

ÚLOHY VYPRACOVAŤ DO ZOŠITA

OPAKOVANIE

VYSVETLENIE:

Slovesný tvar s koncovkou – **ing** používame po slovesách alebo výrazoch, ktoré vyjadrujú city a emócie. -
I **hate doing** homework.

- Po slovesách **like, love, hate, start, try a prefer** môžeme použiť buď slovesný tvar s koncovkou – **ing**, alebo **infinitív**. Nie je medzi nimi žiadny rozdiel.
I **like eating** ice-cream. – They **like to eat** ice-cream.
- Po slovesách **imagine, finish, don't mind a enjoy** používame len slovesný tvar s koncovkou – **ing**.
He couldn't **imagine** **throwing** it away.
- Po slovesách **want, refuse, agree, decide, promise, forget, offer a need** používame len **infinitív**.
He **refused** **to believe** the knight's story.
- Po slovese **stop** sa používa aj slovesný tvar s koncovkou – **ing**, aj **infinitív**.
ALE
Význam je odlišný.
He **stopped** **to hide** the sword in the bushes. Najprv sa zastavil (stopped) a potom urobil ďalšiu činnosť – skryl (hid).

The king **stopped** **smiling**. Kráľ sa smial, prestal sa smiať.

ÚLOHY:

- Complete the sentences using the -ing form. Choose from these verbs. Doplň vety. Použi slovesný tvar –ing. Použi nasledujúce slovesá.**

camp - cook - fly - live - play - revise - take - travel

- I don't mind _____ the dog for a walk.
- I can't imagine _____ at the North Pole.
- I really enjoyed _____ in the mountains.
- Merinda stopped _____ basketball when she broke her arm.
- Did you enjoy _____ around Spain last summer?
- I haven't finished _____ for my maths test.
- My mother enjoys _____, but not washing up.
- Can you imagine _____ to the moon?

- Correct the mistakes in these sentences.**

Nájdí chyby vo vetách a oprav ich. (Všimni si všetky pravidlá uvedené v časti vysvetlenie.)

- My cousin stopped to play in a band in 2013.

- He promised coming and see us during the holidays.

- I don't need wearing a coat.

- They stopped to talk when the teacher walked into the room.

- Sarah hates watch sport on TV.

- Imagine to have a lot of money!

- The king tried get up, but he was too weak.

- Children enjoy listen to stories about knights.

VYSVETLENIE:

There's niekto/niečo (someone/something) + -ing

Na opis situácie používame väzbu:

1. **there is** + **jedna osoba/vec** + slovesný tvar s koncovkou **-ing**
There is a monkey. It is climbing the tree.
* **There is a monkey climbing the tree.**
2. **There are** + **dvaja alebo viac ľudí/vecí** + slovesný tvar s koncovkou **-ing**.
There are some people. They are dancing.
* **There are some people dancing**

See/hear niekto + -ing

Slovesný tvar s koncovkou **-ing** môžeme použiť so slovesami **see, hear, feel, smell, notice**.

I heard the phone. The phone was ringing.

- I **heard** the phone ring**ing**.

I can smell something. The bacon is cooking.

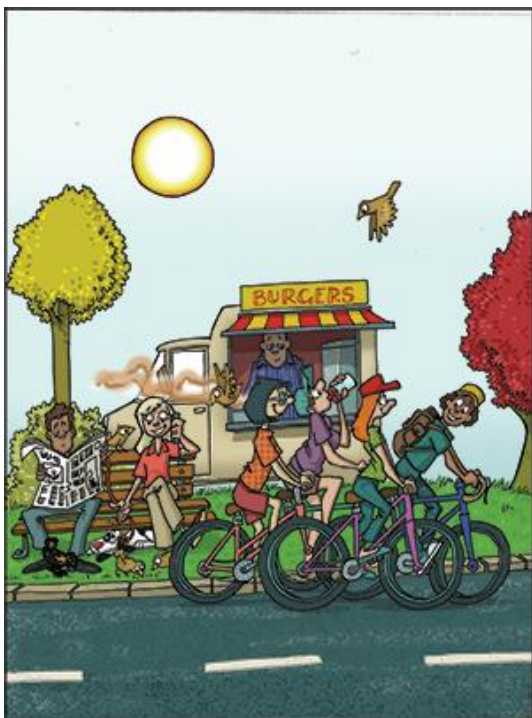
- I can **smell** the bacon cook**ing**.

ÚLOHY:

3. Choose the correct words. (Podčiarkni správne slovo.)

1. I can **feel** / **smell** something burning in the kitchen.
2. There's someone **make** / **making** a lot of noise next door.
3. I can **see** / **feel** someone running down the street.
4. I can **smell** / **feel** the wind blowing.
5. There's a man **stand** / **standing** outside.
6. I can **hear** / **feel** something moving, it isn't loud.
7. There are two people **sit** / **sitting** in the car.
8. Can you **smell** / **feel** anything burning?

4. Pozri si obrázok. Prečítaj si vety. Ku každej vete napíš či je tvrdenie pravdivé alebo nie. (TRUE/FALSE)



1. There's a woman talking on a mobile phone.

2. There are six boys cycling.

3. There's a boy eating a sandwich.

4. There's a man cooking.

5. There's a woman reading a newspaper.

6. There's a girl wearing sunglasses.

ADJECTIVES WITH -ed OR -ing

VYSVETLENIE:

V angličtine poznáme množstvo prídavných mien. Niektoré z nich sa tvoria odvodzovaním pomocou rôznych prípon. Veľmi často sú používané prípony -ing a -ed. Pomocou nich vytvárame dvojice prídavných mien s rozdielnym významom.

- koncovka **-ED** sa používa pre **ľudí**, ich pocity, názory a dôvody.
I am tired. He is frightened. They are confused.
- koncovka **-ING** sa používa najmä pre **veci, situácie, osoby**.
The trip is tiring. The look is frightening. The map is confusing.

PRÍDAVNÉ MENÁ S KONCOVKOU -ED A -ING

| -ed | -ing |
|--------------|---------------|
| bored | boring |
| disappointed | disappointing |
| interested | interesting |
| worried | worrying |
| amazed | amazing |
| excited | exciting |
| relaxed | relaxing |
| embarrassed | embarrassing |
| surprised | surprising |
| frightened | frightening |
| annoyed | annoying |
| amused | amusing |

<https://englishiseasy.estranky.sk/clanky/trieda-8./pridavne-mena-s-koncovkou--ed-a--ing.html>

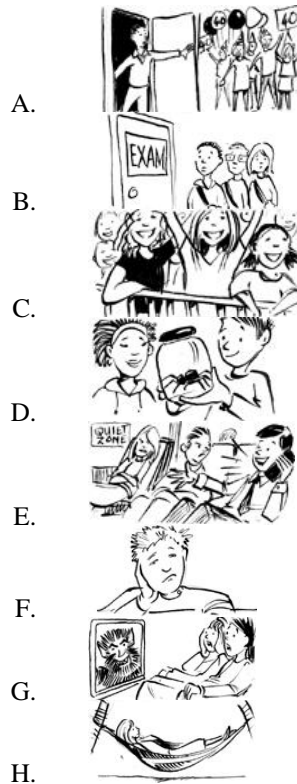
ÚLOHY:

5. Complete the sentences. Choose A or B.

- I'm _____. There's nothing good to watch on TV.
A. bored
B. boring
- Sara is _____ because she's travelling by plane for the first time.
A. excited
B. exciting
- I don't think that listening to rap music is _____.
A. relaxed
B. relaxing
- That film about ghosts and vampires was _____.
A. frightened
B. frightening
- Peter is _____ because his sister has taken his mobile phone.
A. annoyed
B. annoying
- This is an _____ book. Have you read it?
A. interested
B. interesting
- We were _____ when we didn't win the match.
A. disappointed
B. disappointing
- I fell asleep in class and everyone laughed. It was _____.
A. embarrassed
B. embarrassing

6. Match words 1–8 with pictures A–H.

5. excited
6. surprised
7. worried
8. relaxed
9. interested
10. bored
11. annoyed
12. frightened



7. Write the feelings.

1. There was a snake on the path and I ran away. f _____
2. He is unhappy because his exam results were bad. d _____
3. I fell asleep in the middle of the film. b _____
4. I couldn't believe I had won a safari holiday. a _____
5. I got up late and went to school in my pyjamas. e _____
6. Sheila lay in the sun and listened to music. r _____
7. I can't sleep because I have an exam tomorrow. w _____
8. The dog ran after the cat and Mum shouted at it. a _____

8. Complete the sentences. Choose from these words.

embarrassed - amazing - relaxing - frightened - annoyed - excited - worried - disappointing

1. I have a test tomorrow. I'm _____ because I haven't revised for it.
2. We are going to see our favourite singer tomorrow so we are _____.
3. The teacher was _____ because we were late for our lesson.
4. Lying in the sun doing nothing is very _____.
5. Mary is afraid of snakes. When she saw them at the zoo she was _____.
6. Tim has worked hard, but his test results were _____.
7. I've just seen the most _____ magic trick. How did the magician do it?
8. Janet was _____ because she accidentally sent a text message to her mother instead of her boyfriend.

Communication

ÚLOHY:

9. Complete the dialogue. Choose A or B.

1. I'll _____ an orange juice, please.
 - A. want
 - B. have
2. Would you like anything _____ drink?

- C. to
 D. a
3. What can I _____ you?
 E. order
 F. get
4. Are you ready to _____ ?
 G. order
 H. serve
5. I'll _____ a cheeseburger, please.
 I. have
 J. has
6. _____ you! Enjoy your meal.
 K. Please
 L. Thank

10. Complete the dialogue. Choose from these words.

showing - interested - to see - boring - to visit - to come - to go - visiting

Max I've decided (1) _____ the museum on Saturday morning. I've never been there. Would you like (2) _____?

Jon Museums are (3) _____. Why do you want (4) _____ there?

Max I'm really (5) _____ in medieval history.

Jon Well, I don't enjoy (6) _____ museums. Have you got any plans for Sunday?

Max There's a great film (7) _____ at the Palace Cinema. I'd like (8) _____ it.

Jon That sounds better. I'll come with you.

11. Complete the dialogue. Choose from these words.

annoying - interested - to do - to pay - being - learning - working - interest

Steve What do you want (1) _____ after school, Emily?

Emily I enjoy (2) _____ about History so maybe I'll study it at university. My parents have offered (3) _____ for my studies, but I'm going to find a part-time job to help. I don't mind (4) _____ in the evenings so I'll try to find restaurant work.

Steve What careers (5) _____ you? Teaching?

Emily Definitely not! I can't imagine (6) _____ a teacher. I'm not patient enough. I find children (7) _____. I'd be a terrible teacher.

Steve What about Archaeology?

Emily Maybe. I'm really (8) _____ in ancient things.

ČÍTANIE:

STRANA 48 – článok – FIND THE REAL YOU

STRANA 50 – článok – KIDS: The customer

ÚLOHA: strana 50, cvičenie 1b a 2 – vypracovať taktiež do zošita.

SLOVNÁ ZÁSoba:

D Kids

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ dovoliť si
Could you ...? /'kʊd ju:/ Mohol/mohla by
si ...?
hang on /,hæŋ ɒn/ počkať
hold the door open /,həʊld ðə ɔ:(r) ə
ɒpən/ podržať otvorené dvere
I suppose so. /aɪ sə'pəʊz ,səʊ/ To si
myslím./To verím.
on business /,ɒn ˈbɪznɪs/ služobne
saucer /'sə:sə(r)/ tanierik pod šálku
supply (v) /sə'plai/ dodávať, zásobovať
Would you mind ...? /,wʊd ju: ˈmaɪnd/
Vadilo by vám, keby ...?

Culture

archer /'ɑ:tʃə(r)/ lukostrelec
bury (v) /'beri/ pochovať
corrupt (adj) /kə'rʌpt/ skorumpovaný,
skazený
cruel /'kru:əl/ krutý
disguise (n) /dɪs'gaɪz/ prestrojenie,
preoblečenie
disguise (v) /dɪs'gaɪz/ prestrojiť sa,
preobliecť sa
enemy /'enəmi/ nepriateľ
escape (v) /ɪs'keɪp/ utiecť, uniknúť
legend /'ledʒənd/ legenda, mýtus
Merry Men /,meri men/ zbojnícka družina
ordinary /'ɔ:dənri/ obyčajný, jednoduchý
outlaw (n) /'aʊtlɔ:/ zbojník
sheriff /'ʃerɪf/ šerif grófstva
souvenir /su:və'niə(r)/ suveníry
tax (n) /tæks/ daň
trick (v) /trɪk/ oklamať

English across the curriculum

breaker's yard /'breɪkəz jɑ:d/ vrakovisko
era /'ɪərə/ éra, epocha, obdobie
industrial /ɪn'dʌstriəl/ priemyselný
pull (v) /pʊl/ ťahať
tugboat /'tʌgbəʊt/ remorkér

Your project

apostrophe /ə'pɒstrəfi/ apostrof
capital letter /,kæpɪtəl ˌletə(r)/ veľké
písmeno
comma /'kɒmə/ čiarka
full stop /,fʊl stɒp/ bodka
question mark /'kwɛstʃən ,mɑ:k/
opytovacie znamienko
quotation marks /kwəʊ'teɪʃn ,mɑ:k/
úvodzovky