/tlumí** zvuk,
- **vypíná** rádia,
- **obouvá si** boty,
- **zavazuje si** tkaničky od bot,
- **zamyká** dveře,
- a **odchází.**

- Pak lidé **odemykají** auta,
- **nakládají** věci do kufru,
- **nastupují** do aut,
- **sedají si,**
- **upevňují si bezpečnostní pásy,**
- a **odjíždějí.**

Ti, kteří si to mohou dovolit,

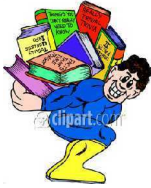
- si občas **balí kufry,**
- **nastupují** do taxíku,
- pak **nastupují** do letadla,
- **vzlétají,**
- a **přistávají na** nějakém kouzelném ostrově.

Ale není důvod jim závidět, protože je může

- **uštknout** had,
- **oloupit** domorodec,
- **napadnout** tygr.

Čekání ve frontě

- Musíte **stát frontu na** maso?
- **Zařad' se do fronty.**
- **Směr fronty.**
- Promiňte, **byl jsem tu před vámi.**
- Stojí **v dlouhé frontě** u pokladny.
- Je to **začátek nebo konec fronty?**
- Někteří lidé se **ve frontě odstrkují lokty.**



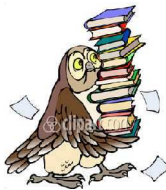
Saying someone is obliged to do something

- I'm afraid you're supposed/expected/ /meant/obliged to queue.
- I don't think you can avoid (doing) it.

Sdělení, že někdo musí něco udělat

- Bohužel budeš muset stát ve frontě.
- Myslím, že se tomu nevyhneš.

2. Read the proverbs about life and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



- Life is not all beer and skittles.
- Life is but a span.
- Life means strife.
- It was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Lining up

Sergeant asked the corporal, "Well, I guess you're one of the guys that will be happy to see me go? And I guess you'll be one of the guys who will come by and piss on my grave when I'm gone." The corporal said, "Not me, sergeant! When I get out of this Army, I'll never stand in line again!"

Getting down/up/in

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor

March 3, 1998

<http://nimby.net>



UNIT 7

LEKCE 7

COURSES

KURZY / ŽIVOTNÍ POUŤ

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Study

- You can **do/sit/take an exam**.
- You **pass or fail**.
- You can get a **degree/diploma/certificate**.
- Peter is **good/bad at** maths.
- Jane is **doing well/badly** at school.
- You can **register for / enrol on** a course.
- What was a **turning point in your education**?



Education

- In the CR children **start going to school at the age of six**.
- Students **attend grammar school**.
- They prepare for the **school leaving examination**.
- Students can **apply for admission to a university**.
- If they pass an **entrance examination**, they might be **admitted to the university**.
- **At university** they can get
- **bachelor's/**
- **master's/**
- **doctor's degree**.
- **They work on a dissertation**.
- University students are **undergraduates**.
- **After graduation** they become **graduates**.

Studium

- Můžeš **dělat/skládat** zkoušku.
- (U zkoušky) **uspěješ** nebo **neuspěješ**.
- Můžeš získat **akademický titul / diplom/osvědčení**.
- Petr je **dobrý/špatný** v matematice.
- Jana ve škole **prospívá/neprospívá**.
- Můžeš se **zapsat/přihlásit do** kurzu.
- Co způsobilo **zásadní zvrát v tvém vzdělání**?

Vzdělání

- V ČR děti **začínají chodit do školy v šesti letech**.
- Studenti **navštěvují gymnázium**.
- Připravují se na **maturitní zkoušku**.
- Studenti si mohou **podat přihlášku na univerzitu**.
- Pokud složí **přijímací zkoušku**, mohou být **přijati na univerzitu**.
- **Na univerzitě** mohou získat
- **bakalářskou/**
- **magisterskou/**
- **doktorskou hodnost**.
- **Pracují na disertaci**.
- Studenti univerzity jsou **vysokoškolskými studenty**.
- **Po promoci** se stanou **absolventy**.

2. Read the proverbs about learning and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Those who can do, those who can't teach.
You can lead a horse to the water, but you can't make it drink.
Never too late to learn.

He that knows little often repeats it.
He that knows nothing doubts nothing.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Sailor's instructor's first failure

Some boys join the Navy when they are quite young, and are then given a course of training as sailors. It is a long course, both on land and at sea, and during it the boys study things like mathematics and science, learn to tie knots, fire guns, and do other practical things.

One of the important things they are taught is, of course, how to swim. In the old days, many sailors were unable to swim, but nowadays it is rare to find one that cannot.

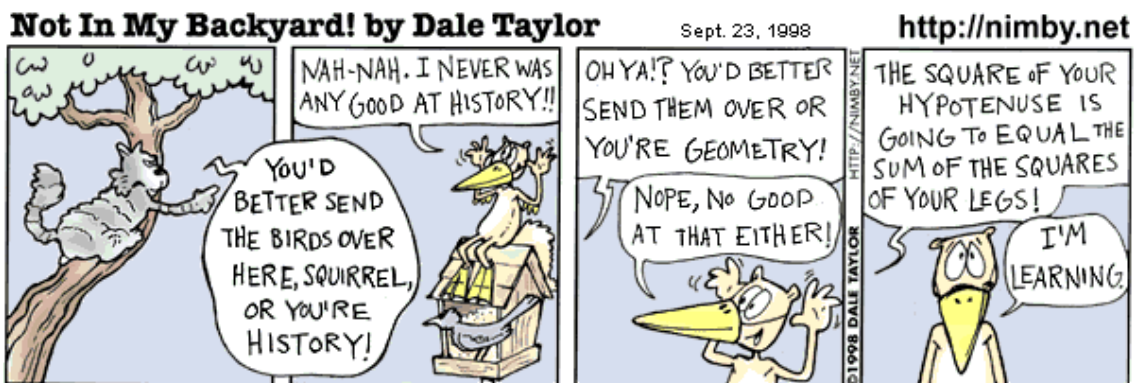
At one school for sailor boys, the swimming instructor was very good. He had never had a boy whom he had failed to teach to swim by the time the course ended. One year, however, there was one particular boy on the training course who seemed quite unable to learn to swim. The instructor tried giving him extra lessons; he tried throwing him into the pool at the deep end, and he tried holding him up with a rope tied to the end of a fishing rod while the boy attempted to swim, but he had no success at all, whatever he did. At last, when the course was due to end, he had to admit defeat.

One day, he called the boy aside after the swimming lesson and said to him, "John, I have tried very hard to teach you to swim, but I have failed for the first time in my life. Now I want to give you a piece of advice. Listen carefully."

"Yes, sir," answered the boy.

"Well," the instructor went on, "if you are ever in a ship and it sinks, just jump over the side into the sea, go right down to the bottom and run to the shore as fast as you can. That is the only way you will save your life."

I've learnt my lesson!



UNIT 8

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

LEKCE 8

TAKOVÝ UŽ JE ŽIVOT

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Polite request, polite question

- **Do you think you could** do it?
- **Would you mind if** I opened the window?
- **Would it be all right if** I told him?
- **I'd be grateful if you could** do it.
- **Do you mind if** I leave?
- **Could you** go there?
- **Would it be possible for you** to go there?
- **Could you do me a favour?**
- **I was wondering if you could** lend me some money.

Polite refusal, apology

- **I am afraid**, I can't do it for you.
- **I'd very much like to** go there, but...
- **I'm very sorry**, but it's beyond my power.
- **I'm afraid that's out of the question.**

Pros and cons

- **One of the main advantages of being a soldier is that** he receives his salary regularly.
- **In addition**, he doesn't lack job security.
- **On the other hand**, he has to obey orders.
- **Another disadvantage is** that he has to wear his uniform when on duty.

Solving problems

- **Get as much information** as possible.
- **Share problems** with others.
- **Consult** some clever **people**.
- **Evaluate the situation** carefully.
- Try to **reach an agreement** with the others
- before **making important decisions**.
- Managers **have to face** criticism.
- **How do you cope?**
- **How do you cope with** difficult situations?

Zdvořilá žádost, zdvořilý dotaz

- **Myslíš, že bys to mohl** udělat?
- **Vadilo by ti, kdybych** otevřel okno?
- **Nevadilo by, kdybych** mu to řekl?
- **Byl bych ti vděčný, kdybys** to udělal.
- **Bude ti vadit, když** odejdu?
- **Mohl bys tam** (laskavě) zajít?
- **Bylo by možné, abys** tam zašel?
- **Mohl bych tě požádat o laskavost?**
- **Prosím vás, mohl byste mi** půjčit peníze?

Zdvořilé odmítnutí, omluva

- **Bohužel** to nemohu pro tebe udělat.
- **Moc rád bych** tam zašel, ale...
- **Je mi to moc líto, ale** to je nad mé síly.
- **To bohužel nepřichází v úvahu.**

Pro a proti

- **Jednou z hlavních výhod povolání vojáka je, že** dostává plat pravidelně.
- **Navíc** má jistou práci.
- **Na druhou stranu** musí poslouchat rozkazy.
- **Další nevýhodou je, že** musí nosit ve službě uniformu.

Řešení problémů

- **Získej** co nejvíce **informací**.
- **Sdílej problémy** s ostatními.
- **Porad' se s chytrými lidmi**.
- Pečlivě **zhodnot' situaci**.
- Snaž se **dohodnout** s ostatními,
- než **učiníš důležitá rozhodnutí**.
- Manažeři **musí čelit** kritice.
- **Jak to zvládáš?**
- **Jak se vyrovnáváš s** obtížnými situacemi?

2. Read the proverbs about work and trade. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



A useful trade is a mine of gold.
A man of many trades begs his bread on Sunday.
Jack of all trades, master of none.
Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
Tomorrow is another day.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Pros and cons

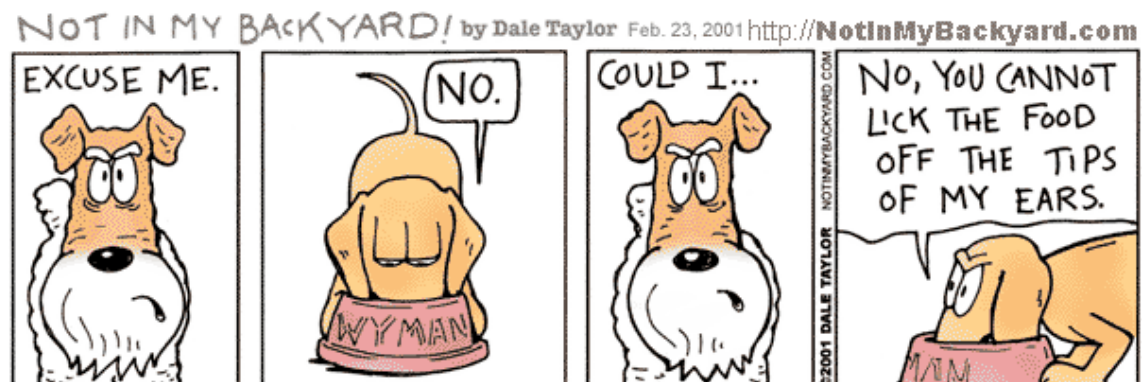
There were 2 groups of soldiers waiting on the platform to catch the train, 10 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers (NCOs). The officers all had tickets, but noticed the group of NCOs bought only one ticket. Curious about what they would do, the officers kept a close eye on the NCOs.

A few minutes after boarding the train, the conductor came by to collect the passengers' tickets. While he was busy with the other passengers, the group of NCOs got up and jammed into one of the small bathrooms in the car. The conductor came by knocked on the door: "ticket please". The NCOs slid the single ticket under the door and it was collected by the conductor. This made a very positive impression on the officers. They discussed the **pros and cons** and made up their minds to try the technique on the return trip.

The next day the same two groups assembled at the train station. The group of officers brought one ticket and the NCOs didn't buy any. Puzzled by this move, the officers boarded the train and carefully watched the NCOs. The conductor appeared shortly after the start of the trip and the officers jammed into the bathroom. The NCOs headed for the adjoining bathroom.

One NCO stopped, knocked on the officers' bathroom and said: "ticket please". The NCO took the ticket and joined his comrades in the second bathroom.

Polite request and refusal



UNIT 9

FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE

LEKCE 9

OD KOLÉBKY DO HROBU

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Necessity/obligation

- We **have to wear** a seatbelt in a car.
- **Soldiers are obliged to obey** orders.
- We **must eat and breathe**.
- We **had to wear** a uniform at school.
- We **were obliged to stay** until the end of the film.

Moral obligation

- **Guests are supposed to take off their shoes** in a Czech house.
- **Peacekeepers are expected to be impartial**.

No obligation

- You **don't have to work** on Sunday.
- You're **not obliged to do** homework.
- When I lived there, I **didn't have to pay** any rent.

Prohibition

- You **can't stay** here after six o'clock.
- You're **not allowed to smoke** here.
- We **couldn't wear make-up** at school.
- When I was twelve, I **wasn't allowed to go out** after nine o'clock.
- You **mustn't swim** near those rocks. (It's dangerous.)
- You **mustn't hit** children. (It's wrong.)

Giving permission

- You **can stay** here as long as you like.
- You're **allowed to use** a dictionary at the exam.



- Oh yes, **of course. Sure.**
- **By all means.**
- It's **OK / fine / all right.**
- **Go ahead. / You are (very) welcome.**

Nutnost/povinnost

- V autě **musíme používat** bezpečnostní pás.
- **Vojáci musí poslouchat** rozkazy.
- **Musíme jíst a dýchat.**
- Ve škole **jsme museli nosit** uniformu.
- **Museli jsme zůstat** až do konce filmu.

Morální povinnost

- V českých domácnostech se **hosté vyzouvají**.
- **Dozorčí nad zachováním míru musí být** nestranní.

Není nutno...

- V neděli **nemusíš pracovat**.
- **Nemusíš dělat** domácí úkoly.
- Když jsem tam bydlel, **nemusel jsem platit** nájem.

Zákaz

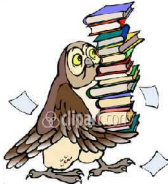
- Po šesté hodině tu **nemůžeš zůstat**.
- Tady **nesmíš kouřit**.
- Ve škole **jsme nesměly být namalované**.
- Když mi bylo 12, **nesměl jsem chodit ven** po 9. hodině.
- **Nesmíš plavat** blízko těch skal. (Je to nebezpečné.)
- **Nesmíš bít** děti. (Je to špatné.)

Udělení povolení

- **Můžeš tu zůstat** jak dlouho chceš.
- U zkoušky **můžeš používat** slovník.

- Ale ano, **ovšem. Jistě.**
- **Beze všeho.**
- To je **dobrá / v pohodě / v pořádku.**
- **Jen raďte. / Poslužte si. / Prosím.**

2. Read the proverbs about obligation and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Necessity is the mother of invention.
Necessity knows no law.
Necessity breaks iron.
Needs must when the devil drives.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Requesting permission

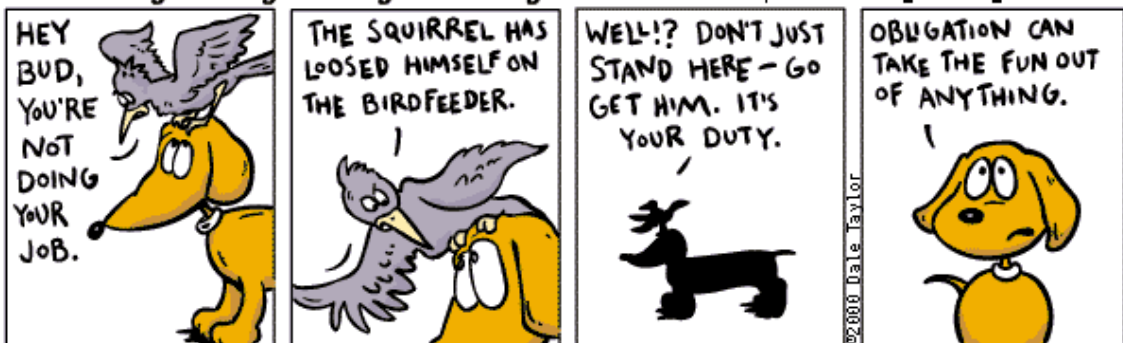
On board a submarine during a surface transit in heavy weather, waves were regularly breaking over the bridge. The bridge watch were getting soaked. As one particularly large wave was about to break on top of them, a soldier turned to the officer of the deck (OOD):
"Sir, request permission to scream."

Exempt of obligation

The Old Man liked to call the whole staff in his headquarters office in to listen to extremely stale jokes he picked up somewhere. He was just having such a party and everybody but one lieutenant in the corner laughed uproariously. "What's the matter, lieutenant," grumbled the Old Man. "Haven't you got a sense of humor?"
"I don't have to laugh, sir," reported the officer. "I've got reassignment to another place and I'm leaving Friday."

To be under an obligation...

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor May 30, 2000 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 10

PHONAHOLICS

LEKCE 10

FONOHOLICI

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Telephoning

- **Make a call.**
- **Shall I answer the phone?**
- **Who is calling?**
- Who shall I say is calling?
- It's Peter.
- Is that you, Jane?
- **Speaking.**
- **Could I speak to Mr Brown?**
- **I'll put you through. / I'll connect you.**
- **Hang on a minute.**
- **Hold the line please.**
- The number you ring is **engaged**.
- Could you **give him a message?**
- **Do you leave messages on answerphones?**
- **We were cut off.**
- **He hung up** on me!
- Shall I get him to ring you?
- **I'll ring back** in an hour.
- **I'll put it off till** tomorrow.
- **Wrong number.**
- Thanks for ringing.

Used to

- **He used to / would visit** us every week.
- **He never used to stay** longer than an hour.
- **Did you use to sleep** after lunch when you were a little child?



Using a pay phone - instructions

- 1. Lift handset/receiver.
Listen for dial tone.
- 2. Dial number.
Listen for ringing tone.
- 3. Press in money. / Insert coin.
Speak when connected.
- 4. Replace handset/receiver.

Telefonování

- **Zavolej (si).**
- **Mám jít k telefonu? / Mám to zvednout?**
- **Kdo volá?**
- Koho mám ohlásit?
- Tady je Petr.
- Jsi to ty, Jano?
- **U telefonu.**
- **Mohl bych mluvit s p. Brownem?**
- **Spojím vás.**
- **Okamžik prosím.**
- **Nezavěšujte, prosím.**
- Volané číslo je **obsazené**.
- Můžete mu **vyřídit vzkaz?**
- **Necháváš vzkazy na záznamníku?**
- **Přerušili nás. / Byli jsme přerušeni.**
- **On zavěsil!**
- Mám mu vyřídit, aby ti zavolał?
- **Zavolám znovu** za hodinu.
- **Nechám/odložím to na zítřek.**
- **(To je) omyl.**
- Díky za zavolání.

Opakovaný děj v minulosti

- **Navštěvoval** nás každý týden.
- **Nikdy se nezdržel** déle než hodinu.
- **Spával jsi** po obědě, když jsi byl malý?

Použití veřejného telefonu - instrukce

- 1. Zvedněte sluchátko.
Čekejte, až zazní oznamovací tón.
- 2. Vytočte číslo.
Čekejte, až zazní volací tón.
- 3. Vložte peníze. / Vložte minci.
Po spojení hovořte.
- 4. Odložte sluchátko.

Some SMS abbreviations

ruf2t – Are you free to talk?	b4n – Bye for now.	pcm – Please call me.
ruOK – Are you OK?	xlnt – Excellent.	sit – Stay in touch.
atb – All the best.	msg – Message.	hand – Have a nice day.
bbl – Be back late.	myob – Mind your own business.	jk – Just kidding.
brb – Be right back.	nvm – Never mind.	tx – Thanks.

2. Read the proverbs about speaking and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



A word to wise is enough.
Fair words fill not the belly.
Speech is silver, (but) silence is golden.
The greatest talkers are the least doers.
What the heart thinks, the tongue speaks.
Words bind men.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Cheating by phone

A soldier home on short leave was extremely unwilling to return to his unit so he had the cheek of calling his commanding officer (CO) on the phone to tell him that illness had caused a delay in his arrival.

"I'm sick, sir," he said on the phone, "I have laryngitis."

"Then why aren't you whispering, Nicholson?" asked the CO.

"Why should I?" the soldier was surprised. "It's no military secret!"

Making and taking calls



UNIT 11

GOODS AND SERVICES

LEKCE 11

ZBOŽÍ A SLUŽBY

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Probability

- **If you buy** a computer, the salesperson **will try** to sell you a monitor.
- **If you buy** a camera, the sales assistant **might/may try** to sell you a film.
- **If you don't keep** the receipt, the shop **will not give you a refund**.

Have something done

- **We had the house painted** last spring.
- **Have you had your hair cut?**
- **I'd like to have** this coat **cleaned**.
- **Can you have** a suit **made** in 24 hours?



Stating probability

Yes, definitely:

- **Of course** it'll happen.
- It's going to happen, **no question about it**.
- It's **sure** to happen.

Yes, probably:

- **I expect** it to happen.
- It'll **probably** happen.
- **I bet** it'll happen.
- **I wouldn't be surprised if** it happened.

Perhaps:

- **I guess it might** happen.
- **There's a chance** it'll happen.
- **I suppose it might** happen.

No, probably not:

- **I don't think** it'll happen.
- **I doubt if** it'll happen.

No, definitely not:

- **Of course** it won't happen.
- **I'm absolutely sure it won't** happen.
- It isn't going to happen. **No way!**

Pravděpodobnost

- **Když si budeš kupovat** počítač, prodavač se ti **bude snažit** prodat i monitor.
- **Když si budeš kupovat** fotoaparát, prodavač ti **možná zkusí** prodat i film.
- **Když si neuschováš** účtenku, v obchodě ti **nevrátí peníze** (za vrácené zboží).

Nechat si něco udělat

- **Nechali jsme si vymalovat dům** minulý rok na jaře.
- **Nechal ses ostříhat?**
- **Chtěl bych si nechat vyčistit** ten kabát.
- **Je možné si nechat ušít** oblek do 24 hodin?

Vyjádření pravděpodobnosti

Určitě ano:

- **Určitě** se to stane.
- **Bezpochyby** se to stane.
- **Jistě** se to stane.

Pravděpodobně ano:

- **Očekávám, že** se to stane.
- **Pravděpodobně** se to stane.
- **Vsadím se, že** se to stane.
- **Nebyl bych překvapen, kdyby** se to stalo.

Snad/možná:

- **Myslím, že by se to mohlo stát**.
- **Je možné, že** se to stane.
- **Předpokládám, že by se to mohlo stát**.

Pravděpodobně ne:

- **Myslím, že se to nestane**.
- **Pochybuji, že** se to stane.

Určitě ne:

- **Určitě** se to nestane.
- **Jsem si naprosto jist, že se to nestane**.
- To se nestane. **V žádném případě!**

UNIT 12

BARE NECESSITIES

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

What would you do with that?

- I could manage without it.
- I would get rid of it.
- I would try to sell it.
- I might throw it away.
- I would give it away.
- I would swap it with someone for something else.
- I would put it away and forget about it.
- I might keep it.
- I would use it straightaway.

Numbers and measurements

- The room is **about 6 metres long by 5 metres wide**, so it's **around 30 square meters**.
- The ceiling is **3 metres high**.
- The walls are probably **about 50 centimetres thick**.
- Water boils **at 100 degrees centigrade at sea level**.
- Roughly **12 per cent** of people are unemployed in this country.
- It cost **approximately \$10** – I can't remember exactly.



Mathematical expressions

- + plus / and
- minus / take away
- x multiplied by
- : divided by
- = is equal to / equals
- < is less than
- > is more than

LEKCE 12

HOLÁ NUTNOST

Co bys s tím dělal?

- Obešel bych se bez toho.
- Zbavil bych se toho.
- Pokusil bych se to prodat.
- Možná bych to vyhodil.
- Rozdal/daroval bych to.
- Vyměnil bych to s někým za něco jiného.
- Uklidil bych to a zapomněl na to.
- Možná bych si to nechal.
- Hned/okamžitě / bez váhání bych to použil.

Čísla a míry

- Pokoj je **přibližně 6 metrů dlouhý a 5 metrů široký**, takže měří **asi 30 metrů čtverečních**.
- Strop je ve výšce **3 metrů**.
- Stěny jsou **asi tak 50 centimetrů široké**.
- Voda vaří **při 100°C při nulové nadmořské výšce**.
- V naší zemi je zhruba **12 procent** nezaměstnaných.
- Stálo to **asi tak 10 dolarů** – přesně si to nepamatuji.

Matematické výrazy

- + plus / a
- minus / bez
- x krát
- : děleno
- = rovná se
- < je menší než
- > je větší než

**2. Read the proverbs about money and explain their meanings in English.
Try to find their Czech equivalents.**



Money is round and rolls away.
Money makes the mare go.
Mills will not grind if you give them not water.
Money isn't everything.
Money is the root of all evil.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Necessity is the mother of invention

An old vet who was a common man in the Army during the last war felt that he was getting rather hard of hearing. So he decided to use some aids but the real hearing aid was too expensive and he went to a hardware store, bought some wire and put it in his ear.

"Do you hear better with that wire?" asked a friend.

"No," said the vet, "but the technical side always impresses. Friends talk louder."

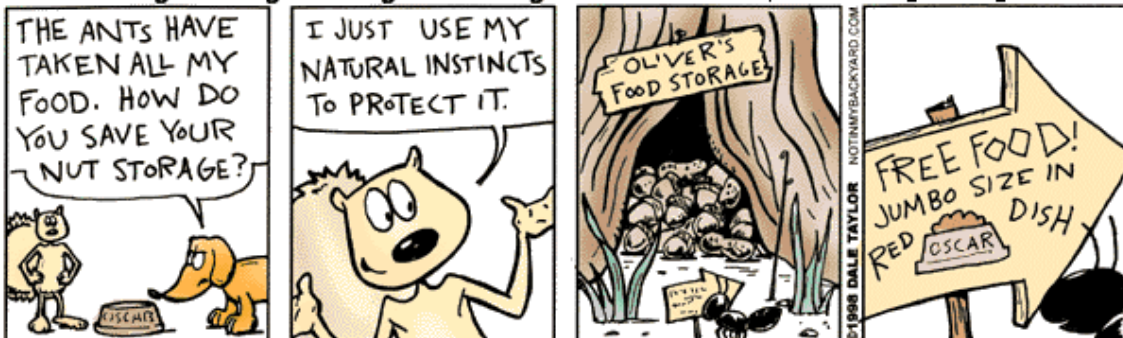
Essential foot-note

The following poster was displayed at an Army recruiting center in New York: "If you are a bachelor you'll learn to keep the house and get an opportunity to become a model husband."

A wit made this foot-note below: "If you're not sent to a war, to be sure."

Where do you store your things?

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 3.23.99 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 13

LEKCE 13

WHO IS REALLY ON TRIAL?

KDO JE VLASTNĚ SOUZEN?

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Crime

- Crimes of/against property are:
- stealing from shops (shoplifting),
- stealing from homes (burglary)
- and stealing cars (car theft).

- Often, these crimes are committed
- by young offenders.

- They are under the age
- when they can be sent to jail.

- If there were tougher punishments
- for all offences and crimes,
- it would make a very big difference.

Trial

- A jury is a group of people who decide
- if somebody is guilty or innocent.
- A lawyer is a person
- who defends or prosecutes.
- A court is the place where trials take place.

- Witnesses are people who tell the court
- what they know about a crime.
- A judge is the person who sentences
- a defendant.



- First you are arrested
- and then charged with a crime.
- Following this, you are put on trial
- where you are accused of the crime.
- If you are found innocent,
- you are acquitted.
- But if you are found guilty,
- you are convicted of the crime
- and sentenced to prison.

Zločin/zločinnost/kriminalita

- Majetkové trestné činy jsou:
- krádeže v obchodech,
- vykrádání domácností (vloupání)
- a odcizení automobilů.

- Tyto trestné činy často páchají
- mladiství delikventi.

- Nedosáhli věkové hranice,
- kdy mohou být posláni do vězení.

- Kdyby byly přísnější tresty
- za všechny přestupky a trestné činy,
- situace by se výrazně změnila.

Soudní proces/přelíčení

- Porota je skupina lidí, která rozhoduje,
- zda je někdo vinný či nevinný.
- Právní zástupce je osoba,
- která obhájí nebo žaluje.
- Soudní síň je místo, kde se konají
- přelíčení.
- Svědci jsou lidé, kteří soudu sdělí,
- co vědí o zločinu.
- Soudce je osoba, která vynáší
- rozsudek nad obžalovaným.

- Nejprve jsi zatčen
- a pak obviněn z trestného činu.
- Poté jsi předveden k soudnímu líčení,
- kde jsi obžalován z trestného činu.
- Pokud jsi shledán nevinným,
- jsi zproštěn viny.
- Ale pokud jsi shledán vinným,
- jsi usvědčen z trestného činu
- a odsouzen do vězení.

2. Read the proverbs about law and justice. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



An old poacher makes the best gamekeeper.
 God's mill grinds slow but sure.
 The darkest place is under the candlestick.
 Ignorance of the law excuses no man.
 Save a thief from the gallows and he will cut your throat.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



An accident

Private Klouse was asked by the judge at the trial: "Why did you shoot at that sergeant?"

"It was an accident, sir."

"Accident?"

"Yes, sir. I said an accident. I wasn't shooting at the sergeant really. I was shooting at the captain behind him."

Only truth

"How could you stand up in court and say you're the greatest American general of all time?" a friend asked a general who gave some testimony in court some time back.

"Wasn't it a bit exaggerated?"

The general pulled himself up and explained, "I was under oath and couldn't commit perjury."

Fair trial

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor

Jan. 20, 1998

<http://nimby.net>



Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor

Feb. 3, 1998

<http://nimby.net>



UNIT 14

LEKCE 14

TALL STORIES, SHORT STORIES NEUVĚŘITELNÉ PŘÍBĚHY

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Giving reason, purpose, explanation

- I didn't sleep well **because** there was a noise in the street.
- I got up early (**so as**) to have enough time for breakfast.
- **The main reason was that** I needed a large meal in the morning.
- **Let me explain... It's like this.** You see, my mother had always insisted on a rich breakfast.

Excuses

- Excuse me please.
- Will you excuse me for a moment?
- I'm sorry, I'm late, but I got lost.

- Oh, I'm extremely/awfully/very sorry.
I didn't realize how late it was.
- I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.
- Sorry, it's not my fault.
- I'm not to blame for it.
- I have got to apologize for my being late.
- So sorry to trouble you.
- I didn't mean it like that.
- It was awfully tactless of me.
- I just don't know what to say.
- I'm not exactly sure how to put this.....
- Um, this is not easy to explain, but.....



Forgiving

- It's not your fault.
- Please, don't blame yourself.
- You needn't apologize.
- Oh, never mind. It doesn't really matter.
- Oh, that's all right, don't worry about it.

Uvedení důvodu, účelu, vysvětlení

- Špatně jsem spal, **protože** na ulici byl hluk.
- Vstal jsem brzy, **abych** měl dost času na snídani.
- **Hlavním důvodem bylo, že** jsem se ráno potřeboval pořádně najíst.
- **Abych to vysvětlil... Je to takto.** Víš, moje matka totiž vždy trvala na vydatné snídani.

Omluvy/výmluvy

- Promiňte prosím.
- Omluvte mě laskavě na okamžik.
- Promiňte, že jdu pozdě, ale zabloudil jsem.
- Ach, je mi to strašně/hrozně/velmi líto.
Neuvědomil jsem si, že je tak pozdě.
- Promiňte, že jsem vás nechal čekat.
- Promiňte, nemohu za to.
- **Není to moje vina.**
- Musím se omluvit za pozdní příchod.
- **Odpusťte, že obtěžuji.**
- **Tak jsem to nemyslel.**
- **Bylo to ode mne velmi netaktní.**
- **Ted' nevím, co mám říct.**
- **Nevím jak to mám říct.....**
- **Hm, není snadné to vysvětlit, ale.....**

Prominutí

- **To není tvoje vina.**
- **Jen se prosím tě neobviňuj.**
- **Nemusíš se omlouvat.**
- **To nevádí. Na tom opravdu nezáleží.**
- **To je v pořádku, nedělej si s tím starosti.**

UNIT 15

LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR

LEKCE 15

MILUJ BLIŽNÍHO SVÉHO

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Verb + infinitive

- I promised myself to love my neighbour.
- But he threatened to set my house on fire.
- I offered to discuss it with him.
- He refused to listen to me.
- I agreed to move out.

Verb + object + preposition

- I prevented my boyfriend from drinking.
- He could thank me for it.
- He blamed me for being nasty instead of congratulating me on my success.
- Then he accused me of not praising him enough for everything he had done for me.

Verb + object + infinitive without to

- I made him work.
- I let him relax.
- I helped him realize how wonderful I was...

Relationships

- I have a lot in common with my friend.
- I get on very well with him.
- I really trust him.
- I occasionally have rows with him.
- Sometimes he gets on my nerves.



Congratulating

- Congratulations!
- I'd like to congratulate you (on your promotion).
- Please accept my warmest congratulations.

Sloveso + infinitiv

- Slíbil jsem si, že budu mít rád svého souseda.
- Ale on vyhrožoval, že mi podpálí dům.
- Nabídl jsem, že si o tom s ním promluví.
- Odmítl mě poslouchat.
- Souhlasil jsem, že se odstěhuji.

Sloveso + předmět + předložka

- Zabránila jsem svému chlapci, aby pil.
- Mohl (by) mi za to poděkovat.
- Vyčetl mi, že jsem protivná místo toho, aby mi poblahopřál k úspěchu.
- Pak mě obvinil, že ho dost nechválím za všechno, co pro mě udělal.

Sloveso + předmět + infinitiv bez to

- Přiměla jsem ho k práci.
- Nechala jsem ho odpočívat.
- Pomohla jsem mu, aby si uvědomil, jak jsem úžasná...

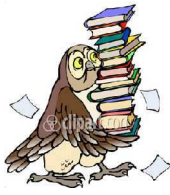
Vztahy

- S mým přítelem máme hodně společného.
- Dobře spolu vycházíme.
- Skutečně mu důvěřuji.
- Tu a tam se spolu pohádáme.
- Někdy mi jde na nervy.

Blahopřání/gratulace

- Blahopřeji/gratuluji!
- Chtěl bych ti poblahopřát (k povýšení).
- Přijměte prosím mou nejsrdečnější gratulaci. (formálně)

2. Read the proverbs about relationships and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



A good word costs no more than a bad one.
Good words are good cheep.
Forgive and forget.
Let bygones be bygones.
The rough net is not the best catcher of birds.
One hand washes the other.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Help your neighbor

There was the Airman sitting inside a bar, just looking at his drink. After he didn't move for a half-an-hour, a big Marine stepped up right next to him, took the drink from the guy, and just drank it all down.

The Airman started crying. The Marine turned and said: "Come on man, I was just joking. Here, I'll buy you another drink. I just can't stand to see a man crying."

"No, it's not that. Today is the worst day of my life. First, I overslept and was late for an important meeting. My commander became outraged and is going to give me an Article 15.

"When I left the building to my car, I found out that it was stolen. The Security Police said they could do nothing. I then got a cab to return home, and after I paid the cab driver and the cab had gone, I found that I left my whole wallet in the cab.

"I got home only to find my wife was in bed with the neighbor. I left home depressed and came to this bar. And now, when I was thinking about putting an end to my life, YOU show up and drink my poison ..."

Love your neighbour

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor Jan 7, 2000 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 16

YES AND NO

LEKCE 16

ANO A NE

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

For polite refusal, see U8, page 16

Would you say yes or no?

- I probably **wouldn't say no/yes** because.....
- I **might refuse** in that situation
- I definitely **wouldn't accept it** if.....

Forming negatives

- **Nobody / no one** was there.
- We **hardly ever** admit that we are wrong.
- **None of** us likes him.
- We **dislike** him.
- **That's not true.**
- I **don't think you are** right.
- I **don't want to** see him **any more.**
- **There was nothing left.**
- **There's no reason** to change it.
- **There's no point in it.**
- **There's nothing to do there.**
- - I **don't like** chocolate. – **Neither do I.**

Expressing wishes

- I wish I **was/were** somewhere else.
- I wish I **could** swim.
- I wish I **didn't have to** go to school.



- I wish / if only I **knew** English better.
- I wish / if only I **had known** it.
- I **hope we'll be** happy!
- **May you be** happy.
- **Long may he live!**
- **Long live the Queen!**

Řekl bys ano nebo ne?

- Asi bych **neřekl ne/ano**, protože.....
- **Možná bych** v takové situaci **odmítl**.....
- Určitě bych **to nepřijal**, jestliže.....

Tvoření záporu

- **Nikdo** tam nebyl.
- **Málokdy** připustíme, že se mýlíme.
- **Nikdo z** nás ho nemá rád.
- **Nemáme** ho rádi.
- **To není pravda.**
- **Myslím, že nemáš** pravdu.
- **Už ho nechci nikdy** vidět.
- **Nic (tam) nezbylo.**
- **Není (žádný) důvod** to měnit.
- **Nemá to (žádný) smysl.**
- **Není tam co dělat.**
- - **Nemám rád** čokoládu. – **Já také ne.**

Vyjádření přání

- **Kéž bych byl** někde jinde.
- **Kéž bych uměl** plavat.
- **Kéž bych nemusel** jít do školy.

- **Kéž bych uměl / Škoda, že neumím / Kdybych tak uměl** lépe anglicky.
- **Kéž bych to byl věděl. / Škoda, že jsem to nevěděl. / Kdybych to (tak) byl věděl.**
- **Kéž bychom byli šťastni.**
- **Kéž jste šťastni.**
- **Ať dlouho žije!**
- **Ať žije královna!**

2. Read the proverbs containing negatives and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



No bees, no honey, no work, no money.
Never do things by halves.
Don't put all your eggs in one basket.
Don't beat about the bush.
It has neither beginning nor end. It's without rhyme and reason.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Wishes ...

Easy to match

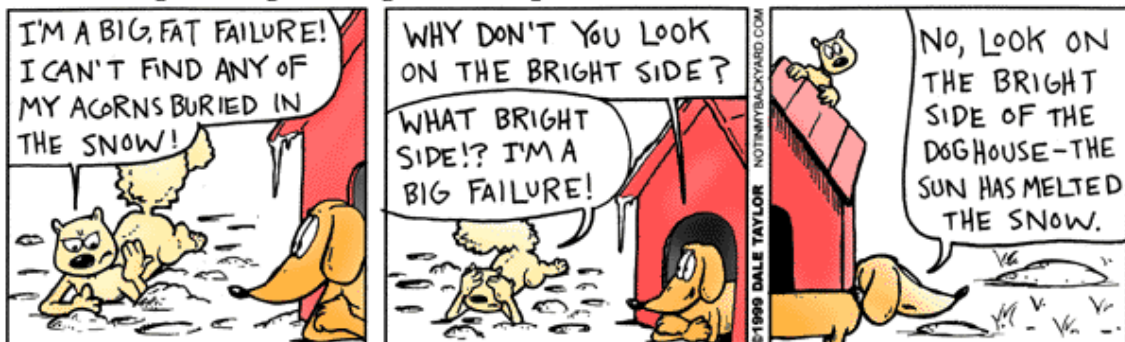
Two young soldiers were exchanging their experiences of the service in the Army.
"My sergeants are wonderful," said one soldier.
"I wish I could say the same about mine," said the other.
"You could if you could lie as I do."

Surveillance through hypnopaedia

A young soldier told his friend from another unit: "They've installed tape recorders in the barracks for night use."
"Do they wish you to learn in sleep?"
"No, the commander wishes to know what soldiers say about him in sleep."

Positive thinking

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 3.16.99 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 17

PACKAGING

LEKCE 17

BALENÍ

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Describing quantities

- a carton of milk
- a tube of toothpaste
- a jug of water
- a bucketful of water
- a cupful of milk
- a spoonful of mustard
- a handful of rice
- a mouthful of meat
- a drop of oil
- a sack of potatoes
- a barrel of oil
- a bag of flour
- a box of sweets
- a can/tin of beer
- a bottle of wine
- a packet of biscuits
- a bowl of soup
- a tub of margarine
- a cup of coffee
- a mug of tea
- a group of people
- a few rolls
- a couple of minutes
- half a dozen of eggs
- dozens of people
- hundreds of people
- several children
- loads of vegetables
- plenty of room

Associations

- What associations do you have with this picture?
- I associate it with security.
- It makes me think of my brother.

Package holidays

- What is included in the price?
- Is airport tax covered in the total cost?
- Are there any reductions for children?
- How much do you pay for insurance?

Uvedení množství

- krabice mléka
- tuba zubní pasty
- džbán vody
- vědro vody
- šálek mléka
- lžice hořčice
- hrst rýže
- sousto masa
- kapka oleje
- pytel brambor
- barel nafty
- pytlík mouky
- bonboniéra
- plechovka piva
- láhev vína
- balíček sušenek
- miska polévky
- kelímek/krabička margarínu
- šálek kávy
- hrnek čaje
- skupina lidí
- pár rohlíků
- pár minut
- půl tuctu vajec
- desítky lidí
- stovky lidí
- několik dětí
- hodně zeleniny
- spousta místa

Asociace

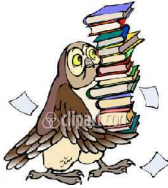
- Co se ti vybaví při pohledu na tento obrázek?
- Spojuji si ho s bezpečím.
- Připomíná mi mého bratra.

Turistický zájezd

- Co je zahrnuto v ceně?
- Je letištní taxa zahrnuta do celkové ceny?
- Mají děti nějaké slevy?
- Kolik platíš za pojištění?

- **What meals are provided** on the journey? ➤ **Která jídla jsou poskytována** během cesty?
- Does the hotel **have facilities for** enjoyment of sport? ➤ Je hotel **vybaven pro** sportovní vyžití?
- Are the beaches **suitable for** bathing? ➤ Jsou pláže **vhodné ke** koupání?

2. Read the proverbs about home and travelling. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



It is a small world.
 East, west, home's best. There is no place like home.
 Travel broadens the mind.
 Bad news travels fast.
 Go abroad and you will hear news of home.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



When soldiers are on leave...

Good luck

Private Wilson was riding a motorcycle when he hit a pedestrian.
 "You're lucky today, sir," he consoled the angry man. "I'm on leave today.
 On other days I drive a heavy Army truck."

Russian military joke

Two soldiers are late returning from their leave, and now they're standing before their sergeant:
 "How could you be late for two whole hours? What if a war broke out?"
 "Well, comrade sergeant, we went to the opera and we just got carried away with the performance."
 "Opera?!" the sergeant exclaims. "I can only imagine how drunk you were to end up in the opera!"

Specifically tailored package

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 5-14-99 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 18

HONESTLY SPEAKING

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Reported speech

- She said she liked it.
- He told me he was leaving.
- She admitted he had taken it.
- She claimed she had not stolen it.
- He promised he would do it quickly.
- He said London is bigger than Prague.

Reported questions

- He asked her if she spoke English.
- He asked her if she had seen him last night.
- He wanted to know how often we went there.
- He wondered where they had gone.
- He asked her why she had phoned.

News headlines (on TV)

- Inflation falls for the second time this year.
- Dispute ended with massive redundancies.
- Elections have brought victory to the People's Party.
- Drought in Africa is threatening to lead to famine.
- Defeat for Canada in ice hockey final.



Headlines

- Bad Boy Brown
- Fight the Blight
- Uranium: Bane or Blessing?
- Destination Disaster
- Population as a Pollutant
- Sizing up the Senator
- L-tutor Loses his Licence

- Neck-and-Neck in Elections
- US Envoy Gets Cold Shoulder

LEKCE 18

POPRAVDĚ ŘEČENO

Nepřímá řeč

- Řekla, že se jí to líbí.
- Řekl mi, že odchází.
- Připustila, že (si) to vzal.
- Prohlásila, že to neukradla.
- Slíbil, že to udělá rychle.
- Řekl, že Londýn je větší než Praha.

Nepřímá otázka

- Zeptal se jí, zda mluví anglicky.
- Zeptal se jí, jestli ho včera večer viděla.
- Chtěl vědět, jak často tam chodíme.

- Rád by věděl, kam odešli.
- Zeptal se jí, proč volala.

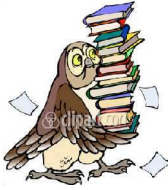
Stručný přehled zpráv (v televizi)

- Druhý pokles inflace v tomto roce.
- Spor skončil masivním propouštěním.
- Ve volbách zvítězila Lidová strana.
- V důsledku sucha hrozí Africe hladomor.
- Kanada prohrála hokejové finále.

Titulky

- Zlosyn Brown
- Bojujte s nešvarem
- Uran: záhuba nebo požehnání?
- Místo určení: záhuba
- Obyvatelé znečišťovateli prostředí
- Jaký je asi senátor?
- Učitel autoškoly přišel o řidičský průkaz
- Těsný výsledek voleb
- Americký velvyslanec se setkal s chladným přijetím

2. Read the proverbs and sayings about lie and truth. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Lies have short wings. A liar should have a good memory.
Tell the whole true and nothing but the true.
There is no smoke without fire.
Walls have ears.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Honestly speaking...

A farmer was being interviewed by a magazine reporter.
"Are your neighbors honest?"
"They certainly are," said the farmer.
"But I noticed a loaded shot gun near your hencoop," said the reporter.
"How do you explain it?"
"That," answered the farmer, "is to keep them honest."

Good news, bad news

1.

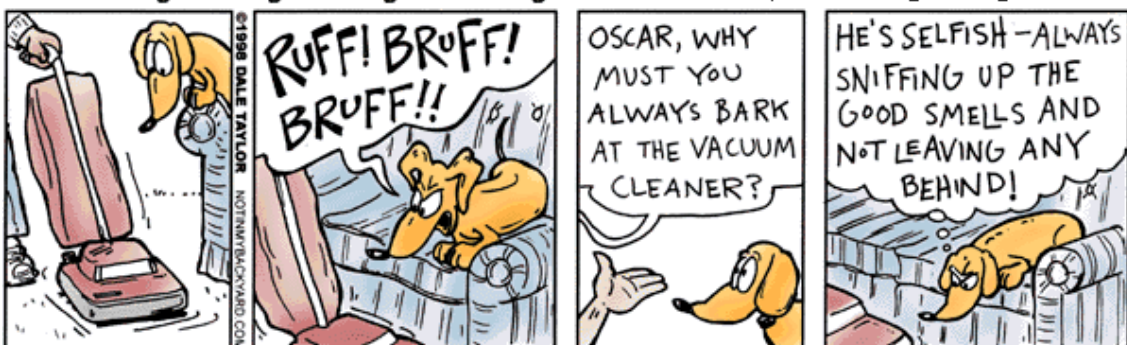
The drill sergeant making his morning announcements to a group of newcomers in a training camp, stated: "Today, gentlemen, I have some good news and some bad news. First, the good one. Private Buford will be setting the pace on our morning run." With this the platoon was overjoyed, as Buford was overweight and terribly slow. But then the drill sergeant finished his statement: "Now for the bad news. Private Buford will be driving a truck."

2.

The men of Charlie Company had been in the field for two weeks when the sergeant announces, "I've got good news and bad news. First, the good news. Today we're going to change our underwear." The troops start cheering wildly. "Now the bad news," continues the sergeant. "Smith, you change with Jones. Andrews, you change with Murphy..."

Honest answer

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 4/19/99 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 19

PLAIN ENGLISH

LEKCE 19

SROZUMITELNÁ ANGLIČTINA

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Symptoms of fear

When you feel frightened,

- you wake up **sweating** in the night,
- your **mouth goes dry**,
- **you turn pale**,
- you start to **shake**,
- **your mind goes blank**.

If you are nervous,

- **you blush**,
- you start to **stammer**,
- you feel **tense**,
- **you lose the thread of your argument**.

Giving advice

- **You should go and see the doctor**.
- **You ought not to do it**.
- **You'd better go there**.
- **You'd better not park the car here**.
- **Forms should be straightforward**.



Need advice?

Do's and don'ts of CV writing

Writing style

Make sure the spelling is correct.

Check it through a word processor.

Print to good quality plain white A4 paper.

Keep sentences short.

Use past tense.

A CV **should be** between 1 and 3 pages long.

What to include and not

Don't include any of your weaknesses.

Don't include poor grades, or unfortunate work experience.

There is rarely an advantage to include any personal interests or hobbies.

Don't include a photograph.

Don't include matters about your health.

Příznaky strachu

Když jsi vyděšený,

- probouzíš se v noci **zpotený**,
- **vysychá ti v ústech**,
- **bledneš**,
- začínáš se **třást**,
- **míváš okno**.

Když jsi nervózní,

- **rudneš**,
- začínáš **koktat**,
- jsi **napjatý**,
- **docházejí ti argumenty**.

Poskytnutí rady

- **Měl bys jít k lékaři**.
- **Neměl bys to dělat**.
- **Raději bys tam měl (za)jít**.
- **Raději bys tu neměl parkovat**.
- **Formuláře by měly být srozumitelné**.

Potřebuješ poradit?

Doporučení a varování při psaní životopisu

Písemný projev

Ujisti se o správnosti pravopisu.

Zkontroluj ho pomocí textového procesoru.

Tiskni na kvalitní čistý bílý papír formátu A4.

Používej krátké věty.

Používej minulý čas.

Životopis **by měl** mít 1-3 strany.

Co uvést a čeho se vyvarovat

Neodhaluj své slabé stránky.

Neuváděj špatné známky nebo neúspěšné pracovní zkušenosti.

Většinou nemá smysl uvádět jakékoli osobní zájmy nebo koníčky.

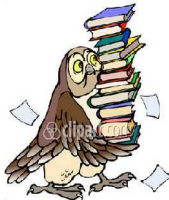
Nepřikládej svoji fotografii.

Neuváděj informace o svém zdraví.

Don't include any political **affiliations**.
Don't include the number of children you have.
Don't include humour.
Don't show your existing salary or expected salary.

Neuváděj žádnou politickou **příslušnost**.
Neuváděj počet dětí.
Vyvaruj se žertů.
Neuváděj výši svého platu nebo výši platu, kterou očekáváš.

2. Read the proverbs advising us how to survive. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Look after number one.
 Self do, self have. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
 God helps them that help themselves.
 First try and then trust.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Plain language

A Navy destroyer far off shore met a small yacht. The owner of the yacht hailed the destroyer: "Where do I have to go to get to the island of Catalina?"

"West by north by half a north sixty degrees, SE," the navigator informed him. "Couldn't you say it without science, in plain language and in a word?" remarked angrily the amateur seafarer. "Better just point!"

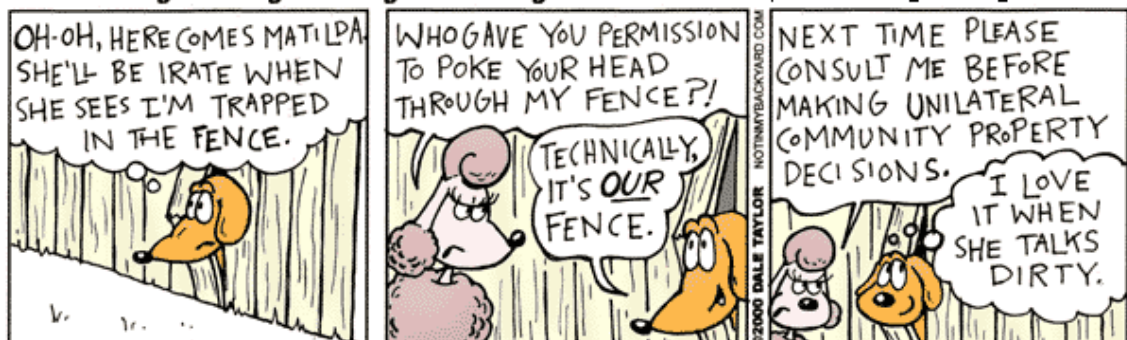
Manualese

There are many jokes about the difficulties of the official language used in the Army. There is even a special word for the intricate obscure language used in manuals - "Manualese". Here's a parody on this in the form of an extract from a technical manual on military cooking for those training to become Army cooks (commonly called "ration destroyers", "belly robbers", etc.). This extract is a familiar proverb disguised. "Attention is drawn to the undesirability of the overlapping of functions in the preparation of liquid comestibles in catering establishments. It has been established that in cases of reduplication among mess executives a deduction in nutritional value and palatability has resulted."

An old proverb has it in six words: "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

Gobbledygook

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor Jan 18, 2000 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 20

ART AND SOCIETY

LEKCE 20

UMĚNÍ A SPOLEČNOST

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Obligation, advice, permission, prohibition (in passive voice)

- During trials drawing **must be done** from memory.
- Portraits **have to be produced** quickly.
- Trials **should be televised**.
- In art galleries reproductions of originals **can be sold**.
- Works of art **cannot/mustn't be touched** by visitors.

Talking about art

- There is an **exhibition of his work at the new art gallery**.
- You can buy a **forgery of the original painting** for \$100.
- There is a **statue of Napoleon** in the main square.
- Who **drew this sketch**?
- Who **painted this landscape**?
- **Have you ever painted a self-portrait**?
- **Who are your favourite artists**?
- What kind of pictures do you have **decorating** your room?



- What do you think of **abstract art**?
- The **crown jewels are on display** in the Prague Castle.
- **Exhibitions are held** at the National Gallery.
- **The museum houses** many **priceless treasures**.
- The building is a fine example of **Romanesque/Gothic/Renaissance/Baroque/Art Nouveau style**.

Nutnost/povinnost, rada, povolení, zákaz (v trpném rodě)

- Během soudního přelíčení **musí být** kresby **zhotoveny** z paměti.
- Portréty **musí být vytvořeny** rychle.
- Soudní přelíčení by se **měla vysílat** v televizi.
- V galeriích se **mohou prodávat** reprodukce originálů.
- Návštěvníci se **nesmí dotýkat** uměleckých děl.

Hovoříme o umění

- **V nové galerii je** výstava jeho prací.
- **Padělek originálu** si můžeš koupit za 100 dolarů.
- Na hlavním náměstí je **socha Napoleona**.
- **Kdo nakreslil tu skicu**?
- **Kdo namaloval tuto krajinu**?
- **Namaloval jsi někdy svůj autoportrét**?
- **Kdo patří mezi tvé oblíbené umělce**?
- Jaké obrazy **zdobí** tvůj pokoj?

- Co si myslíš o **abstraktním umění**?
- Na Pražském hradě **jsou vystaveny korunovační klenoty**.
- **Výstavy se konají** v Národní galerii.
- **V muzeu je umístěno** mnoho **nesmírně cenných pokladů**.
- Budova je skvělým příkladem **románského/gotického/renesančního/barokního/secesního slohu**.

2. Read the proverbs about wisdom and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



A still tongue makes a wise head.
No man is born wise or learned.
Wisdom is better than strength.
He thinks he knows it all.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Russian military humor

Colonel to soldiers during a building task: "you dig here and there, and I'll go and find out where we are supposed to dig".

The same situation: "Anybody here an artist?"

"Yes sir, me!"

"Good! Draw me a square 3 feet by 3 feet on the ground, and dig it 3 feet deep!"

"Anybody here a photographer?"

"Yes sir, me!"

"After he is finished, enlarge this square three times in all dimensions!"

Realism

At an exhibition of military painting a visitor was admiring a picture.

"What a great realist that painter is!" he exclaimed.

"What painter?"

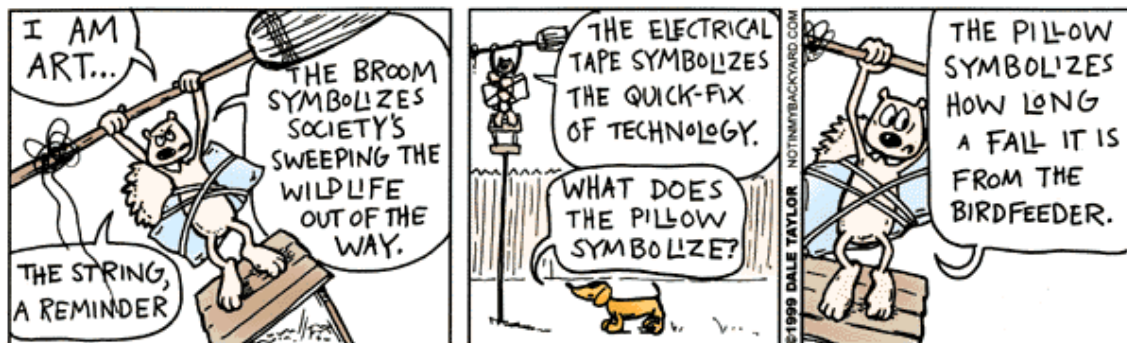
"The one that painted this picture 'Soldiers at Work'."

"Yes, but something is wrong there. Those soldiers aren't working at all!"

"That is just the greatest stroke of realism in the picture!"

Modern art

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 5-28-99 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 21

LEKCE 21

DARE YOURSELF TO SUCCEED

VZHŮRU K ÚSPĚCHU

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

What should/shouldn't have happened

- You should have studied hard.
- You shouldn't have wasted time.
- She should've encouraged you.

If I had known it...

- If I had known, I would have asked him for advice.
- If she'd spoken to them, they wouldn't've sent the complaint.
- If I had more money, I could have bought that computer.
- He might have helped you if you had apologized to him.



The road to success

- He succeeded in swimming.
- He scores with the girls.
- His presentation was a great success.
- He is certain to do well.
- He has little prospect of succeeding.
- He is a high-flier.

Co se mělo/nemělo stát

- Měl jsi pilně studovat.
- Neměl jsi plýtvat časem.
- Měla tě povzbudit.

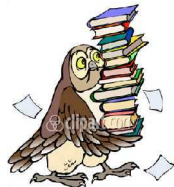
Kdybych to byl (býval) věděl...

- Kdybych to byl věděl, byl bych ho požádal o radu.
- Kdyby s nimi byla promluvila, nebyli by poslali tu stížnost.
- Kdybych byl měl víc peněz, byl bych si mohl koupit ten počítač.
- Možná by ti byl pomohl, kdyby ses mu byla omluvila.

Cesta k úspěchu

- V plavání dosáhl úspěchu.
- Má úspěch u děvčat.
- Jeho prezentace byla velmi úspěšná.
- Určitě bude mít úspěch.
- Nemá moc velkou naději na úspěch.
- Je velmi úspěšný. (hovorově)

2. Read the proverbs about success and explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



- Nothing succeeds like success.
- Failure teaches success.
- He plays best that wins.
- Every dog has his day.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.



Are you a prospective Intelligence Officer ?

Since the career panel may decide to administer written examinations for candidates seeking certification as professional Intelligence Officers, we are passing along these sample questions to help you prepare for the ordeal.

Some example questions of the typical qualifying examination

Read each question thoroughly and answer it. Time limit - two hours.

History

Describe the history of all religions from their earliest origins to the present day. Prove which is best in a manner that will convince all others.

Medicine

You will be given a razor blade, a piece of gauze, and a bottle of scotch. Remove your own appendix. Do not suture until your work has been inspected. You will have 15 minutes to complete this operation.

Public Speaking

2500 riot-crazed fanatics will be turned loose in a classroom with you. Calm them. You may use any ancient language except Latin and Greek.

Biology

Create life. You are required to estimate the differences in subsequent human culture if this life-form had developed 500 millions ago, with special attention to the effects on our next election. Prove who would have been our next prime minister and why.

Music

Write a piano concerto. Orchestrate it and perform it with flute and drum. You will find a piano under your seat.

Sociology

Estimate the sociological problems which might accompany the end of the world. Construct a full-scale experiment to test your theory.

Engineering

The disassembled parts of a high-powered rifle will be placed on your desk. You will also find an instruction manual, printed in Swahili. In 10 minutes, a hungry Bengal tiger will be admitted into your room. Take whatever action you feel appropriate. Be prepared to justify your decision.

Economics

Develop a realistic plan for refinancing the National Debt. Trace the possible effects on your planet, on the wave theory of light, and on the overcrowding of citizens band radio channels.

General Knowledge

Describe everything you know in detail. Be objective and specific.

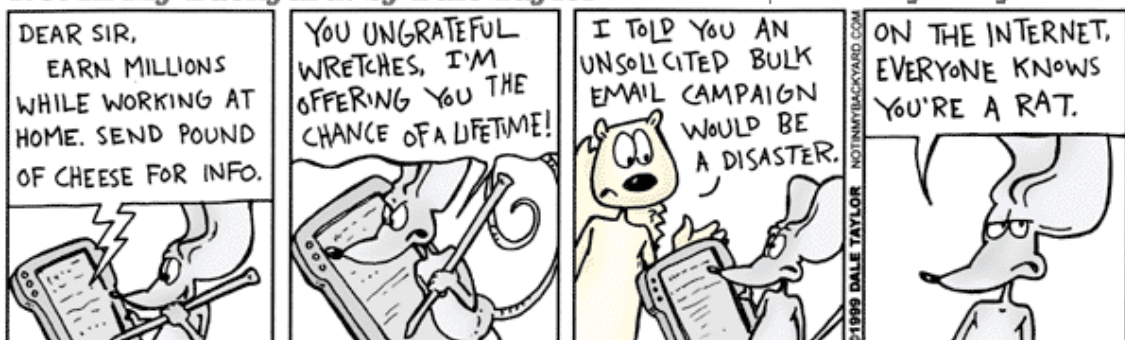
Extra Credit

Define the universe and give three examples.

(abridged)

Chance of a lifetime

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor Oct 12 1999 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



UNIT 22

FORCES OF NATURE

LEKCE 22

SÍLA PŘÍRODY

1. Check whether you are familiar with the following phrases.

Routine

- I'm used to getting up early.
- I'm not used to staying up late.
- I wasn't used to living in such a small flat.

Health

- Do you suffer from travel sickness?
- Have you ever been bitten by a dog?
- Have you ever been stung by a bee?
- Don't scratch where it itches.
- Garlic fights cold and flu.
- A tea bag soothes cold sores.

- Aspirin relives toothache.
- What other remedies have you tried for the ailments above?



If you go to see a doctor, he might ask these questions:

- Do you have health insurance?
- Are you taking any medication?
- Have you ever had any operations?
- Are you allergic to anything?
- Are you addicted to any pills/drugs?

- Are you on sick leave?
- Do you need a sick note?

Habits and bad habits

- I was in the habit of smoking 50 cigarettes a day.
- George got into the habit of going to bed late.
- He had the annoying habit of biting his nails when he was nervous.
- 10 million smokers have succeeded in kicking/breaking the habit.

Zvyk/rutina

- Jsem zvyklý vstávat brzy.
- Nejsem zvyklý ponocovat.
- Nebyl jsem zvyklý bydlet v tak malém bytě.

Zdraví

- Trpíš při cestování nevolností?
- Kousl tě někdy pes?
- Píchla tě někdy včela?
- Neškrab se tam, kde tě to svědí.
- Česnek působí proti rýmě a chřipce.
- Čajový sáček zmírňuje potíže při oparu.
- Aspirin utiší bolest zubů.
- Jaké jiné prostředky/léčiva jsi zkoušel použít na výše jmenované obtíže?

Když půjdeš k lékaři, možná ti položí tyto otázky:

- Máte zdravotní pojištění?
- Berete nějaké léky?
- Byl jste někdy operován?
- Jste na něco alergický?
- Jste závislý na nějakých lécích/drogách?
- Máte pracovní neschopnost?
- Potřebujete neschopenku? (hovorově)

Zvyky a zlozvyky

- Byl jsem zvyklý kouřit 50 cigaret denně.
- Jiří si zvykl chodit spát pozdě.
- Měl ohavný zvyk kousat si nehty, když byl nervózní.
- 10 miliónům kuřáků se úspěšně podařilo zbavit svého návyku.

- Unless you kick the habit of going to the pub every evening, you'll soon become addicted to alcohol.
- Pokud si neodvykneš chodit každý večer do hospody, staneš se brzy závislým na alkoholu.

2. Read the proverbs about health. Explain their meanings in English. Try to find their Czech equivalents.



Prevention is better than cure.
 Health is better than wealth. Good health is more important than wealth.
 Where the sun enters, the doctor does not.
 One doctor makes work for another.

3. Read the text and retell it. Try to guess the meaning of the expressions you are not familiar with. Then consult your dictionary.

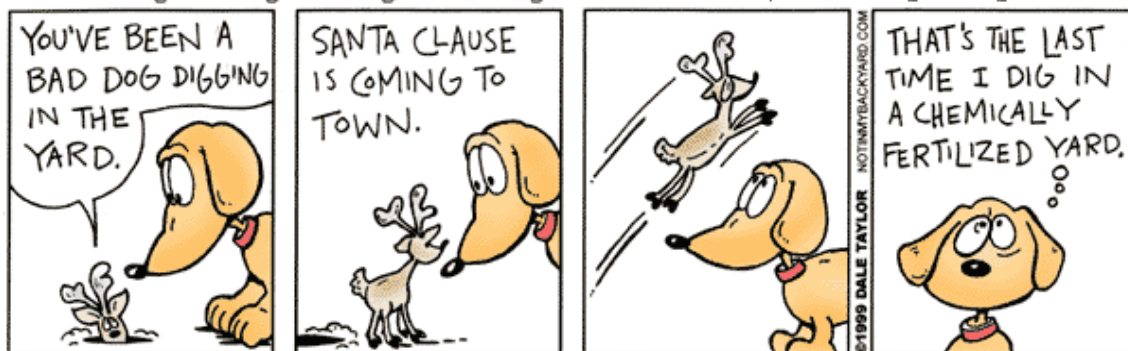


Nature has its way

An old sailor saw a very sophisticated device aboard the ship.
 "What's that?" he asked.
 "That's the fog bell, sonar-operated, computer-assisted," was the explanation.
 "It's for nothing. Lighthouses shine, whistles blow, bells ring, fog comes all same," commented the old seaman.

Don't mess up with nature

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor Oct 8, 1999 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



Allergy season

Not In My Backyard! by Dale Taylor 5-11-99 <http://NotInMyBackyard.com>



KLÍČ - PŘEKLAD PŘÍSLOVÍ A RČENÍ

LEKCE 1

Sejde z očí, sejde z mysli.

Pozdě bycha honiti.

Nemá smysl plakat nad rozlitym mlékem. Co se stalo, nedá se odestát.

LEKCE 2

S poctivostí nejdál dojdeš.

Víc hlav, víc rozumu. Víc hlav víc ví.

Štěstí je nad bohatství.

Žádné štěstí netrvá věčně.

LEKCE 3

Kdo nehraje, nevyhraje. Risk je zisk.

Štěstí ve hře, neštěstí v lásce.

Hraje si na vlastním písečku.

Nehrej si se mnou na schovávanou.

LEKCE 4

Co je psáno, to je dáno.

Jaký autor, taková kniha.

Mluví jako kniha.

Je u něho dobře zapsána.

Vezmi si příklad z Johna.

To se mi hodí do krámu.

LEKCE 5

Láska a nenávisť jdou ruku v ruce.

Láska je slepá.

Láska hýbe světem.

V nouzi poznáš přítele.

Neštěstí dělá z přátel nepřátele.

LEKCE 6

Život není procházka růžovým sadem. Život není peříčko.

Život plyne jako voda... (, každé chvílky věčná škoda).

Život je boj.

Stokrát nic umožilo osla. To byla ta poslední kapka.

LEKCE 7

Kdo umí, dělá, kdo neumí, učí.

Můžeš poskytnout příležitost, ale nic víc.

Na učení není nikdy pozdě.

Mnoho řečí, málo rozumu.

Kdo nic neví, je si vším jist.

LEKCE 8

Řemeslo má zlaté dno.
Devatero řemesel, desátá bída.
Honza se pouští do všeho, ale neumí ničeho.
Co můžeš udělati dnes, neodkládej na zítřek.
Zítra je také den.

LEKCE 9

Nouze naučila Dalibora housti.
Hlad se šibenice nebojí.
Těžkost ustoupí, když vůle přistoupí.
Všechno jde, když se chce.

LEKCE 10

Chytrému napověz... (a hloupému dolož / hloupého kopni.)
Krásných slov se nenajíš.
Mluvíti stříbro, mlčeti zlato.
Mnoho řečí, málo práce.
Co na srdci, to na jazyku.
Slovo dělá muže.

LEKCE 11

Co se může stát, může se i nestát.
Po bitvě je každý generálem.
Nemaluj straky na vrbě!
Možností je nekonečně mnoho.

LEKCE 12

Peníze se rozkutálejí, protože jsou kulaté.
Za peníze koupíš všechno.
Ani kuře zadarmo nehrabe.
Peníze nejsou všechno.
Peníze jsou příčinou všeho zla.

LEKCE 13

Udělalí kozla zahradníkem.
Boží mlýny melou pomalu, ale jistě.
Pod svícnem bývá tma.
Neznalost zákona neomlouvá.
Čiň čertu dobře a peklem se ti odmění.

LEKCE 14

Kdo pozdě chodí, sám sobě škodí.
Spravuj včas a ušetříš čas.
Kdo dřív přijde, ten dřív mele.
Ranní ptáče dál doskáče.

LEKCE 15

Po dobrém pořídíš víc než po zlém.
Dobré slovo nic nestojí.
Odpusť a zapomeň. Nedobře si počíná, kdo zlé připomíná.
Co bylo, to bylo. Co jsme si, to jsme si.
Když ptáčka lapají, pěkně mu zpívají.
Ruka ruku myje.

LEKCE 16

Bez práce nejsou koláče.
Nedělej nic polovičatě.
Nesázej vše na jednu kartu.
Nechod' kolem horké kaše.
Nemá to hlavu ani patu.

LEKCE 17

Svět je malý.
Všude dobře, doma nejlépe.
Cestování rozšiřuje obzory.
Špatná zpráva se rychle šíří.
V cizině dychtíš po tom, co doma nevnímáš.

LEKCE 18

Lež má krátké nohy.
Řekni celou pravdu a nic než pravdu.
Není šprochu, aby na něm nebylo pravdy trochu. Na každém šprochu pravdy trochu.
I stěny mají uši.

LEKCE 19

Starej se nejdřív sám o sebe.
Co si neuděláš, to nemáš.
Přičiň se, člověče, a pánbůh ti pomůže.
Důvěřuj, ale prověřuj.

LEKCE 20

Kdo méně mluví, více myslí.
Žádný učený z nebe nespádl.
Moudrost dokáže víc než síla.
Myslí, že snědl všechnu moudrost.

LEKCE 21

Komu pánbůh, tomu všichni svatí.
Chybami se člověk učí.
Nejlíp hraje ten, kdo vyhrává.
Každý se jednou blýskne.

LEKCE 22

Lepší nemocem předcházet, než je léčit.

Zdraví je nad bohatství. Zdraví je nade všechno.

Kam chodí slunce, nechodí lékař.

Jeden doktor léčí a druhý to napravuje.

SEZNAM POUŽITÝCH ZDROJŮ

BLUNDELL, Jon, HIGGENS, Jonathan, MIDDLEMISS, Nigel. *Function in English*. Oxford University Press, 1983, 274 s. ISBN 19-431168-6.

GAIRNS, Ruth, REDMAN, Stuart. *True to Life – Intermediate*. Cambridge University Press, 1996, 176 s. ISBN 521-45632-0.

KUBÍČKOVÁ, Julie. *English for Everyday Use*. Praha: Českomoravské nakladatelství Impres, 1991, 178 s. ISBN 80-900837-0-6.

LACINOVÁ, Eva. *English Proverbs*. Havlíčkův Brod: nakladatelství Fragment, 1996, 168 s. ISBN 80-7200-058-6.

LIPUS, Bronislav. *Učebnice angličtiny konverzační metodou*. Český Těšín: Vydavatelství a nakladatelství Word, 2003, 203 s. ISBN 80-900625-7-1.

PEPRNÍK, Jaroslav. *Anglický jazyk pro filology 1*. Praha: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1984, 431 s. ISBN 80-04-24 586-2.

PEPRNÍK, Jaroslav. *Anglický jazyk pro filology 2*. Praha: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1987, 402 s. ISBN 80-04-24 587-0.

<<http://www.miljokes.com>>

<<http://www.notinmybackyard.com>>