

## A Ako to bolo kedysi?

Elizabeth sedí starkému na kolenách. Chce presne vedieť, aký bol život kedysi.

**Elizabeth:** Grandpa, what was it like when you were young?

**Děda:** I'm still young!

**Elizabeth:** You know what I mean! Be serious! What was it like when you were a little boy?

**Děda:** Well, when I grew up, it was after the war. We had very little food and had to work all the time.

**Elizabeth:** Why didn't you just go to the grocery store?

**Děda:** It wasn't that easy. They didn't have any food either. There were mass shortages.

**Elizabeth:** Did you go to school like I do?

**Děda:** Sure. But I only went until I was sixteen. I had to support the family after your great grandfather died.

**Elizabeth:** And then mum came!

**Děda:** Yes. She was the first in a line of three daughters and two sons. My wife, that is your grandmother and I did not waste any time!

**Elizabeth:** What was mum like when she was my age?

**Děda:** She read books all day long.

**Elizabeth:** Did your dad make you do homework like my dad does?

**Děda:** Of course. But I was more interested in playing football and building engines.

**Elizabeth:** Did you do a good job?

**Děda:** Yes, I believe I played rather well.

**Elizabeth:** Did you want to play professional football?

**Děda:** Not really, it was just a pastime. What do you want to be when you grow up?

**Elizabeth:** I want to be a vet!

**Děda:** Come on, give me a hug!

### Slovička

all the time	po celý čas, celú dobu
to be good at something	byť dobrý v čom
child	dieťa
children	deti
to come – came – come	prísť
daughter	dcéra
to die	zomrieť
to eat – ate – eaten	jesť
easy	jednoduchý
eight	osem
father	otec
food	jedlo
the first	prvý
to go to school	chodiť do školy
grandfather	starký
grandmother	starká
to grow – grew – grown	vyrastať
homework	domáca úloha
husband	manžel
in a line of . . .	v rade čoho . . .
just	práve, tu: skrátka
little	malý, málo
to mean – meant – meant	mieniť
mass shortages pl	veľký nedostatok
mother	matka
often	často

parents	rodičia
pasttime	aktivita voľného času
professional	profesionálne
to remember	spomenúť si
something	na čo
school	škola
serious	vážne, seriózne
sixteen	šestnásť
son	syn
to support	podporiť
sure	isté
three	tri
until	dokiaľ
vet	veterinár
the War	2. svetová vojna
to waste time	strácať čas
wife	manželka
Come on!	Pod/Podme!
What were you like?	Aký si bol?

### Infobox

**to remember** znamená spomínať, spomenúť si.

I remember when I was a little boy...

*Spomínam si, že keď som bol malý chlapec...*

**To remind someone of something/someone**

Znamená pripomenúť komu čo/koho

She reminds me of my mother.

*Pripomína mi moju matku.*

## Gramatika

### Rozkaz

V anglickom výraze **you** nenájdete rozdiel medzi familiárnym **ty** a zdvorilou formou oslovenia **Vy**. Aby sme mohli vyjadriť rozkaz, či výzvu, používame v angličtine **infinitív** bez **to**.

Napríklad:

Be good!	<i>Buď dobrý!</i>
Be nice to your sister!	<i>Buď na svoju sestru milý!</i>
Believe me!	<i>Ver mi!</i>
Have a piece of cake!	<i>Daj si kúsok koláča!</i>
Think of me!	<i>Mysli na mňa!</i>
Take some bread!	<i>Veźmi si chlieb!</i>

Zdvorejšie vyjadrenie rozkazu môžeme podľa nasledujúceho vzoru opísať alebo dodať **please**.

K tomuto účelu použité sloveso **could** je zároveň tvar pomocného slovesa **can** v minulom čase.

Napríklad:

Be nice!	Could you please be nice.
<i>Buď milý!</i>	<i>Mohol by si, prosím, byť milší?</i>
Take out the rubbish! (odpadky)	Could you please take out the rubbish.
<i>Vynes odpadky!</i>	<i>Mohol by si, prosím, vynieť odpadky?</i>

### Použitie past tense

**Past simple** v angličtine vyjadruje **dej** či **udalosť** v minulosti.

Môže sa tiež týkať príbehu, ktorý sa odohrával v minulosti. Situácie sú **ukončené** a **nezasahujú do prítomnosti**.

# 3

## Rodina a priatelia

K tomu existujú určité signálne slová, ktoré odkazujú na dobu alebo moment v minulosti. Napr. **yesterday** (včera), **two minutes ago** (pred dvomi minútami), **last Friday** (minulý piatok), **five years ago** (pred piatimi rokmi)...

Napríklad:

When I was a little girl, I played outside a lot.

*Keď som bola malé dievča, hrala som sa veľa vonku.*

As a little boy, I wanted to be a firefighter.

*Ako malý chlapec som sa chcel stať požiarnikom.*

Výraz **used to** slúži k popisu **ukončenej, pravidelnej akcie v minulosti**.

Napríklad:

When I was 12 I used to play the piano.

*Keď som mal 12, hrával som na klavíri.*

We used to go to the mountains when we lived in Germany.

*Keď sme žili v Nemecku, chodili sme do hôr.*

### Cvičenie 1:

Doplňte do medzery vhodné slovo!

(school, food, little, grandfather, sure, good)

1. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ student. He does his homework all the time.
2. James likes going to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. After World War Two, there was \_\_\_\_\_ . (2 slová)
4. I am absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ that he is coming to the party.
5. My \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of my father.

### Cvičenie 2:

Tvorte rozkaz!

1. to give — a hug — your father

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2. to remember — to support — your — children (zdvorilá forma)

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3. to be — thoughtful

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4. to wait for — the bus

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5. to remind me — to do — my homework (zdvorilá forma)

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### Cvičenie 3:

Dokončite vety! Označte správne zakončenie!\

1. When Geoffrey was little,

a. he is going to play football.

b. he often played football.

2. When Sandra was eight,

a. she used to play tennis as a child.

b. she used to read until night came.

3. When I was a girl,

a. we were not that mean.

b. remember just a little.

4. As a child,
- a. Brett was never good.
- b. Brett is taking out the rubbish.

### Cvičenie 4:

Preložte!

1. Mali málo jedla.  
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2. Pred 10 rokmi chodil do školy.  
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3. Buď zdvorilý!  
-----
4. Po škole (ona) podporuje svoju rodinu.  
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## B Prvé zoznámenie

Nancy sa prvýkrát stretne so svojimi budúci svokrovcami. Pri stole sedí Fred, Nancy, tiež Jill s Tedom a Fredovi rodičia.

**Jill:** So, Nancy, Fred tells me that you are a nurse.

**Nancy:** Actually, it runs in the family. My mother and grandmother were also nurses. They are both retired now.

**Ted:** Did you grow up in Salisbury, Nancy?

**Nancy:** I spent my childhood in Brighton. And you?

**Jill:** For nine generations the Kingsleys have been involved in textiles in Salisbury until now.

**Nancy:** That is quite a history.

**Ted:** Yes, Fred is supposed to inherit the business some day.

**Fred:** Dad, could you please not bring that up right now?

**Ted:** I suppose it can wait. Yes, that seems to be a sore subject in this house.

**Jill:** So what is your family like? Have you got any brothers and sisters?

**Nancy:** Yes, I've two brothers and one sister. The two men are older and my sister is younger.

**Ted:** And what do they do?

**Nancy:** My family believes that education is very important. We all went to university or did further studies. Strangely enough, we all ended up in the health field.

**Jill:** Do you think the cuts in the health budget will even be worse?

**Nancy:** No, I don't think so. They're certainly not getting any worse.

**Ted:** Fred told us a lot about you, but he didn't told us where you two met.

**Fred:** Nancy's Aunt and Uncle introduced us at a picnic that they had last summer. We started dating in autumn. Actually, I've asked Nancy to marry me.

**Jill:** Don't you think this is a little bit rushed?

**Nancy:** I think that we are both ready.

**Fred:** We are both at a point in our lives where we are financially secure and looking towards the future. Besides, the wedding wouldn't be until spring next year.

### Slovička

aunt	teta
autumn (GB)	jeseň
to be involved in something	podieľať sa na čom
besides	okrem toho
better	lepší

# 3

## Rodina a priatelia

to bring up	podotknúť, zmieniť
brought – brought	
brother	brat
brothers and sisters	súrodenci
certainly	určite
childhood	detstvo
to date	mať rande, chodiť spolu
daughter– in– law	nevesta
education	vzdelanie
to end up	skončiť
exclusively	exkluzívne
fall (US)	jeseň
father– in– law	svokor
financially secure	finančne zaistený
future	budúcnosť
generation	generácia
to get – got – got	dostať, stať sa
health field	oblasť zdravotníctva
heritage	dedič, dedičstvo
to introduce someone	predstaviť koho
to look towards	dívať sa do budúca
the future	
marriage	manželstvo
to marry	oženiť sa, vydať sa
to meet – met – met	stretnúť sa
to mention	zmieniť
mother– in– law	svokra
nurse	zdravotná sestra
older	starší
past	minulosť
retired	byť na dôchodku
to run in the family	byť v rodine
rushed	narýchlo
to seem	vyzerat', zdať sa
siblings	súrodenci

sister	sestra
situation	situácia
son– in– law	zať
a sore subject	chúlostivá téma
to spend time	stráviť čas
spring	jar
to start	začať
strangely enough	dosť zvláštne, divné
summer	leto
to take place –took – took	konať sa
uncle	strýko
until now	doposiaľ
wedding	svadba
winter	zima
worse	horšie
younger	mladší

### Gramatika

#### Prídavné mená

Pomocou prídavných mien podávame výpoveď o vlastnostiach alebo znakoch podstatných mien. V angličtine zostávajú prídavné mená vždy v rovnakom tvare, nezáleží na tom, či mužského alebo ženského rodu.

the	careful	driver
a	stupid	dog
a	terrible	noise

#### Stupňovanie prídavných mien

Prídavné mená sa stupňujú tak, že sa mení základná forma prídavného mena:

Pripojením *-er/ -est* k **jednoslabičným prídavným menám**:

small – smaller – smallest

short – shorter – shortest

fat – fatter – fattest

large – larger – largest

Pripojením **-er/ -est** k **dvojslabičným prídavným menám**, ktoré **končia** na **-y** (y sa zmení na i):

silly – sillier – silliest

angry – angrier – angriest

hungry – hungrier – hungriest

Postavením **more/ most** pred väčšinu **dvojslabičných prídavných mien**, ktoré **nekončia** na **-y**:

careful – more careful – most careful

famous – more famous – most famous

Postavením **more/ most** pred všetky prídavné mená, ktoré majú **viac než dve slabiky**:

terrible – more terrible – most terrible

interesting – more interesting – most interesting

*Zvláštne prípady stupňovania prídavných mien*

good – better – best

dobry – lepší – nejlepší

bad – worse – worst

zly – horší – najhorší

much – more – most

veľa – viac – najviac

**Vzťažné zámeno „that“**

**That** ako vzťažné zámeno spája hlavnú a vedľajšiu vetu.

Napríklad:

I think that they will work hard.

*Myslím, že budú tvrdo pracovať.*

It was kind of you that you brought your mother a birthday cake.

*Bolo od teba milé, že si matke priniesol tortu k narodeninám.*

### Infobox

#### Pozor!

V angličtine pred **that** nestojí čiarka, ak nutne nejde o vzťažnú vetu.

### Cvičenie 5:

Vyberte správnu odpoveď!

1. Otec mojej matky je...

a. my grandfather

b. my father-in-law

2. To prvé slovo sa koná, druhé je inštitúcia

a. wedding, marriage

b. marriage, wedding

3. súrodenci

a. sisters

b. brothers and sisters

4. Chúlostivá téma je... ?

a. a sore subject

b. a look to the future

# 3

## Rodina a priatelia

### Infobox

Dbajte na rozdiel medzi **to suppose** a **supposed to be**.

Napríklad:

I suppose that they will get married.

*Predpokladám, že sa vezmú.*

They are supposed to get married.

*Majú sa brať. Vychádza sa z toho, že sa vezmú.*

He is supposed to become a doctor.

*Má sa stať lekárom.*

### Cvičenie 6:

Vytvorte vety podľa príkladu!

Napríklad:

Bill is strong.

*Bill je silný.*

Jake is stronger.

*Jake je silnejší.*

Alan is the strongest.

*Alan je najsilnejší.*

1. Stan — Luke — Tracy — to run fast

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2. Stacy — Mary — Sue — to sleep a lot

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3. Adam — Brian — Liam — to work hard

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4. Lucy — Melissa — Angela — to read slowly

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5. Matt — Florian — Joe — to be good at soccer

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### Infobox

**Time is money** (čas sú peniaze).

V angličtine sa mňajú peniaze aj čas.

### C Musím ti niečo povedať!

Jessica a Kathy sa stretnú pri káve a rozprávajú sa, čo sa prihodilo.

**Jessica:** Oh Kathy, I'm so glad that we both had time to meet today!

**Kathy:** It's been so long! And you were always there for me!

**Jessica:** What have you been up to?

**Kathy:** Well, Frank and I bought a new house.

**Jessica:** Wait, let me guess... are you... ?

**Kathy:** That's right! I'm pregnant!

**Jessica:** I'm so happy for you! A baby! When is it due?

**Kathy:** In April. We just found out last week and we're very excited. But what about you? What happened with you and Jason?

**Jessica:** Actually, we just broke up. It just wasn't working out. We were looking for different things.

**Kathy:** Oh, I'm so sorry!

**Jessica:** That's all right. He was never my dream man anyway. Our lifestyles just fitted together so well.

**Kathy:** And your cousin? How is she?

**Jessica:** She is better. After the accident she couldn't walk for about a month. Now she's on her feet again and back at work.

**Kathy:** That's wonderful! By the way, what are you doing this weekend?

**Jessica:** My niece and nephew are having a birthday party –they're twins. I have to help them out.

**Kathy:** Oh, well, I'm afraid I have to go now. I have to prepare supper for the family. Maybe we can get together another time.

### Slovíčka

accident	nehoda
again	znovu
another time	inokedy
at home	doma
to be there for someone	byť tu pre koho
to be up to something	stačiť na čo, mať za lubom
baby	dieťa
to be back	byť späť
birthday party	narodeninový žúr
to break up – broke – broken	ukončiť, rozísť sa
boyfriend	priateľ
cousin	sestrenica, bratranec
different	rôzny
dream man	vysnený muž
to find out – found – found	zistiť
to fit	hodiť sa, zapadať
to fit together	hodiť sa k sebe
to get together	stretnúť sa
friend	kamarát
friendship	priateľstvo
girlfriend	priateľka

glad	rád
to guess	hádať
to happen	stať sa, prihodiť sa
house	dom
lifestyle	životný štýl
long	dlhý
niece	neter
nephew	synovec
offer	ponuka
pregnant	tehotná
to prepare	pripraviť
supper	večera
thing/s	vec/veci
today	dnes
to trust	dôverovať
weekend	víkend
to work out	dopadnúť, fungovať
I'm so happy for you!	Mám za teba radosť!
I'm sorry!	To je mi ľúto!

### Gramatika

#### Sloveso „to let“ nechať

Let môžeme preložiť ako **nechať**. Je to spôsob, ako vyjadriť pranie alebo prosbu. Zdvorilejší spôsob je **Could you please...**

Napríklad:

Let me guess.

*Nechaj ma hádať.*

Let her go.

*Nechaj ju ísť.*

Could you please let through?

*Mohli by ste ma, prosím, pustiť?*



# 3

## Rodina a priatelia

Pomocou **to let** vyjadrujeme v angličtine tiež návrh.

Let us go to the cinema. *Podme do kina./Nepôjdeme do kina?*

### Použitie „just“

**Just** sa vyskytuje v mnohých rozhovoroch a znamená skrátka/práve, ale aj práve.

Například:

That's just the way it is.

*Tak to skrátka je.*

We were just about to go.

*Práve sme sa chystali odísť.*

It is just not true!

*To práve nie je pravda!*

### Použitie „anyway“

**Anyway** je takzvané vypchávkové slovo v hovorenej reči. Podľa kontextu môže mať rôzny význam:

Například:

He missed the bus anyway.

*Aj tak ten autobus nestihol.*

What is she doing there anyway?

*Čo tam vlastne robí?*

### Cvičenie 7:

Doplňte správne zámená!

1. Let \_\_\_\_\_ take you to the cinema. (I)
2. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ personality. (she)
3. They are taking \_\_\_\_\_ to the vet. (it)
4. We are giving \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday present. (he)
5. Guess what she showed \_\_\_\_\_. (she)
6. She has to help \_\_\_\_\_ out. (we)

### Cvičenie 8:

Zoradte správne nasledujúce slová!

1. always family supports your you

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2. beach go let's to the

-----

3. woman dream my strengths both and has weaknesses

-----

4. is son sister of her nephew the his

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### Cvičenie 9:

Preložte!

1. Mám radosť za teba!

-----

2. Je mi ľúto!

-----

3. Musíme zistiť jej meno!

-----

4. O mesiac bola späť v práci.

-----

5. Mimochodom, čo robíš cez víkend?

-----

6. Koná sa narodeninová oslava na budúci mesiac?

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### Cvičenie 10:

Tvorte návrhy pomocou „let“!

1. he, to go to the cinema

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2. she, to tell the truth

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