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Maturitná skúška - pozostáva z externej časti (počúvanie, čítanie) a internej časti (písanie, ústna skúška).

Externá časť trvá 100 minút. 30 minút počúvanie, 25 minút gramatika a 45 minút čítanie.

Interná časť má taktiež 100 minút. Písanie slohu trvá 60 minút a ústna časť trvá 40 minút (20 minút príprava, 20 minút odpoveď).

ÚSTNA ČASŤ

Skladá sa z troch typov úloh:

- 1 vizuálny podnet (obrázky, grafy a pod.) – opísať, porovnať
- 2 téma – vyjadriť postoj, názor, argumentovať
- 3 role play – modelové situácie, vybrať vhodné jazykové prostriedky

Listening – Počúvanie

V prvej časti testu budete počuť niekoľko nahrávok, každú z toho dvakrát. Odpovede sa vyplňajú počas počúvania. Pred posluhom dostanete čas prečítať si otázky. Pozorne si ich prejdite. Pri prvom posluchu sa zamerajte na jasné odpovede. Tie ťažšie, ktorými si nie ste istí, vyplňujte až pri druhom prehrávaní nahrávky. Nezabudnite si dôkladne prečítať zadanie, vrátane toho ako odpovedať (krížiky do štvorčekov).

Prvý typ úloh sa nazýva **Multiple choice** (viacero možností). Dôležité je porozumieť nahrávke ako celku. Ak si nie ste istí, ktorá možnosť je správna, začnite vylučovacou metódou.

Ďalším typom úloh sú otázky **True/False** (pravdivý/nepravdivý), prípadne tretia možnosť **Not Stated** (neudané, teda z nahrávky nezistiteľné).

Časté sú aj otázky zoradenia odpovedí. V tomto prípade máte niekoľko výrokov, ktoré zhŕňajú, alebo vystihujú krátke náhrávky. Vašou úlohou je ich zoradiť do poradia podľa ktorého odznejú v nahrávke. Opäť si pozorne prečítajte zadanie – jeden z výrokov môže byť navyše, teda nebudete ho počuť ani v nahrávke.

Language in Use – Použitie jazyka

Táto časť preskúša Vašu gramatiku. V prvej úlohe máte text s vynechanými slovami. Na doplnenie každej medzery máte možnosti. Často sa dopĺňajú časti fráz, alebo zaužívaných slovných spojení. Správnu odpoveď môže naznačiť aj veta, najčastejšie slová priamo pred a za medzerou.

Druhá úloha pozostáva z podobného textu, ale neobsahuje možnosti. To znamená, že podľa textu si vyvodíte aký slovný druh sa do medzery hodí (najčastejšie gramatické slová – členy, predložky).

Reading – Čítanie

Čítanie sa skladá z troch úloh. Ku každej je pridelený osobitný text. Podobne ako pri počúvaní sa aj tu stretnete s otázkami typu **True/False**. Pri čítaní si však môžete nájsť priamo v texte úsek (najčastejšie jednu vetu), ktorý slúži ako dôkaz a potvrdzuje správnu možnosť.

Úlohy môžu obsahovať aj **doplňanie viet**. Pod textom máte niekoľko viet, ktoré nie sú úplné. Medzery vyplníte podľa textu tak, aby boli pravdivé. Pri odpovediach Vám pomôže hľadanie kľúčových slov z vety v text. Napr. Peter was born in London in _____. Je jasné, že hľadáme rok, teda číslovku.

Posledným typom úloh je **kompletizácia textu**. Okrem zdanlivo kompletného textu s niekoľkými medzerami, dostanete aj niekoľko viet, ktoré máte do medzier zmysluplne doplniť. Zamerajte sa vety tesne pred a po medzerách. Väčšinou sa v nich skrýva spojivo, alebo priamo nadväzujú na dopĺňané vety.

Writing – Písanie

Úroveň B1 ponúka škálu rôznych formátov. Avšak je nepísaným pravidlom, že sa na maturite píše essay (úvaha), letter (list), alebo v krajnom prípade description (opis). V zadaní dostanete presné inštrukcie, ktoré máte splniť. Napríklad čo máte v liste vyjadriť, na čo máte reagovať a na čom sa dohodnúť. Pozorne si ich prečítajte a nič nevynechajte!

Ak píšete **list**, Vaša adresa ide vpravo hore, cieľová adresa sa píše nad oslovenie. Oslovujete Dear Sir/Madam, (vážený/á pán/pani), prípadne menom. Za oslovením ide čiarka, ale nasledujúci text sa aj tak začína veľkým písmenom. Telo textu sa končí bodkou. Pod to nasleduje fráza – pri neformálnom liste With love – s láskou, Regards (s pozdravom), Best wishes (maj sa dobre) a pri formálnom najčastejšie Yours sincerely (s úctou). Za pozdravom opäť nasleduje čiarka a pod tým už iba meno.

Pri **úvahe** je potrebné dodržať štruktúru. 1. Úvod do problematiky. 2. V jadre vyjadriť svoje myšlienky a podporiť ich argumentami. Ak ich je len pár, tak ideálne každú v osobitnom odseku. 3. Zhrnúť obsah, ale nepridávať žiadne nové myšlienky. V texte môžete použiť formálne aj neformálne výrazové prostriedky. Snažte sa využiť zaužívané frázy. (In my opinion..., Firstly...)

Hodnotenie Vašej práce pozostáva zo 4 častí.

Obsah – dodržanie zadania, tvorivosť, formát slohového útvaru a štýl (formálny, neformálny). Členenie a stavba textu – dodržaná štruktúra úvod, jadro, záver,

prípadne odseky. Gramatika – vhodnosť časov, pravopis (ten si môžete skontrolovať aj po dopísaní, ak si necháte čas). Slovná zásoba – vhodnosť slov, synonymá, ale neodporúča sa používať slová, ktorými si nie ste istí.

ZÁKLAD ANGLICKEJ VÝSLOVNOSTI

hlásky:

zvučné - [p], [t], [k] – znejú akoby sme hneď za nimi čítali písmeno h – ph, th, kh

nezvučné – [b], [d], [g] – vyslovujeme takmer bez dychu

obojperné [w] – podobný zvuk ako ô – well, water

pernozubé [v] – zahryznutie do spodnej pery – very, vision

zadopodnebné ng [ŋ] – akokeby “prehltnuté” n - morning, training, sink

otvorené [æ]: - podobné širokému ä - Alice, cat, pack, hat, back,

znelá pernozubná [ð]: - jazyk medzi zubami, vzduch vychádza stranami - this, that

neznelá pernozubná hláska [θ]: thank, think

dvojhlasý: [iə] here, ear, [eə] where, there, [aɪ] right, side, [ei] they, say, [aʊ]

how, about, [əʊ] old, no

trojhlasý: [aʊə] flower, [aɪə] fire, tired

nemé hlásky: know, write, hour, doubt – niektoré nevyslovujeme (k, w, h, b)

ZÁKLADY ANGLICKEJ GRAMATIKY

Základné vyjadrovanie:

I am. – Ja som.

We are. – My sme.

You are. – Ty si.

You are. – Vy ste.

He/She/It is. – On/Ona/Ono je.

They are. – Oni sú.

He (On) označujeme všetky podstatné mená mužského rodu. She (Ona) platí pre ženský rod a It (To) označuje stredný rod - zvieratá a veci.

ZÁKLADNÉ SLOVNÉ DRUHY

Podstatné mená (nouns) jednotného a množného čísla od seba odlišujeme morfológicky. Vo väčšine prípadov sa iba na konci slova pridáva prípona *-s/-es*.

Napríklad:

parent (rodič) – parents (rodičia)

chair (stolička) – chairs

bus (autobus) – buses

tomato (paradajka) – tomatoes

gramatická zmena je pri slovách končiacich ypsilónom, ktorý nahradí prípona *-ies*:

family (rodina) – families (rodiny)

reality (realita) – realities

ale existujú výnimky:

child (dieťa) – children (deti)

foot (noha) – feet

knife (nôž) – knives

life (život) – lives

mouse (myš) – mice

sheep (ovca) – sheep (ovce)

fish (ryba) – fish

Niektoré podstatné mená sa používajú iba v jednotnom čísle:

darts (hra na šípky), information (informácie), luggage (batožina).

Privlastňovací pád (possessive case), alebo genitív, sa prejavuje z pádov najvýraznejšie, a to hneď dvoma spôsobmi:

the house of Peter (dom Petra), alebo Peter's house (Petrov dom)

Výnimkou sú osobné zámená, pri ktorých povieme namiesto he's – his (jeho), she's – her (jej), it's – its (toho).

Slovesá (verbs)

Majú niekoľko gramatických funkcií.

1. Prvou je vyjadrenie osoby. Slovesá odlišujú tretiu osobu jednotného čísla príponou -s:

I/You/We/They play football. (Ja/Ty/Vy/My/Oni hrám/e/jú futbal.)

He/She/It plays football. (On/Ona/Ono hrá futbal.)

Tretia osoba slovies končiacich na y, pred ktorými je spoluhláska, sa vyjadruje pomocou prípony -ies:

I cry. (Ja plačem.)

He cries. (On plače.)

2. Forma slovesa s príponou –ing naznačuje **priebeh, alebo akciu.**

She plays tennis. / She is playing tennis. (vid' prítomné časy)

Tu sú výnimky pri slovách končiacich na –ie, -e a niektorých slov končiacich spoluhláskou:

die - dying (zomrieť)

tie – tying (viazať)

hope – hoping (dúfať)

write – writing (písať)

stop – stopping (zastaviť)

travel – travelling (cestovať)

3. Prípona –ed vyjadruje **minulú formu slovies (pravidelných).**

They talk together. / They talked together. (vid' minulý jednoduchý čas)

Činný a trpný rod sloves

Činný, alebo aktívny rod znamená, že podmet je zdrojom akcie. Keďže podmet je na začiatku vety, činný rod znamená, že niekto niečo robí:

Peter builds houses. – Peter stavia domy.

Peter is cleaning house. – Peter čistí dom. (práve teraz)

Trpný, alebo pasívny rod znamená, že podmet nič nerobí, ale naopak, s podmetom (niekým/niečím) sa niečo deje:

Houses are built. – Domy sú stavané. (domy nič nerobia, niekto iný ich stavia)

House is being cleaned. – Dom je čistený. (práve teraz)

Sloveso v trpnom rode má formu past participle (minulé príčastie – tretí stĺpec).

Pomocné slovesá

Medzi základné patria sloveso to be/to have/to do a všetky ich formy (am, is, are, was, were, been/have, has, had/do, does, did, done).

Dôležité je sloveso to do, pomocou ktorého sa tvorí *jednoduchá* otázka a zápor u plnovýznamových sloves.

They play tennis./They do not play tennis./Do they play tennis? – Oni hrávajú tenis./Oni nehrávajú tenis./Hrávajú oni tenis?

V priebehových časoch tvoríme otázku pomocou slovesa to be.

I am playing tennis./ I am not playing tennis./Am I playing tennis? – Hrám tenis./Nehrám tenis./Hrám tenis?

Sloveso to have, používame v predprítomnom a predminulom čase.

She has lost the key./She has not lost the key./Has she lost the key? – Ona stratila kľúč./Ona nestratila kľúč./Ona stratila kľúč?

Modálne slovesá vyjadrujú najčastejšie povolenie, zákaz, povinnosť a nepovinnosť (nedostatok povinnosti). V tretej osobe nemenia svoju formu:

I must go home. He must go home. (nikdy nie musts)

Povolenie – can/to be allowed to/may

I can stay here till the morning. – Môžem tu zostať do rána.

You are allowed to park here. – Vy tu máte dovolené parkovať.

May I sit here? – Smiem si tu sadnúť?

Can we smoke here? – Môžeme tu fajčiť?

Are we allowed to take this home? – Máme povolenie zobrať si to domov?

Zákaz – cannot/to be not allowed to/must not

You can't eat here. – Tu nemôžete jesť.

Smoking is not allowed here. – Fajčenie je tu zakázané.

She mustn't do hard work. – Ona nemôže (má zakázané) ťažko pracovať.

Povinnosť- must/have to

I must be at home at 6 o'clock. – Musím byť doma o šiestej.

John has to do housework. – Ján musí robiť domáce práce.

Nedostatok povinnosti – do not have to/do not need to

Jana doesn't have to wash the dishes. – Jana nemusí umývať riad.

They don't need to pay for the material. – Oni nemusia zaplatiť za materiál.

NEPRAVIDELNÉ SLOVESÁ

<i>základná forma</i>	<i>minulá forma</i>	<i>minulé príčastie</i>	<i>preklad</i>
be	was	been	<i>byť</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>začať</i>
break	broke	broken	<i>zlomiť</i>
bring	brought	brought	<i>priniesť</i>

buy	bought	bought	<i>kúpiť</i>
build	built	built	<i>postaviť</i>
choose	chose	chosen	<i>vybrať</i>
come	came	come	<i>prísť</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>stáť</i> (cenovo)
cut	cut	cut	<i>sekať, krájať</i>
do	did	done	<i>robiť</i>
draw	drew	drawn	<i>kresliť/táhať</i>
drive	drove	driven	<i>šoférovať</i>
eat	ate	eaten	<i>jesť</i>
feel	felt	felt	<i>cítiť</i>
find	found	found	<i>nájsť</i>
get	got	got	<i>dostať</i>
give	gave	given	<i>dať</i>
go	went	gone	<i>ísť</i>
have	had	had	<i>mať</i>
hear	heard	heard	<i>počuť</i>
hold	held	held	<i>držať</i>
keep	kept	kept	<i>udržiavať</i>
know	knew	known	<i>vedieť</i>
leave	left	left	<i>odijsť</i>
lead	led	led	<i> viesť</i>
let	let	let	<i>nechať</i>
lie	lay	lain	<i>položiť</i>
lose	lost	lost	<i>strátiť</i>
make	made	made	<i>spraviť</i>
meet	met	met	<i>stretnúť</i>

pay	paid	paid	<i>zaplatiť</i>
put	put	put	<i>položiť</i>
run	ran	run	<i>bežať</i>
say	said	said	<i>povedať</i>
see	saw	seen	<i>vidieť</i>
sell	sold	sold	<i>predať</i>
send	sent	sent	<i>poslať</i>
set	set	set	<i>nastaviť</i>
sit	sat	sat	<i>sedieť</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	<i>povedať</i>
spend	spent	spent	<i>tráviť</i>
stand	stood	stood	<i>stáť</i>
take	took	taken	<i>vziať</i>
teach	taught	taught	<i>učiť</i>
tell	told	told	<i>hovoriť</i>
think	thought	thought	<i>myslieť</i>
understand	understood	understood	<i>rozumieť</i>
wear	wore	worn	<i>obliecť</i>
win	won	won	<i>vyhrať</i>
write	wrote	written	<i>napísať</i>

Členy (articles)

Nachádzajú sa pred podstatnými menami. Neurčitý člen **a/an** sa používa iba v jednotnom čísle, vtedy, keď o niečom hovoríme prvý krát, alebo neurčito (a man

– nejaký muž, a piece of bread – jeden kúsok chleba). An sa používa, ak na začiatku podstatného mena vyslovujeme samohlásku (an apple, an English).

Určitý člen **the** sa používa v jednotnom aj množnom čísle. Používame ho pri veciach, ktoré sú určité, známe z kontextu (the man – ten muž). Určitý člen sa vyskytuje aj pri niektorých geografických názvoch (The United Kingdom, the Atlantic, the High Tatras) a jedinečných veciach (the Houses of Parliament, the Council of Europe).

Členy nepoužívame ak je pred slovom zámeno – my boyfriend, this man. Anglická gramatika rozoznáva aj tzv. **nulový člen**. Platí pri vlastných menách (John, Slovakia), mesiacoch (January), dňoch (Monday), denných jedlách (breakfast), športoch (tennis).

Prídavné mená (adjectives)

Majú viacero foriem. Najľahšie sú rozpoznateľné pomocou typických prípon

- able: comfort – comfortable (pohodlie – pohodlný)
- ful: peace – peaceful (pokoj – pokojný)
- ish: fool – foolish (blázon – bláznivý)
- ous: danger – dangerous (nebezpečie – nebezpečný)
- al: autumn – autumnal (jeseň – jesenný)
- ic: hero – heroic (hrdina – hrdinský)
- less: use – useless (použitie – nepoužiteľný)
- y: sun – sunny (slnko – slnečný)

Dajú sa stupňovať, a to hneď dvoma spôsobmi:

pravidelne – big – bigger – the biggest (veľký, väčší, najväčší), nice – nicer – the nicest (pekný, krajší, najkrajší), expensive – more expensive – the most expensive (drahý, drahší, najdrahší)

nepravidelne – good – better - the best (dobrý, lepší, najlepší), bad – worse – the worst (zlý, horší, najhorší), little – less - the least (málo, menej, najmenej)

Prídavné mená sa dajú aj porovnávať – as big as (taký veľký ako), bigger than (väčší ako), the biggest of (najväčší z)

Vo funkcii prídavného mena sa môžu vyskytnúť aj prídavné (participles), teda činná a trpná forma slovesa:

a boring lesson – nudná hodina, a bored student – znudený študent

Zámená (pronouns)

Osobné a privlastňovacie zámená.

I/me/my/mine/myself – ja/mňa/môj/môj/mňa(seba)

Rozdiel medzi my a mine je nasledovný: ak nasleduje podstatné meno, použijeme my, ak nie tak mine.

It is mine. It is my dog. – Je to moje. Je to môj pes.

You/you/your/yours/yourself. – ty/teba/tvoj/tvoj/teba(seba)

Tieto formy platia aj pre množné číslo – vy/vás etc. Rozdiel medzi your a yours je opäť v použití podstatného mena. To sa nachádza iba v spojení s your.

Is this yours. Is this your car? – Je toto tvoje? Je toto tvoje auto?

Ten istý princíp sa uplatňuje aj nasledujúcich prípadoch:

we/us/our/ours/ourselves – my/nás/naše/naše/nás (seba)

they/them/their/theirs/theirselves – oni/im/ich/ich/im (seba)

Ukazovacie zámená

this/these/that/those – toto/tieto/tamto/tamtie

Neurčité zámená

Each/other/else/many/much – každý/iný/ostatný/veľa/veľa

Many sa používa s počítateľnými podstatnými menami a much s nepočítateľnými.

Niektoré vznikajú pomocou predpôn – *some – someone (niekto), any – anybody (hocikto), no – nowhere (nikde), every – everything (všetko)*.

Opytovacie zámená

who/whom/whose/what/which – kto/komu/koho/čo/ktorý

Číslovky (numerals)

základné – one (1), twenty (20), základné dvojčísle sa píše cez pomlčku - two hundred fifty-five (255), couple (zopár), dozen (tucet)

radové – the first/1st (1.), the second/2nd (2.), the twenty-third/23rd (23.)

násobné – double (dvojnásobok), twice (dvakrát), three times (tri krát)

desatinné – píše sa bodka, ktorá sa v texte číta ako point – 2.5 – two point five

zlomky – a quarter (štvrt'), three fifths (tri pätiny)

výrazy – plus, minus, divide (deliť), multiply (násobiť)

dátum – 25th June – twenty-fifth of June (25. jún)

Príslovky (adverbs)

Druhy: miesta, času, spôsobu, miery, frekvencie

here – tu, there – tam, soon – čoskoro, early – predčasne, quickly – rýchlo, quite – celkom, often – často, always – stále, fast – rýchlo (ale aj rýchly)

Podľa vzniku ich môžeme rozdeliť na:

jednoduché – just (práve), only (iba), well (dobre)

zložené – somehow (nejako), somewhere (niekde), therefore (preto)

odvodené – interestingly (zaujímavo), nearly (blízko), nicely (pekne)

Odvodené tvoríme viacerými príponami. Najčastejšia je prípona –ly, menej časté sú prípony –wise (clockwise), -ward (northward), -way (sideway)

Predložky (prepositions)

Jednoduché – on (na), in (v), at (na), to (k), for (pre), from (od), of (z), with (s)

Zložené – in front of (pred), instead of (namiesto), next to (pri), due to (kvôli)

VETY

Základná veta má v anglickom jazyku takmer vždy skladbu S + V + O. To znamená Subject (podmet) + Verb (prísudok) + Object (predmet). Napr.:

Peter (S) plays (V) football (O).

Zápor tvoríme pridaním pomocného slovesa *do not*, alebo ak má sloveso 2 časti, pridaním *not* k prvej časti. Tretiu osobu vyjadríme v pomocnom slovese, plnovýznamové sloveso zostane v základnom tvare:

Peter does not/doesn't play football.

They are not/aren't playing football.

Pri tvorení **otázok** sa môžeme pýtať na podmet, alebo predmet. Ak sa pýtame na podmet, iba dosadíme opytovacie zámeno.

Who plays football? (Kto hrá futbal?)

Ak sa však pýtame na predmet, potrebujeme aj pomocné sloveso *do/does*.

What does Peter play? (Čo hrá Peter?)

Môžeme sa opýtať aj What does he play? (Čo hrá on?). Keďže je to tretia osoba, tak sme pomocné sloveso *do* upravili na *does*.

ČASY - tenses

Poznáme: Present (prítomný), Past (minulý), Future (budúci)

Prítomný jednoduchý čas - present simple tense

Použitie:

1. pri situáciach, ktoré sa pravidelne opakujú. (zvyky, rutiny)

They (S) go (V) to school (O). – Oni chodia do školy. (pravidelne)

2. Pri všeobecných faktoch, pravdách, názoroch a pocitoch.

Water boils at 100°C. (Voda vrie pri 100°C.)

I think it is good. – Myslím si/Môj názor je, že je to dobré.

Forma:

Sloveso v základnej forme (neurčitku).

We play tennis. – My hrávame tenis.

This house is big. – Tento dom je veľký.

Otázka:

Prvé je pomocné sloveso, potom podmet, sloveso a podmet:

Do we play tennis? – Hráme tenis?

Do they go to school? – Chodia oni do školy?

V tretej osobe pridávame písmeno –s iba k jednému slovesu (prvému):

Does this dog bark? – Breše tento pes? (nie Does this dog barks)

Otázka sa môže začínať aj opytovacím zámenom (where, what, when, why, how):

When does the film start? – Kedy začína film?

Where are you? – Kde si?

Zápor:

We don't play tennis. – My nehráme tenis.

This house is not big. – Tento dom nie je veľký.

She doesn't play cards. – Ona nehrá karty.

Prítomný priebehový čas – present continuous tense

Použitie:

1. pri vyjadrení práve prebiehajúceho deja. Na vyjadrenie akcie používame sloveso *to be* (am, is, are) a sloveso s príponou –ing.

They(S) are going(V) to school(O). – Oni idú do školy. (práve teraz)

She is playing tennis. – Ona hrá tenis. (práve teraz)

2. uprostred nejakej činnosti. Napr.:

I am reading a book. – Čítam nejakú knihu. (neznamená, že ju čítam práve v tomto momente, ale mám ju rozčítanú)

Peter is cooking a meal. – Peter varí nejaké jedlo. (neznamená, že ho varí práve teraz; napríklad odíde od sporáka k telefónu, a ak sa ho niekto opýta, čo robí, odpovie že varí, aj keď momentálne telefonuje)

3. Na vyjadrenie naplánovanej *budúcej* činnosti. Ak plánujeme stretnutie, alebo odchod a už sme urobili prípravy.

I am leaving on Monday. – Odchádzam v pondelok.

We are going to the cinema on Saturday. – V sobotu ideme do kina.

Forma:

Podmet + sloveso to be + sloveso v priebehovom tvare (-ing).

She is dancing. – Ona tancuje. (momentálne)

Pri slovesách končiacich na e, táto samohláska vypadáva:

dance – dancing

write – writing

Naopak, ak je posledný y, tak ten zostáva:

cry – crying

play - playing

Otázka:

Is she dancing? – Ona tancuje?

Are they cooking a meal? – Varia oni nejaké jedlo?

Where are they playing? – Kde (sa) oni hrajú?

Why is she cooking a meal? – Prečo ona varí jedlo?

Zápor:

She is not/isn't dancing. – Ona netancuje.

They are not cooking a meal. – Oni nevaria jedlo.

Použitie v bežnej reči

Sandra is in the car. (Sandra je v tom/jej aute.) – prítomný jednoduchý čas, je to fakt.

She is on the way home. (Ona je na tej/jej ceste domov.) – opäť fakt

She is driving home. (Ona šoféruje domov.) – prítomný priebehový čas, práve teraz sedí v aute a šoféruje domov

Minulý jednoduchý čas – past simple tense

Použitie:

1. pri konkrétnych časových údajoch (minulý týždeň, pred rokom) na označenie ukončenej akcie:

I read the book. – prečítal som túto knihu

She drove home last night. – Minulú noc šoférovala domov.

2. pri rozprávaní, alebo opise, kde jedna udalosť nasleduje za druhou.

John came home and he parked his car. – Ján prišiel domov a zaparkoval svoje auto.

Forma:

Podmet + sloveso v minulom tvare + predmet.

Na vyjadrenie minulého času upravujeme sloveso do minulého tvaru - prípona *-ed* (play – played). Nepravidelné slovesá majú inú minulú formu - 2. stĺpec (do – did, read – read, drive - drove).

Sarah was a painter. – Sarah bola maliarka.

Couple walked together. – Pár kráčal spolu.

Pri pravidelných slovesách končiacich na spoluhlásku za samohláskou, alebo s prízvukom na poslednej slabike sa písmeno zdvojuje.

We stopped at the traffic lights. – Zastavili sme na semafóroch.

They cancelled our flight. – Oni zrušili náš let.

Slová končiace na –e sa upravujú následne:

decide – decided (nie decideed) hire – hired

Slová končiace –y sa upravujú iba ak predposledné písmeno nie je samohláska.

cry – cried (nie cryed) study – studied

ale: play – played enjoy – enjoyed

Otázka:

V Minulom čase je len prvé sloveso. Ostatné sú v základnom tvare.

Did you dance yesterday? – Tancoval si včera?

Was the library opened? – Bola knižnica otvorená?

What did you watch last night? – Čo si pozeral minulú noc?

Where did he buy the book? – Kde si on kúpil knihu?

Zápor:

He didn't go to the party. – On nešiel na párty.

The library wasn't open. – Knižnica nebola otvorená.

They did not cancel our flight. – Oni nezrušili náš let.

Minulý priebehový čas – past continuous tense

Je podobný prítomnému priebehovému času. Odlišuje sa len tým, že dej sa odohráva v minulosti.

Použitie:

Keď hovoríme o akcii, ktorá v danom čase (o ktorom rozprávame) v minulosti prebiehala. Napr.:

Peter was playing football. – Peter hral (bol hrajúci) futbal.

Forma:

Minulá forma slovesa *to be* (I, he, she, it → was; you, we, they → were) vyjadruje minulosť, a prípona *-ing* v druhom slovese vyjadruje priebeh.

I was reading a book. – Čítal som knihu. (práve vtedy)

They were dancing. – Oni tancovali. (boli tancujúci)

Otázka:

Were you dancing? – Tancoval si?

Where was she standing? – Kde stála?

Why were you running? – Prečo si bežal?

Zápor:

Peter was not crying. – Peter neplakal. (práve vtedy)

They were not dancing. – Oni netancovali.

I wasn't sleeping. – Ja som nespal.

Názorný opis situácie s použitím minulých časov:

Yesterday Peter and Jana played football. – Peter a Jana hrali včera futbal.

They began at 8 o'clock and finished at 10.00. - Oni začali o ôsmej hodine a skončili o desiatej.

At 9 o'clock they were playing football. – O deviatej hrali futbal. (Akurát hra prebiehala, ešte neskončili.)

Their parents were watching them while they were playing football. – Ich rodičia ich sledovali, zatiaľ čo oni hrali futbal. (dve akcie prebiehali súčasne)

They were playing football, when Peter fell. – Hrali futbal, keď Peter spadol. (prebiehajúci dej narušila udalosť)

Predprítomný čas jednoduchý – present perfect simple tense

Je ľahko rozpoznateľný vďaka pomocnému slovesu have, ktoré sa dáva pred plnovýznamové sloveso.

Použitie:

Dáva dôraz na ukončenie akcie. Odohral sa nedávno, alebo v neurčitej minulosti.
Najčastejšie ho používame v troch prípadoch:

1. Minulý dej zasahuje do prítomnosti. Nedávna minulosť.

She has lost her key. – Ona stratila jej kľúče. (nedávno, napríklad povedané ako vysvetlenie na kúpu nového zámku)

They have just arrived. – Oni práve prišli. (pred chvíľou, napríklad oznámenie čakajúcim)

2. Keď nepoznáme/nedefinujeme presný čas, alebo opisujeme niečo čo trvá od minulosti doteraz.

Police have arrested a man in connection with the robbery. – Polícia zatkla muža v spojitosti s krádežou.

I have been in Ireland. – Bol som v Írsku. (od minulosti doteraz)

Forma:

podmet + have/has + minulé prídavné sloveso (3. stĺpec) (+ predmet)

The lesson has finished. - Hodina sa skončila. (pred chvíľou)

They have bought the house. – Oni si kúpili dom. (nedávno)

Otázka:

Have you ever been to London? – Bol si niekedy v Londýne? (v živote)

Where have they parked? – Kde zaparkovali?

What have you said? – Čo si to povedal? (práve)

Zápor:

We have not opened yet. – Ešte sme neotvorili.

Clare hasn't seen her. – Klára ju nevidela.

Have you not been at home? – Nebol si doma? (práve)

Where have they parked the car? – Kde zaparkovali auto?

Ale pozor! Ak vieme čas, kedy sa to stalo, použijeme minulý jednoduchý čas.

Napr.: She lost her keys yesterday. – Včera stratila jej kľúče.

Predprítomný priebehový čas – present perfect continuous tense

Použitie:

V rovnakých situáciách ako predprítomný jednoduchý čas. Rozdiel je v tom, že chceme dať dôraz na samotnú akciu, alebo na jej priebeh. (nie na výsledok) Napr.:

I have been painting the room. – Ja som maľoval izbu. (Nie je dôležité, či som to dokončil. Dôležitá je činnosť, teda samotné maľovanie.)

1. Keď chceme zvýrazniť dĺžku trvania.

We have been living here since November. – Žijeme tu od novembra.

Peter has been learning English for two years. – Peter študuje angličtinu už dva roky. (a stále pokračuje)

2. Chceme zvýrazniť dej, ktorý viedol k súčasnosti.

I am dirty. I have been working in the garden. – Som špinavý. Pracoval som v záhrade.

Forma:

Podmet + have/has + been + -ing (+ predmet)

She has been dancing all night. – Ona tancovala celú noc.

Otázka:

What have you been doing? – Čo si robil? (pred chvíľou)

Where has it been standing? – Kde to stálo? (než si to zobral)

Has she been dancing all night? – Tancovala ona celú noc?

Zápor:

She hasn't been dancing all night. – Ona netancovala celú noc.

The suspect has not been arrested. – Podozrivý nebol zatknutý.

Jednoduchý a priebehový predprítomný čas

They have played tennis. – Oni hrali tenis. (nedávno dohrali, dôraz na koniec)

They have been playing tennis. – Oni hrali tenis. (dôraz na to, čo robili, že vykonávali akciu)

She has worked hard. – Ona ťažko pracovala. (dôraz na to, že skončila)

She has been working hard. – Ona ťažko pracovala. (dôraz na to, že pracovala)

How long have you been learning English? – Ako dlho sa (už) učíš angličtinu?

Dialóg:

Why are your hands dirty? – Prečo sú tvoje ruky špinavé? (teraz)

I have been repairing the car. – Opravoval som auto. (nedávna činnosť)

Have you repaired it? – Opravil si ho?

Yes, I have repaired it. – Áno, opravil som ho. (nedávna ukončená akcia)

Dialóg 2:

Where is the book that I gave you? – Kde je kniha, ktorú som ti dal?

I don't know. – Ja neviem.

What have you done with it? – Čo si s ňou spravil? (odvtedy doteraz)

Predminulý jednoduchý čas – past perfect simple tense

Používame ho:

Podobne ako predprítomný čas, akurát nie pred prítomnosťou, ale pred určitým bodom v minulosti. Vyjadrujeme ním, že jeden z dejov prebehol skôr. Napr.:

Ján práve prišiel domov. Sofia tam už nie je, odišla pred chvíľou. – She has gone away. (Ona odišla preč.)

Ján včera o desiatej prišiel domov. Sofia tam už nebola, chvíľu predtým odišla. – She had gone away. (Ona odišla preč.)

Forma:

Podmet + had + minulé prídavné slovo (+ predmet)

We had finished our work. – My sme dokončili našu prácu.

Otázka:

Had you visited your mother? – Navštívil si svoju matku? (pred niečím iným čo sa stalo)

Had they seen it? – Videli to?

What had happened before that? – Čo sa stalo predtým? (pred minulou udalosťou)

Zápor:

You had not been there. – Ty si tam nebol.

Peter had opened the door. – Peter otvoril dvere.

Najčastejší kontext predminulého času je opis. Napr.:

When Peter arrived at the party, Cate had already gone home. – Keď Peter prišiel na párty, Katka tam už nebola. (niekedy predtým odišla)

Ale pozor! Pri opise situácií, ktoré nasledovali po sebe používame jednoduchý minulý čas.

I came home, made the coffee and then I went out. – Prišiel som domov, spravil som kávu a potom som išiel von.

Budúci čas – future tense

Vyjadrujeme pomocou will, alebo pomocou going to.

Will – používame, keď sa pre niečo rozhodneme počas rozprávania (ale nie pri dohodnutých a už prepravených veciach).

I have left the door open. I will go and shut it. – Nechal som otvorené dvere.
Pôjdem a zavriem ich.

Najčastejšie situácie:

1. ak sa ponúkneme na niečo - I'll help you with it. – Pomôžem ti s tým.
2. súhlasíme s niečím – Okay, I will do it. – Dobre, urobím to.
3. pri sľuboch – I won't (will not) tell anybody. – Nepoviem to nikomu.
4. pri prosbách – Will you please do it? – Spravíš to prosím?
5. pri akcii, ktorá bude prebiehať (pribehová forma) v presnom čase v budúcnosti –
Tomorrow at 6 o'clock I will be playing tennis. – Zajtra o šiestej budem hrať
tenis. (o šiestej bude hranie prebiehať)

Forma:

Podmet + will + sloveso v neurčitku (+ predmet)

I will help you. – Ja ti pomôžem.

Otázka:

Will you do it? – Spravíš to?

Where will they go? – Kam pôjdú?

Zápor:

We will not invite John. – Nepozveme Jána. (spontánne rozhodnutie)

It won't rain. – Nebude pršať.

Going to – používame

1. pri veciach, pre ktoré sme sa už predtým rozhodli

Are you going to watch the film about animals tonight? – Ideš pozerat' ten
film o zvieratách dnes v noci?

No, I'm going to the club. – Nie, idem do klubu. (už predtým som sa
rozhodol)

2. keď je niečo očividné

It is going to rain. – Bude pršať.

That cars are going to crash. – Tie autá do seba nabúrajú.

Forma:

Podmet + to be + going to + sloveso v neurčitku (+ predmet)

People are going to travel together. – Ľudia budú spolu cestovať.

Otázka:

Are they going to do it? – Idú to spraviť?

Am I going to be all right? – Budem v poriadku?

Is it going to rain? – Bude pršať? (vyzerá to tak?)

NEPRIAMA REČ (reported speech)

Priama a nepriama reč sa v angličtine odlišuje nielen úvodzovkami, ale aj posunom v čase.

Priama: Peter said, “I’m feeling ill.” – Peter povedal, „cítim sa zle.“

Nepriama: Peter said that he was feeling ill. – Peter povedal, že sa cíti zle.

V nepriamej reči sa čas jednoducho posunie o „jeden“ dozadu, ako v predchádzajúcom príklade. Am/is sa posúva na was, are – were, do/does – did, will – would, want – wanted.

prítomný čas sa mení na minulý:

I said: „I want to stay.“ – I said that I wanted to stay.

Povedal som: Chcem zostať. – Povedal som, že chcem zostať.

predprítomný čas a minulý čas sa menia na predminulý

He said: „They have been late.“ – He said that they had been late.

Povedal: Oni meškali. – Povedal, že oni meškali.

Mary said: „Jake was dancing.“ – Mary said that Jake had been dancing.

Mária povedala: Jake bol tancujúci. - Mary povedala, že Jake tancoval.

budúci čas mení sloveso will na would (prítomná podmienková veta)

They said: „He will be late.“ – They said that he would be late.

Oni povedali: Bude meškať. – Oni povedali, že bude meškať.

Odlišne sa tvorí pri slovách tell a ask – povedať a opýtať.

Tell:

Berie sa ako príkaz.

He told me: Do something. – He told me to do something.

On mi povedal: Sprav niečo. – On mi povedal, aby som niečo spravil.

They told her: Sit down. – They told her to sit down.

Oni jej povedali: Sadni si. – Povedali jej, aby si sadla.

Ask:

Vzťahuje sa na otázky. Ak opisujeme otázku prehodíme slovosled do základného tvaru: Why do they play chess? ...why they played chess.

Prečo oni hrajú šachy? ... prečo oni hrajú šachy.

Sarah asked: What are you doing? – Sarah asked what I was doing.

Sarah sa opýtala: Čo robíš? – Sara sa ma opýtala čo robím.

Ak nemáme opytovacie zámeno, alebo príslovku, použijeme spojku if (ak/či), alebo whether (či).

He asked: Do you live here? – He asked if I live here.

On sa opýtal: Žiješ tu? – On sa opýtal, či tu žijem.

Doctor asked: Are you all right? – Doctor asked us whether we were all right.

Doktor sa opýtal: Ste v poriadku? – Doktor sa nás opýtal, či sme v poriadku.

PODMIENKOVÉ VETY (conditional clauses)

Delíme ich na reálne (nultý, prvý typ) a nereálne (druhý, tretí typ), podľa toho, či sa niečo môže stať, alebo je to nemožné.

Reálne podmienkové vety:

0. typ – nultá podmienka – všeobecné fakty (pravda) a opakované udalosti

If + prítomný jednoduchý + prítomný jednoduchý čas

If you press this button, the computer switches off. – Ak stlačíte toto tlačidlo, počítač sa vypne.

1. typ – možná budúcnosť

If + prítomný jednoduchý + will

If I find your keys, I will bring them back to you. – Ak nájdem tvoje kľúče, prinesiem ti ich naspäť. (je šanca, že ich nájdem)

Nereálne podmienkové vety:

2. typ – nereálna prítomnosť

If + minulý jednoduchý + would

If you were a bird, you would fly. – Ak by si bol vták (teraz), vedel by si lietať.

Pozor! Používame minulý čas, ale vyjadrujeme ním prítomnosť.

3. typ – je to druhá podmienka, nereálna v minulosti

If + predminulý čas + would + predprítomný čas

If I had done it, I would have been arrested. – Ak by som to bol spravil, boli by ma zatkli. (vtedy v minulosti to bolo nereálne)

V podmienkových vetách:

Prítomný čas sa vzťahuje na budúcnosť. (reálnu, možnú)

Minulý čas sa vzťahuje na prítomnosť. (nereálnu)

Predminulý čas sa vzťahuje na minulosť. (nereálnu)

1. SLOVAKIA - MY HOMELAND

Slovensko – moja vlasť

Popísať: - krajinu a obyvateľov

- miesta, ktoré by som odporučil študentom
- zvyky, tradície, konvencie

LOCATION - umiestnenie

Slovakia is situated in the centre of Europe. We can say, it is in the heart of Europe. Slovakia is not a large country. Its area is about 49000 square kilometres and almost six million people live there.

Slovakia is surrounded by Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary and Austria.

INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE - priemysel a poľnohospodárstvo

Agriculture has always been very important for Slovak region. People in Slovakia grow potatoes, sugar beets and corn and almost everyone who has a garden plants fruit trees and vegetables. In Pezinok and Modra people usually grow grape-wine. Animal production is important too. People keep cows, goats, hens in hen farms, pigs, and sheep.

For Slovak economy, car factories are the most important, because more than 200 000 people work there. Many areas of industry are situated in the west of Slovakia so there



are a lot of people in the eastern regions who must travel to work.

SOME IMPORTANT HISTORICAL POINTS - dôležité body v minulosti

In 863 Cyril and Methodius came from Solon and they brought the Christianity to Slavic regions. They also created the Slavic script.

At the beginning of the 10th century when the Great Moravia ended, the area of Slovakia became the part of the Hungarian, then Austro-Hungarian monarchy until the First World War. Since 1787 Slovak language has been modified.

In 1918 when the war ended, Czech and Slovak nations united in Czechoslovak republic to avoid German and Hungarian occupancy. Later in 1938 the first Slovak State was established as a satellite country of Nazi Germany until 1945 when Czech Republic and Slovakia united again.

After Second World War, European countries were separated by the Berlin wall in two parts Western and Eastern. Czechoslovakia fell into the Eastern part and became part of the Soviet Union until 1989. In 1989, there was a revolution in Czechoslovakia and the two countries were divided. Since 1st January 1993 Slovakia has been independent state.

On 1st May 2004 Slovak Republic became a member of European Union.

INTERESTING PLACES – zaujímavé miesta

There are many interesting places in Slovakia.

Mountains – Tatra Mountains: The High Tatras, The Low Tatras.

Old towns/villages - Vlkolíneč, Čičmany, Vychylovka, Rajecká Lesná.

Caves - The Dobšinská Ice Cave, Belianska Cave, Domanica.

Castles - Devín Castle, Bratislava Castle, Bojnice Castle.

Spa and baths - Piešťany, Bardejov, Bojnice, Rajecké Teplice.

MOUNTAINS - hory

Slovak country is full of mountains. In the north there are the High Tatras with the highest peak Gerlach. It is not easy for hiking so people need an instructor.

The Low Tatras. They are not as high as the High Tatras but the nature there is beautiful and it is an ideal place for hiking. The most popular peaks in the Low Tatras are Ďumbier, Zvolen, Chopok and Kráľová Hoľa.



In the west there are for example Great Fatra, Lesser Fatra, White Carpathian Mountains, and Lesser Carpathian Mountains.

In the east part of central Slovakia there are also national parks called the Slovak Paradise and the Slovak Karst.

SLOVAK HOLIDAY –

slovenská dovolenka

Slovak nature is very beautiful. People go hiking in every season but usually in summer, whereas in winter, they usually go skiing. Tourists' favourite ski resorts



are Jasná, Valčianska Dolina, Martinské Hole, Solisko, Malino Brdo, and Ždiarska dolina.

Tourists also visit old towns and villages like Vlkolíneč, Vychylovka. These places show how people lived in the past – there are old wooden houses and cottages. Vlkolíneč is protected by UNESCO.

In Slovakia there are many caves – The Dobšinská Ice Cave is the largest ice cave in Europe. Other caves are the Cave of Freedom, Belianska Cave, Gombasecká.

There are also several castles in our country.

Bojnice castle is popular because of its yearly ghost festival.

Čachtice castle is known as a residence of a bloody woman Elisabeth Báthory who used to kill young women and bathe in their blood.

Other popular castles are Beckov ruins, Trenčín Castle, Bratislava Castle, Spiš Castle, Orava Castle, Strečno, Krásna Hôrka and many others.

There are many wellness centres baths and spa. Tourists usually visit Piešťany, Bardejov, Rajecká Lesná, Bojnice, Turčianske Teplice to relax. During the summer people usually visit an aquapark Tatralandia or Bešeňová.



People who come to Slovakia should also visit a historical town called Kremnica. There was a mine for gold and this town is famous for the production of golden coins.

SLOVAK CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS - slovenské zvyky a tradície

Slovak people are ready to celebrate everything, every time and everywhere. There are so many traditional days and if there are no holidays we still have weekends.

CHRISTMAS - Vianoce

Most of Slovak people are Christians so the most celebrated holidays are Christmas. Slovak families usually get together, they visit each other, bake cakes and cook traditional meals.

They use to decorate their houses and a Christmas tree and celebrate Christmas on 24th of December. The family get together and has the Christmas dinner together.

Traditional Christmas dinner for Slovak people is cabbage

soup and baked carp with potato salad.

After the dinner, the family opens their Christmas presents under the tree, and after that they usually watch TV or traditional Christmas movies. Christmas is a celebration of Jesus Christ's birthday. In the

evening people go to the Midnight Mass and next two days they sing carols to their neighbours.



NEW YEAR'S EVE

- Silvester

The 31st of December, the last day of the year of the year, called the Silvester, is a



celebration of the end of the year. People meet with friends, watch TV or go out to have a party and have fun. At midnight while fireworks are exploding people open a bottle of champagne and wish each other love, happiness, and health during the next year.

On the 1st of January people generally sleep because of hangover.

EASTER – Veľká noc

We celebrate Easter in spring usually in April or in March. It is a Christian celebration of the rising Jesus Christ from death. Jesus suffered and died because of all the sinners' redemption.

Another tradition during the Easter is painting the Easter eggs and bake cakes. Boys twine a whip. Then they visit girls to whip them and to pour water over them "to keep them healthy". Nowadays girls hate this tradition because they should give boys painted eggs, chocolate, glass of alcohol or money in return.



There are many family celebrations such as birthdays, name days, and school leaving celebrations Mothers' Day, Fathers' Day, Children's Day anniversaries and many others. Valentine's Day. Also wedding parties include several traditions like Parents' Dance, Bridal-wreath Dance, and mob capping.

In Slovakia we have these public holidays, which are connected with our history. For example:

1st January - The Day of the Establishment of Slovak Republic.
5th July - The Day of Saint Solon brothers.
29th August - The Anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.
1st September - The Day of the Slovak Constitution.
15th September - Our Lady of Sorrows.
17th November - The Day of the fight for the freedom and democracy.

Slovak people are not very rich but they are very kind and friendly. They organize several folk festivals every year. For example in Detva or Východná. These festivals are very interesting for visitors



because they can see traditional folk dance, they can listen Slovak folk songs, and they can buy traditional Slovak handmade products usually made of wood.

Bryndzové halušky are typical Slovak meal made of potatoes and cheese called Bryndza. Slovak people produce several kinds of cheese besides Bryndza, for example Oštiepok and Parenica. Slovak national hero is Juraj Jánošík who was a brigand.

BRATISLAVA

Bratislava is the capital city of Slovakia. It is situated near the Austrian border. It is also an important industrial city because there are many factories like Slovnaft,

Volkswagen, Palma and many other factories. There are only about 3 % population without any work.

People who like shopping centres can do the shopping in Aupark, Polus and Eurovea, but these shopping centres are always crowded.

In Bratislava there are many historical buildings and sightseeing places:

Slovak National Theatre, Slovak National Gallery, Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra – REDUTA are places used for many social and cultural events.

There are also political buildings like Grassalkovich Palace – the President's Palace, Primate's Palace - there is the famous Mirror hall and Bratislava Castle.

The St. Martin's Cathedral was really important in the past. There were crowned 11 kings and 8 queens.

Tourists in Bratislava are also interested in the building of Academia Istropolitana, the first university in Hungarian Kingdom settled by Matej Hunyadi Corvin in 15th century.



2. SOCIETY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Spoločnosť a sociálne problémy

Society means a group of people who share the same geographical or social territory, and they have some common features.

Multicultural society means that people of different nationalities live together and share their traditions. There are people of different races, nationalities and religions in the world. Although we all have to learn how to live in tolerance and peace together to make the world better place.

Social problems have been here with people for ages. Some of them are poverty, lack of drinkable water, lack of food, drug addiction, racism, children's labour, slavery, lack of political freedom and many others.

Many of these problems are visible in underdeveloped countries. Those are countries with big industrial and agricultural problems. For example, India, China and almost all African countries. There is huge poverty. Although people are able to earn some money, it is enough only to a live healthy life.

CHILD LABOUR – detská práca

If you think that when you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly, it is not true for every country in the world. The minimum age for work in China is 16 but many children must work before that. They usually work in very dangerous places and they get injured very often.

In India there are 10,1 million working children between 5 to 14 years. They need to work because their parents are not able to earn enough money for the whole family. The biggest problem is that children are not paid fairly. Products that we can buy in Europe cost usually more than 100% of child's daily salary.

POVERTY - chudoba

The problem of poverty is usually connected with unemployment. People lose their job or people don't earn enough money to take care of their family and home. Poverty leads



to homelessness. People who became homeless usually wait for help from other people. They beg for money and food. Sometimes they work around church or they are accommodated in centres of charity where they need to keep the rules and become the part of community. For example, no alcohol and drugs, clean room, work on farm or in the garden.

Some homeless people choose to stay in the streets. They are usually alcoholics and drug addicted. The biggest death rate is visible during the winter when homeless people die of freezing.



DRUG ADDICTION – drogová závislost'

Addiction can happen at any age, but it usually starts when a person is young. However, there is no special type of person who becomes addicted. It can happen to anyone. We can divide drugs into two categories, soft drugs and hard drugs. Soft drugs are those which don't make people physically addicted for example, cannabis-marijuana or LSD. Whereas hard drugs as alcohol, methamphetamine, cocaine, and so many medical products make people physically addicted.



3. THE COUNTRIES WHOSE LANGUAGE I AM LEARNING

Krajiny, ktorých jazyk sa učím

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GEOGRAPHY - geografia

The United States of America is the world's third largest country in size and nearly the third largest in terms of population. Located in North America, the country is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the northern border is Canada and the southern border is Mexico. There are 50 states and the District of Columbia.



PEOPLE & CULTURE – ľudia a kultúra

Throughout its history, the United States has been a nation of immigrants. The population of America includes people from all over the world who immigrated and looked for a better way of life.

The country is divided into six regions: New England, the mid-Atlantic, the South, the Midwest, the Southwest, and the West. European settlers came to New England in search of religious freedom. These states are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The mid-Atlantic region includes Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the city of Washington, D.C. These industrial areas attracted millions of European immigrants and gave rise to some of the East Coast's largest cities: New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

The South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, all of which struggled after the Civil War, which lasted from 1860-1865.

The Midwest is home to the country's agricultural base and is called the "nation's breadbasket." The region comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The Southwest is a beautiful stark landscape of prairie and desert. The states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are considered the Southwest and are home to some of the world's great natural marvels, including the Grand Canyon and Carlsbad Caverns.

The American West, home of rolling plains and the cowboy, is a symbol of the pioneering spirit of the United States. The West is diverse, ranging from endless wilderness to barren desert, coral reefs to Arctic tundra, Hollywood to Yellowstone. The states of the West include Alaska, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NATURE - příroda

The landscape varies across the large country from tropical beaches in Florida to peaks in the Rocky Mountains, from rolling prairie lands and barren deserts in the West to dense wilderness areas in the Northeast and Northwest. Interspersed throughout are the Great Lakes, the Grand Canyon, the majestic Yosemite Valley, and the mighty Mississippi River.

The wildlife is as diverse as the landscape. Mammals such as bison once roamed freely across the plains, but now live only in preserves. Black bears, grizzlies, and polar bears are the largest carnivores. There are over 20,000 flower species and most came from Europe. There are more than 400 areas which are protected and maintained by the National Park Service, and many other parks in each state. The bald eagle is the national bird and symbol of the United States and is a protected species.



GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY – vláda a hospodárstvo

Citizens over the age of 18 years old vote to elect the President and Vice President of United States every four years. The president lives in the White House in the capital city of Washington, D.C.

There are two houses of Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 senators, two from each of the 50 states and each serves a six-year term. There are 435 representatives who must be elected every two years.

The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices who are picked by the president and must be approved by Congress.

For the first time in the nation's history an African American, Barack Obama, was elected President of the United States in 2008. He was re-elected for the second time in 2012.

HISTORY – dejiny

For centuries native peoples lived across the vast expanse that would become the United States. In the early 17th century, settlers moved from Europe to the New World, established colonies, and displaced the native peoples.

The settlers fought for their independence from Britain in the late 18th century and formed a union of states based on a new constitution. The nation continued to expand westward and although the country is a relatively young nation, it has become a global power since declaring independence from Britain on July 4, 1776.

CANADA

NATURE - příroda

Canada's remote north and extensive forests are home to wildlife, from bears, wolves, beavers, deer, mountain lions, and



bighorn sheep to smaller animals like raccoons, otters, and rabbits. The country's lakes and rivers, which contain about 20 percent of all fresh water on Earth, are full of fish such as trout and salmon.

Canada's prairies in the south are home to bison and pronghorn antelope. On farther north there are Canada's sprawling evergreen forests, which have lots of

wildlife, including moose and black bears. Even farther north is the cold, bare tundra, where herds of caribou and musk ox live.

Canadians work hard to protect the native wildlife. Canada has 41 national parks and three marine conservation areas. Nevertheless, species like wolves, lynx, and Atlantic fish have been overhunted and overfished.

GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY – vláda a hospodárstvo

The British monarch is the head of state of Canada. The monarch is represented by a governor-general, who has very limited powers. Laws are made by Canada's elected federal government, which includes a parliament and a prime minister.

Britain's Quebec Act of 1774 granted Quebec its own legal and religious rights. Despite this concession, many Quebec citizens have long sought independence. In votes held in 1980 and 1995, Quebec decided to stay in Canada. But the second vote was very close, and the debate is still alive.

Canada has provided fish, furs, and other natural resources to the world since the 1500s. Today, it is a world leader in agricultural production, telecommunications, and energy technologies. The vast majority of Canada's exports go to the United States.

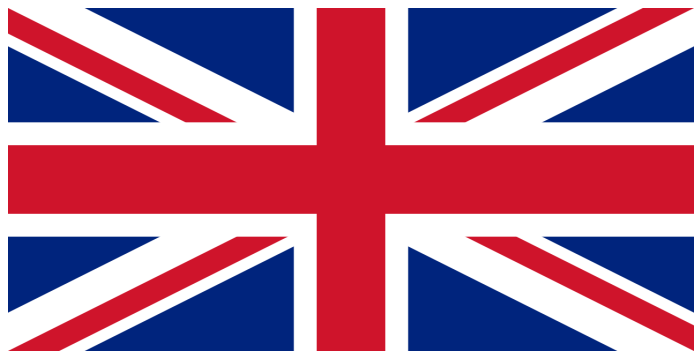
HISTORY - dejiny

The first people to come to Canada arrived between 15,000 and 30,000 years ago across a land bridge that joined Asia and North America. Around A.D. 1000, the Viking explorer Leif Eriksson reached Newfoundland, Canada. He tried to establish a settlement, but it didn't last.

In the 16th century, French and British settlers arrived. Land disputes between farmers and fur traders led to four wars between 1689 and 1763. The final war, called the French and Indian War, left the British in control of Canada, but French influence remains strong even today.

In 1867, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick combined to form a dominion with its own government, parliament, and prime minister. Manitoba joined soon after. In 1931, Canada became an independent nation.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



GEOGRAPHY - geografia

The United Kingdom, also called the U.K., consists of a group of islands off the northwest coast of Europe. It is a unique country made up of four nations: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. England, Wales, and Scotland also make up Great Britain.

Much of the north and west of the U.K. is covered in high ground, knife-edged mountain ridges separated by deep valleys. This terrain was shaped in the last Ice Age, when thick glaciers covered the land.

In the south of England, the countryside is mostly rolling hills. In northwest England and the Scottish Highlands are dozens of lakes, called lochs. These were left behind when the Ice Age glaciers melted. They tend to be long and narrow, and some are very deep. Legends say that a giant monster called Nessie lives in Loch Ness in Scotland.

PEOPLE & CULTURE – Ľudia a kultúra

The British are the creation of waves of invaders and migrants, including Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, and Normans. In the 1950s and 1960s, people from former colonies in the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia came to the United Kingdom to work.

Sports and literature are among the United Kingdom's cultural claims to fame. Soccer, rugby, cricket, boxing, and golf were all invented in Britain. And the U.K. has produced many great writers, including William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, and Robert Burns. J.K. Rowling, the writer of the Harry Potter books, is British.

NATURE - príroda

About 5,000 years ago, the centre of the United Kingdom was covered with thick forests. Thousands of years ago, these woodlands were cleared by ancient farmers, and today only about 10 percent of the land is forest.

The United Kingdom's complex geology gives rise to a wide variety of landscapes and a range of habitats for its animal and plant life. But it is a very crowded country, and there are not many truly wild places left. The most successful wildlife species are those that can live alongside people.

Great Britain's rugged mountains, like the Scottish Highlands, offer habitat that is relatively untouched by humans. The country's 7,700 miles (12,429 kilometers) of shoreline, ranging from tall cliffs to beaches to marshes, also provide homes for wildlife such as seabirds and seals.

GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY – vláda a hospodárstvo

Britain's system of government has developed over many centuries. Kings once ruled with advice from a council of religious leaders and nobles. This council eventually expanded into the Parliament, which now passes all the country's laws. Today, the monarch (which can be a king or queen) has no real power.

The United Kingdom has been a leading trading nation for more than 500 years. In the 19th century, British industry helped make the country the most powerful nation in the world. It is still one of the strongest economies on Earth.

HISTORY - dejiny

The first Britons (people who live in the United Kingdom) were the Picts, who arrived about 10,000 years ago. In the eighth century B.C., the Celts arrived from Europe and pushed the Picts north into Scotland. In A.D. 43, the Romans invaded and ruled for nearly 400 years. They built roads, bathhouses, sewers, and large villas.

By the sixth century A.D German people known as Angles, Jutes, and Saxons were moving into Britain. The Angles gave their name to England, and English people became known as Anglo-Saxons. From the 900s to the 1400s, England was ruled by Viking, Danish, and Norman invaders.

In 1485 the Welsh noble Henry Tudor claimed the English crown and became Henry VII, the first of five Tudor monarchs. Several important lines of kings and queens followed.

By the 1800s, Britain was one of the most powerful nations in the world. Trade generated immense wealth, and the country built a huge overseas empire. But the early 20th century was a time of setbacks for Britain. Drained by World War I and

II, Britain could no longer afford its empire, and most of its colonies became independent.

COMMONWEALTH AUSTRALIA

OF



GEOGRAPHY - geografia

Australia is the only country in the world

that covers an entire continent. It is one of the largest countries on Earth. Although it is rich in natural resources and has a lot of fertile land, more than one-third of Australia is desert.

Most Australian cities and farms are located in the southwest and southeast, where the climate is more comfortable. There are dense rain forests in the northeast. The famous outback (remote rural areas) contains the country's largest deserts, where there are scorching temperatures, little water, and almost no vegetation.

Running around the eastern and south-eastern edge of Australia is the Great Dividing Range. This 2,300-mile (3,700-kilometer) stretch of mountain sends water down into Australia's most important rivers and the Great Artesian Basin, the largest groundwater source in the world.

PEOPLE & CULTURE – ľudia a kultúra

Australia is one of the world's most ethnically diverse nations. Nearly a quarter of the people who live in Australia were born in other countries. They come from the United Kingdom and other European countries, but also from China, Vietnam, North Africa, and the Middle East.

Australia's warm, sunny climate and abundance of open spaces gives the population a love of the outdoors. The people are also passionate about sports, including swimming, surfing, sailing, tennis, soccer, cricket, rugby, and their own invention, Australian rules football.

NATURE - příroda

Australia's ecosystem is an unusual one because of its remote location. As a result, there are many animal species that occur here and nowhere else in the world, such as the platypus, kangaroo, echidna, and koala. Australia has 516 national parks to protect its unique plants and animals.



One of Australia's most amazing sites rises like an enormous whale's back from a flat red-soil desert called the Red Center. This site is called Uluru, and it is a sacred natural formation at the heart of the country. Rising 1,100 feet (335 meters) tall, it is the largest rock in the world!

Australia is home to many of the deadliest species of animals on the planet. There are 36 species of poisonous funnel-web spiders in eastern Australia. There are also

20 types of venomous snakes, including the taipan, which attacks without warning and bites repeatedly, killing its victim in minutes.

There are several types of rain forests in Australia. Tropical rain forests, mainly found in the northeast, are the richest in plant and animal species. Subtropical rain forests are found near the mid-eastern coast, and broadleaf rain forests grow in the southeast and on the island of Tasmania.

GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY – vláda a hospodárstvo

As a commonwealth of the United Kingdom, Australia's head of state is the British monarch. Many Australians think the country should end its ties to Britain and become a republic. In a vote in 1999, Australians decided against separating from the UK, but the vote was close, and the debate continues.

Australia is an important exporter of agricultural goods like wool, wheat, beef, fruit, and wine. The country is also rich in minerals and metals and is the world's fourth largest producer of gold.

HISTORY - dejiny

Aborigines lived in Australia about 50,000 years ago. They may have travelled from Asia across land bridges that were exposed when sea levels were lower. The hardy Aborigines have learned to live in the harsh conditions of the outback.

Dutch came to Australia in 1606, and the British began to settle there in 1788. Many settlers were criminals sent to live in Australia as punishment. For a short time, the new people lived peacefully with the Aborigines, but soon, almost all Aborigines were killed.

4. ROLE MODELS

Vzory

ROLE-MODEL is a person who inspires others to live because of their character or skills.

Importance of role-models is obvious usually in childhood. Children often copy how their parents behave, how people talk on TV shows. However, some people say they need no role-models, they want to live their own way, and they don't agree that there is always someone who inspires with lifestyle, character, talent success, faith...

Every person is sometimes influenced by someone. We watch how people behave in different situations and we copy positive but also negative deeds.

FAMILY ROLE MODELS

- vzory v rodině

The first people that show the direction of living are our parents, siblings and other relatives. They are important because: they teach us to have good manners. They help to learn how to solve problems, and how to get on well with other people. From our family members we learn many positive but also negative qualities: we learn to make a compromise, cooperate, help other people, but also to be envious or selfish.



On the first picture, there is a mother who teaches her children to eat fruit, and share the food. She also eats it, and she is good role model to her children, because kids usually don't like fruit and vegetable

On the second picture there is bad role model. There is the mother who doesn't care about her daughter's health. They both drink wine and smoke cigarettes. Unfortunately, it is true that children of smokers usually end as smokers too. What is worse parents usually smoke with their children.



SCHOOL ROLE MODELS – vzory v škole

People usually meet new friends and authority at school. When a child becomes a pupil by entering the school it becomes a part of society, it learns to cooperate with other classmates, to respect others to be tolerant, patient, self-disciplined, and hard-working. These qualities are necessary if a person wants to be successful. Instead of



parents there is a teacher who can also form the child's behaviour.

CELEBRITY ROLE MODELS – vzory medzi známymi osobnosťami

Most teenagers are looking for their role models in show business. Teenagers love music, movies and sport, so singers, film stars and famous sportsmen influence them a lot. They try to imitate them: their clothes, hairstyle, make-up, lifestyle and behaviour.

Celebrities can influence society in a positive way, but also in negative ways.

POSITIVE INFLUENCE – pozitívny vplyv

Some famous people are very talented, working hard and successful. They are thankful very often, and they serve some important moral principles. For example, they work for charity, help poor people build hospitals and adopt children from underdeveloped countries.

On this picture, Jennifer Lopez is visiting her own charity house for poor families. She invests money and helps with education and healthcare. She became a popular positive role model for many people.



NEGATIVE INFLUENCE – negatívny vplyv

Many celebrities are drug and alcohol addicted and they share the motto of enjoying the life. Some celebrities are impolite vulgar and rude. They do not respect people because they think, they are better than others which it isn't true. They just try to make a profit in all situations.

On this picture is Miley Cyrus. When she was younger every teenage girl loved her because she was very popular Disney actress and singer. Almost every young girl wanted to be like her, but when she grew up she became very nasty impolite person.



LITERARY ROLE MODELS

- literárne vzory

Literary heroes are characters from literature stories. Most literary heroes are people with high moral standards and readers can follow their thoughts.

For example, Harry Potter. The magic boy who lost his parents when he was a child and he grew up with his envious aunt, paranoiac uncle, and spoilt cousin. When he found out he is someone really important in the world of magic he didn't change his attitude and he stayed friendly, kind and helpful and he also helped people who hated him. He was always ready to redeem for his friends and save the magical world from the black mage Voldemort.



EVERYDAY HEROES – hrdinovia všedného dňa

Lifeguards, fire-fighters, doctors, soldiers, missionaries and other brave people who don't hesitate to risk their life and help the victims of natural and human-made disasters like fire, floods, droughts or war, car crashes and other



catastrophes. They have courage high moral standards, and their life is like a mission. On this picture for example, there are firemen who are trying to stop the fire on someone's rooftop. It is really dangerous work.

Why is it important to have a role model? – Prečo je dôležité mať vzor?

It's very important especially for young people to have role models, while achieving qualities that they use later in their lives. If there are positive role models, people learn how to be polite, tolerant and helpful. They can make the world a better place.

On the other hand, if young people are influenced by negative role models, they become rude, selfish, stubborn and there will always be crime and illegal actions.

Choose features of your personality:

POSITIVE – Virtues – pozitívne znaky osobnosti

Reliable. Grateful. Regardful. Optimistic. Brave. Understanding. Responsible. Fair. Trust-worthy. Loyal. Warm-hearted. Helpful. Honest. Polite. Kind. To have a sense of humour. Friendly. Sociable. Hospitable. Generous. Hard-working. Practical. Sensible. Talkative.

NEGATIVE – Vices – negatívne znaky osobnosti

Be deceitful. Mean. Cheeky. Envious. Envy. To be fond of gossip. Hypocrite. Stubborn. Suspicious. Quarrelsome. Greedy. Coward. Selfish. Jealous. Rude. Treacherous.

WHO IS YOUR ROLE MODEL? – Kto je váš vzor?

Who? Why? Some info about him or her, his or her positive and negative character features.

For example, this is Mother Teresa who got the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1972. She cared for poor people and she did it for free. She never cared if the person was healthy or not, or which ethnic the person belongs to. She looked after everyone with love.



5. INTERESTS, HOBBIES AND LEISURE TIME

Zájmy, koníčky a voľný čas

The leisure time means, how people spend their free time. It's usually time for having fun or relaxing. We can divide leisure activities into two groups:

- 1.) Actively spending free time. (Doing sport, working in the garden...)
- 2.) Passively spending free time. (Watching TV, reading a book, playing computer games...)

ACTIVITIES - aktivita

Doing summer sports like cycling, swimming, playing tennis, golf, football etc.

Go out with friends to the concert, to the cinema, to the theatre, to the pub for a beer etc.

Some people cook or make big barbecue party for friend and family.

Walking in the nature, hiking, go climbing, harvesting mushrooms, gardening.

Doing winter sports like skiing, snowboarding, ice-skating, playing ice-hockey.

Going to the fitness centre to work out or cycling.

Collecting for example, stamps, dolls, pictures or postcards.

Play a musical instrument like a guitar, a piano or violin.

Men can do some work around the house. Woman can decorate the garden or house.

Some people learn in their free time. They usually study languages or IT technologies.

People who are tired of work usually watch TV, read books, play computer games or do the crosswords.

AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES – mimoškolské aktivity

Some students join sport clubs, some visit the library and study. Some of activities are mostly paid and people do them regularly. For example: language courses, musical instrument, drawing, ballet, football, hockey, tennis, dance, singing, driving course.

Others spend their leisure time at home alone, with siblings, friends, or schoolmates.

Students usually want to earn some money in their free time so they can take a part-time job. They earn money to spend them for clothes, travelling, parties, new experience, new contacts, future studies or they just want to be independent from their parents.

On this picture there is a girl and her driving teacher in the car. She is having a lecture of driving to achieve her driving



licence. Driving licence is important for transport. People usually start driving course when they are 18 years old because they need the driving licence for their future job.

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES – aktivita vo voľnom čase

ART: taking of photos, drawing, painting, visiting galleries and performances.

MUSIC: Listening to music, playing the musical instrument, membership in some group/choir.

CULTURE: Going to the Cinema, theatre, concerts, folk performances, festivals.

READING: It is possible everywhere, and book is for everybody because everybody can choose a genre, for example, adventure stories, love stories, detective stories, sci-fi.

SOCIAL GAMES. Chess, cards, quiz, domino, riddle, puzzle, crossword puzzle.

SPORT. Healthy for body, it's for everybody, better form, football, volleyball, squash, tennis, jogging, cycling.

HOUSEHOLDING Useful leisure time activity that usually handy people love to do. For example, gardening, decorating, car maintenance, plumbing.

NATURE. Climbing, hiking, walks in a wood, harvesting mushrooms, fishing

CREATIVE WORKS. Sewing, needlework, knitting, crocheting

COLLECTING. Stamps, postcards, cards of football players, butterflies, minerals.

TRAVELLING. Some people like to travel alone or with family and friends to relax or learn something new.

EDUCATING. Foreign languages, IT, cooking, martial art, dancing, yoga.

FREE TIME BEFORE and NOW – voľný čas predtým a teraz

Spending of free time changed. People in the past were more interested in folklore, their farm animals, gardening, reading, creative works. Nowadays people have less free time more duties and they sometimes work at after working hours. They just want to relax with their devices TV, computer, mobile, and they sometimes go to the gym because it is kind of modern lifestyle.

FREE TIME ACCORDING TO AGE – voľný čas vzhľadom na vek

Free time activities depend also on our age.

- 1.) Children play with friends outside in the garden or playground some ball games, or sing, draw, watch TV cartoons
- 2.) Young people, and adults rather relax, cycle or work out to stay fit, they also like reading, gardening, favourite is going shopping, going to parties and spend time on-line.
- 3.) Seniors spend most of their free time with watching TV reading, music, gardening, pets, they take care of grandchildren, travel, talk with friends, neighbours or random people in the streets.

Which of those are your free time activities? – Ktoré z týchto aktivít sú vaše?

For example, on this picture there is a man who collects butterflies. It is one of the hobbies that people do in their free time. It is very interesting and difficult activity, because person needs to know where to look for the butterflies or to catch them and set to the collection.



6. YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR WORLD

Mládež a jej svet

Everybody is only as old as they feel. But we can define youth according to age. When the childhood transform to teenage, a person starts to be independent in many different ways. A term teenage includes stage of life between the age of thirteen and nineteen. However, youth is defined as a stage of life between childhood and adulthood-maturity.

On this picture there are stages of man's life from childhood to the senior age.

We can see how people change during all life. We can see physical changes, but we know that as we get older, our mentality is changed as well.



During puberty, many young people go through dramatic physical and also psychical changes, which often begin between the age of nine and thirteen. They start to watch opposite gender, and they try to belong with some group of people with similar lifestyle. Girls usually go through this stage earlier than boys. Young people in general don't trust authorities and they tend to risk to experience their

own ideas. They start to think about their future career according to their hobbies and favourite school subjects.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF YOUNG PEOPLE – charakteristické znaky mladých lidí

Appearance - vzhľad

Young people like clothing. They like to wear fashionable clothes as their role models do. However, there are people who want to be invisible so they wear just ordinary clothes and they don't care about fashion very much. Everybody likes to be fit and attractive. Girls want to look like famous models from advertisements, and boys want to be fit and have strong muscles. That's why they often go to the fitness centre, and girls are often on diets because they want to lose weight. Young people like crazy hairstyles. They dye and colour their hair and use a lot of cosmetics. Some of them also like to have piercing and tattoos.

On this picture there is a girl who is wearing piercing and tattoos. Her hair is blue and she is wearing really strong make up. Teenagers love this style because they want to look different than others. Parents are usually hopeless and they don't agree with their children.



CHARACTER - charakter

Young people like to be independent and respected. They think, they know what they want from life. They love freedom, hate criticism and they don't like to be told what to do.

They have their dreams and plans for future. Lots of them like their friends more than their family and they enjoy spending all free time with them. Emotional relationships are very important to them.

On the other hand, some young people are very cheeky, rude and impolite, and they don't care about other people maybe because they need more attention. Sometimes they are lazy, so they don't help parents, grandparents to other people.

For example, this picture. There are mother and daughter. Mother is angry and she wants to speak with her daughter. Problem is that young lady is not responding. She doesn't care about mother's speech because she has her mobile phone and she probably is probably writing messages to her friends about her horrible mother.



LIFESTYLE – životný štýl

Many young people today build their family life later than it was in the past. They need to build their career first, and get married later. Sometimes it happens that young people live with their parents until they are thirty years old. This is usually not because they want to. The problem is that it is very difficult to become independent earlier. When young people graduate they are about 25 years old.

After university they want to start their career or travel and it takes couple of years to leave parents' house to move somewhere else.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF BEING YOUNG

- výhody a nevýhody mladosti

+ Young people can make plans and decide what they want to do in the future. They have more opportunities for traveling and they can gain experience. They don't have to pay any bills because their parents do. They are responsible only for themselves, and they have freedom so they can learn from their own mistakes.

- It's more difficult to find good job because they don't have enough experience.

If they study and go to school, they don't have their own money. They are dependent on their parents and family. Older people don't always agree with their ideas because they have different opinions and experience.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY – tehotenstvo u nást'ročných

Because of lack of sexual education, young people start their sexual life too early. It is global problem which appears in every country. Media produces more immoralities than existed in the past and that affects the thinking of young people.

Teenage pregnancy has negative effect on

teenagers' life. They are not emotionally mature enough or financially able to bring children up. They need to grow up earlier and especially girls need to leave their



studies. If teenager's family is not able to help, teenage parents usually decide to give their baby to foster parents.

7. MASS MEDIA

Masmédiá

Mass media consists of information sources like radio, television, internet and some other things that are used by many people. Television and internet are most used. We can see and hear news from around the world. Radio also brings music and news. Books supply older and more detailed material. We also have social sites, where people around the world can communicate together.

We can divide mass media as:

- 1.) Printed Media - books, newspapers and magazines.
- 2.) Electronic Media – TV, radio, internet.



PRINTED MEDIA – printové médiá

Newspapers - noviny

A **newspaper** is a publication written by journalist and printed on paper. It is regular source of daily or weekly information. It gives information and opinions about actual events and news. You can buy a newspaper at a store or at a news stand. Also, newspapers can be delivered to your home if you pay for them.

What does the newspaper contain? – Čo obsahujú noviny?

Newspapers usually contain a lot of topics to read. They usually include political events, crime, business, sports, science and healthcare. Many of them also include weather news. Newspapers use photography to illustrate stories, and also often include comic strips and other entertainment, such as crosswords and horoscopes. They also often have opinion sections. The opinion sections print the opinions of people who work for the newspaper. These opinions, which are usually on stories in the news, are called *editorials*. Opinion sections usually also print short letters

from people who read the newspaper. After being read, it can be recycled. Usually people like to read them to stay informed about their local city or state.

Worldwide favourite news is: People's Daily, Daily Mail, New York Times, Forbes, The Guardian...

MAGAZINES - časopisy

What is the difference between newspaper and magazine?

Magazines are divided according to the content.

A magazine looks like a type of thin book that people read. However, magazines are not like regular books. This is because a new version of the magazine is printed many times each year. Magazines are periodical as newspaper because they are printed regularly. Magazines are printed on paper but we can also read them online. Some examples of a magazines are *time*, *vogue*, *glamour*. There are magazines printed about many things. Magazines are similar to newspapers, but usually new versions take longer to make, they cost more money, and they are in colour on every page. Also, sometimes magazines come with little gifts to reward the readers who buy them.



ELECTRONIC MEDIA – elektronické médiá

Internet is a connection among computers anywhere in the world depending on routers and servers. When two computers are connected over the Internet, they can send and receive all kinds of information such as text, graphics, voice, video, and computer programs. No one owns Internet, although several world organizations work on its functions and development. The high-speed, fiber-optic cables (called

backbones) through which the bulk of the Internet data travels are owned by telephone companies in their respective countries.

The Internet grew out of the Advanced Research Projects Agency's Wide Area Network (then called ARPANET) established by the US Department of Defence in 1960s for sharing information within military (army).



SOCIAL NETWORKS – sociálne siete

There some are websites that bring people together to talk, share ideas and interests, or make new friends. This type of collaboration and sharing is known as **social media**. Unlike traditional media that is typically created by no more than ten people, social media sites contain content created by hundreds or even millions of different people. Below is a small list of some of the biggest social networks used today.

Facebook is the most popular social networking websites on the Internet. It



was established by Mark Zuckerberg. Facebook is a popular destination for users to set up personal space and connect with friends, share pictures, share movies, talk about what you're doing, etc.

Instagram is mobile photo sharing service and application available for the iPhone, Android, and Windows Phone platforms. People usually use Instagram for marketing.



The most popular pictures on Instagram are photos of food and fitness people.

Twitter is a service that allows users to post 140 character long posts from their phones and on the Internet. It is another way to get the pulse of what's going on around the world. Donald Trump, the American president, also uses this social network.



YouTube is a network for users posting video blogs (Vlogs) and other funny and exciting videos. We can also find almost every song there and follow and support our favourite singers with likes and subscribes instead of buying CDs.



WHY DO PEOPLE USE SOCIAL MEDIA? – Prečo ľudia používajú sociálne médiá?

Social networks help people keep connected with their friends and family and are an easy way to find what everyone is up to each day in your social circle. Social networks can also be used to find fun and interesting things on the Internet since often your friends and family will share many of the same interests as you.

HOW DO YOU CREATE AN ACCOUNT ON A SOCIAL NETWORK? – Ako si vytvoríte účet na sociálnej sieti?

The process of creating a new account for a social network differs for each social network. In general, visit the social network website where you want to create a new account and look for a link near the top of the page named "Sign Up", "Create New Account", or something similar.

Follow the account creation steps to create your new account. You will likely need to provide your name, age range, and e-mail address at a minimum. Additional information may be required, depending on the requirements of the social network.

DANGERS OF THE INTERNET AND WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD NOT DO WHILE ON THE INTERNET? – nebezpečenstvá internetu a čo by deti nemali na internete robiť

Personal Information - *Never* share personal information about yourself in chatrooms, on web pages, or with online forms. Examples of personal information include age, physical description, selfies, phone numbers, e-mail and webcam addresses, usernames, or location related information. Additionally, information like passwords, Internet Service Provider name, where you attend school, and your grade, should not be shared.

Never meet someone - *Never* agree to meet an individual from the Internet without the parents or guardian at the agreed meeting location.

Internet Purchases - *Never* enter an area that costs money, requires a credit card, requires personal information, asks for passwords, or requires you hang up and dial another number without permission from a parent.

Downloads - *Never* accept a file or download from another user.

Web page - Do not visit web pages that are sent to you in e-mail, chat, or instant messengers without a parent or guardian present.

Gifts - *Never* accept any gift from users you meet online.

Personal pictures - *Never* send someone a personal picture online or on a cell phone.

Talking about sex or provocative images - When online don't talk about sex, post provocative images, or tease other people online.

The child should not be afraid to talk to you - If your child ever witnesses something that upsets them or makes them feel uncomfortable, make sure they know it's ok to talk with you.

8. EDUCATION

Vzdelanie

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN SLOVAKIA – vzdelávací systém na Slovensku

There are different forms of education in Slovakia. Children from one to three years old are usually at home with their mothers but sometimes they need to go to the nursery school where they spend a few hours each day playing and doing some activities. They start socializing with other children.



Children at the age of three usually go to kindergarten where they learn social rules, ethics and the principles of the alphabet and mathematics. In Slovakia there is not a rule that children must go to kindergarten before primary school, but it is better for a child to have some experience with other children in classroom.

On this picture there is kindergarten teacher and her pupils. They are focused on what is she saying. And she probably telling a story from the book with pictures.



ELEMENTARY EDUCATION – základné vzdelanie

In primary schools there are children between six and fifteen years old. Although the primary schools last only for 9 years, children must go to school for 10 years. The school year begins in September and ends in the late June. In the first four years, children learn to read, write, and count at a basic level. There is usually only one teacher who teaches every subject. There are about 30 pupils in one classroom, so it is really difficult for teachers to focus attention on each and every student. In 5th class, there are more subjects to learn and each subject is taught by different teacher.

On this picture there is a classroom full of children. Four of them are probably presenting their project for all classroom. For a teacher it is really hard to focus on every student individually because there are so many people in one classroom.



There are so many subjects that pupil need to pass: Slovak language and literature, Second language, Maths, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Biology, Art and Culture, Information Technology (IT), Physical Training (P.T.).

SECONDARY EDUCATION – druhý stupeň vzdelania

Secondary studies last for four years and secondary schools are attended by the students from the age of 15 to 19. They can choose from different kinds of secondary schools such as:

Secondary technical schools

Medical secondary school

Economic secondary school

Agricultural secondary school

Business Academy

Grammar schools – they prepare students for university studies

In contrast with the past, learning of foreign world-wide languages is more important nowadays. The high mobility of students, the possibility to seek for better work or study in other countries brings the necessity to study foreign languages.

On this picture we can see the maturita exam. To finish secondary education, students have to pass the school-leaving examination



(Maturita exam). This exam consists of *written part (external part) and *oral part

(internal part). Slovak language and second language are obligatory subjects. Other two subjects could be chosen.

During this exam, student selects two questions from four subjects and have 20 minutes to prepare. Then students have to answer and discuss for 20 minutes. If students fail on their first attempt, they have got a second chance in September.

EIGHT-YEARS GRAMMAR SCHOOLS – 8-ročné gymnáziá

When pupils are bored at primary school in 5th class, they have an opportunity to develop their knowledge and skills. But on the other hand, new requirements could sometimes lead to their overworking that could result in the loss of a childhood.

In the final year of each school stage, many pupils face a problem - everybody needs to choose their future occupation. The choice depends not only on their interests but also on their school evaluation. Some of them want to study at;

UNIVERSITY – vysoká škola

After Maturita exam, a lot of students want to continue with their studies. They choose the university and subject to study to gain more knowledge and skills for future life. This education usually lasts from 4 to 6 years and starts in a different month in every university. If we want to study at university we must also successfully pass the entrance examination. Many students want to continue their studies at universities to study:

Psychology

Social work

Law

Medicine

Economics



Bio-technologies

Pharmacology

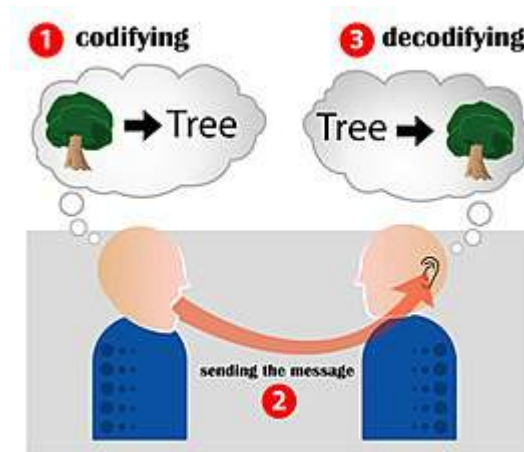
Engineering - inžinierstvo

Slovak universities use a two-term system: winter and summer terms are regular periods of the academic year. When students successfully accomplish their university studies they are given a degree in their field of study. Bachelor's degree is the lowest level of university studies and takes 3 years. The title of Master (Mgr.) is achieved after pedagogical or philosophical studies, and the title of Engineer (Ing.) after economic or technical studies.

9. COMMUNICATION

Komunikácia

Communication is an act of passing information among people.



Process of communication – proces komunikácie

- 1.) Image. I see a tree in a garden.
- 2.) Coding that image. I know, that image I see in a garden, is called a tree.
- 3.) Transmission. I pass information, that I see a tree to another person.
- 4.) Decoding. You know, what the word “tree” means, so you are able to imagine a picture of a tree. But your picture of a tree doesn’t have to be same tree that I saw. Everybody has a different perspective of words’ meaning.

We have 6 dimensions of communication – 6 dimenzií komunikácie

- 1.) Content. What is communicated?
- 2.) Source. By whom it is communicated?
- 3.) Form. How we communicate?

- 4.) Channel. Which medium do we use?
- 5.) Destination. To whom it is communicated?
- 6.) Purpose. Why it is communicated?

There are 2 types of communication – existujú 2 typy komunikácie

- 1.) Interpersonal communication. It is communication with other people.
- 2.) Intrapersonal communication. It is communication in our heads. It contains thoughts.

Communication is very important for people in everyday life. We can give and get useful information, express our thoughts, and feelings, and discuss problems. When we see someone we don't know for the first time, their body language evokes our first impression. Body language can reveal what the person is like, but not much about their character. We can meet polite and impolite people every day. Good manners are important when we communicate in public. Our style of speech, how we use words, and what kind of words we use can show character as well.

VERBAL COMMUNICATION – verbálna komunikácia

The meaning of the word “verbum” is “word”. Verbal communication uses words. We can also divide verbal communication to oral and written. Oral communication



is usually spontaneous. It is spoken words bound into sentences with meaning. It is usually face to face communication which may allow the speaker to ask and answer questions, use slang, irony, sarcasm and jokes.

In verbal communication we use intonation, which helps to highlight the meaning of spoken message. Spoken language can also include laughter, signs and long expressive pauses to produce additional meaning. People sometimes forget that once they say something it cannot be taken back.

Written communication is also verbal because we use words – písomná komunikácia je tiež verbálna, pretože používame slová

The written communication is the most common and effective mode of business communication. In any organization, the electronic mails, reports, documents, letters, journals, job descriptions, employee manuals are some of the usually used forms of written communication. Written communication is used when the information cannot be said or explained verbally. Also, the organizations and companies keep their documents in writings because they can be used as a reference and evidence of any transaction anytime in the future.



NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION – neverbálna komunikácia

The Non-Verbal Communication similarly to the verbal communication, helps in establishing and maintaining the interpersonal relationships while the verbal only helps in communicating the external events. People use non-verbal communication to express emotions and interpersonal attitudes, conduct rituals such as greetings and bring forward one's personality. The non-verbal communication in the form of

signals and expressions add meaning over the words and help people to communicate more effectively. It supplements whatever is said in words. The non-verbal communication defines the distance between the communicators and helps them to exchange their emotional state of mind. Also, it regulates the flow of communication, for example, an individual can give signals to convey that he had finished speaking or else he wants to speak. Sometimes, the non-verbal acts as a barrier to communicating effectively as the recipient could not understand what the sender is trying to say and may interpret it wrongly.

Sign language- “hand language” is system of gestures that deaf people use to communicate. What is interesting is that in every country there’s a different sign language.



On this picture are two people who communicate in sign language. It is hard to say if they both are deaf or only one of them. These people usually can read words from lips when we try to communicate with them.

Mimics is the way we move our facial muscles. It shows our emotions. On this picture is an angry girl. She doesn’t need to say



anything because we can see in her face that she is angry.

Proxemics is the way we keep the distance when we communicate.

Haptics is the way we touch people for example, when we shake hands.

Clothing is the way we show what we stand for. For example, teachers wear different clothes than waiters.

10. JOBS AND PROFESSIONS

Zamestnanie a profesie

Employment is a contract between employer and the employee. The employer is a person who offers a job to employees. It can also be an institution for example, state. The employees receive payment for the work.

Choosing one's career is an important step in everybody's life. Boys dream about professions such as pilots, astronauts, firemen or policemen. Girls on the other hand dream of becoming actresses, models, singers, teachers and so on. But as they get older and mature their criteria for choosing their profession become more and more realistic, because they have to coordinate their own interests, hopes and desires.

People need a job because they have to earn money for themselves and their family. Some people want to reach a career in a higher position so they work hard. People meet new friends, clients or rivals at work. Working is not only about earning money, but also about social rank, spend time with people and feeling useful.

At first people choose the school to study what they are interesting in. After studies they need to get more experience in their future jobs. Sometimes it happens that people quit their job because they find out that they are not happy or they need more money to earn.

PHYSICAL-MANUAL WORK – fyzická a manuálna práca

For example: a mechanic, a plumber, a carpenter, a builder, a miner etc.

Manual workers are usually people who produce something. They work in factories and work with their hands. We also call them blue collars because of their working dresses. Manual workers usually work hard.

On the picture below there is a builder. Builders sometimes have to work outside in every season of the year and they often work in dangerous places. They have to lift heavy objects and they need to be focused on what they do. If one of the workers makes a



mistake it affects other workers. They need to be concentrate and in good physical state all the time. Sometimes they are overworked and tired because they also work at night.

MENTAL WORK – mentálna práca

For example: a lawyer, an architect, an accountant, a designer, psychologist.

Mental workers are people who usually work with their brains. We also call them white collars because they usually work in office and wear white shirts.

On the picture below there is a woman who works in office. Officer workers spend most of their day at a desk. They run report after report, analysing all different aspects of a company. They are in and out of meetings



all day. They stare at a computer screen and try to figure out many problems. They rack their brains all day to finish their daily work. When they leave work, they sometimes have headaches, they're tired, and they are so mentally burnt out and sometimes they need to work at home because of some client request. They usually go to the gym to relax. In other hand they usually earn more money than blue-collars because they have a university degree.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT IN SLOVAKIA – nezamestnanosť na Slovensku

Slovakia is still a country with relatively high unemployment in comparison with the other European states. Unemployment in Slovakia is around 12%. It is not because the Slovaks don't want to work. The reason is the lack of working positions. While in Bratislava unemployment is below 5%, in the districts of southern and eastern Slovakia it is more than 20%. Therefore, the people of these regions are more willing to work abroad and sometimes they don't come back.

THE WAYS PEOPLE CAN LOOK FOR A JOB – spôsoby hľadania zamestnania

There are several ways to find a job. Look at job advertisements in newspaper or on the internet. Ask your family or friends if they know about any job position. You can go to a work agency and ask for help....

When you find a job advertisement, you should contact the company either by post, telephone, or e-mail and find out if the position is still free. If it is, you should write a CV, which includes all necessary information – your personal data and details about your education, qualifications and special skills (for example language or computer skills, driving licence ...). Then send your CV together with a cover letter (a letter that offers more detailed information about you), to your potential employer. After that you should prepare for the job-interview.

If you are looking for a job, you should find out these pieces of information:

What is the working time? What is the salary? What are my duties, responsibilities? When would you need me to start?

Working and bringing up children – práca a výchova detí

Raising a child is the hardest and most responsible, yet satisfying task a human being can face. When a woman has a child, she or the partner needs to go to maternity leave. It usually takes 3 years, but sometimes parents decide to go to work and give their child to nursery for couple of hours every day.

Retirement – dôchodok

Retirement is the stage of life when a person stops working completely. A person may also semi-retire by reducing work hours. The standard age for retirement is considered 62, although many individuals choose to retire earlier or later due to personal or financial reasons.

WORKAHOLICS - workoholici

Workaholics are people who love their job and he don't want to do anything else. They work from early morning till late evening and don't have any free time which they could spend with their family and friends. It is fine to have a good job and do it perfectly, but it's also very important to have some hobbies and relax.

PART-TIME JOB – práca na čiastočný úväzok

Part time is the kind of work when a person is not fully employed. It means that a person works 6 or less hours a day just to make more money for a living. It is a very popular kind of work for students, who want to earn some money after school or during the weekends.



On the picture we can see the most popular student part-time job. It is the waiter and waitress who serves coffee and other drinks to their customers. It is not a very difficult job, if you can smile all the time and communicate with other people. One of the advantages of being a waiter is that you can get some tips (money from people) for your service.

11. TRAVELLING

Cestovanie

Travelling means going from one place to another for some time. People travel for many reasons.

It is a good way to learn new things, to understand other cultures, traditions, and languages.

When people want to relax, they travel for a holiday. Popular destinations are exotic countries where people can lie by the sea and enjoy night life at the parties. They can also meet new people, taste local meals and admire history and culture, natural beauty and historical monuments.

Some people travel because of education. Many students go abroad for some time to try another educational system and to gain more experience in their studying programs. They usually return with new language skills and they are able to find a better job. A lot of people need to travel to work, because they have not many job opportunities in their homelands.

Travelling for fun is popular nowadays. People in the past didn't have much money to travel and also they have problems with government if they wanted to go abroad.

In English we use many expressions for travelling. For example, journey, trip, voyage or expedition.

Before our travel we should organize some important things. Some people make an itinerary. An itinerary is the plan of travel. Firstly, we have to decide how to get to the destination. Then we should have valid passport and visa. We can also change money, but it is good not to carry a lot of cash with us, so it is better to take a credit card. It is important to know local customs in order to know how to behave in

foreign country. Moreover, we should take some other information about the country. For example, we should know about people who live there, about language and cuisine. If we travel to exotic destination, we should ask our doctor for advice about necessary medicaments or vaccinations. Before travel we can also ask neighbours to oversee our house or flat when we are away.

TRANSPORT - doprava

Car is the most common way of transport. Almost every family nowadays owns a car. Although only a few people can travel in one car, they don't have to follow timetable, they aren't limited by anything. You can stop whenever, wherever and for however long you want. They have privacy in their car. They can leave whenever they want or they can make a small trip if the destination is boring.

Disadvantages are that people have to take care of the car and make sure there is enough petrol and oil. There could be traffic jams on the roads. It is difficult if your car breaks down in another country. It is very expensive to rent a car, and you also have to pay insurance. It is one of the most dangerous kinds of transport because drivers can fall asleep if they drive for too long. Drivers are responsible for others. They need a garage and if they haven't got one they have to park it in front of the house or hotel and it can be stolen.



Coaches/ buses – advantages are comfort, you can watch TV, sleep, lean read, watch the countryside, get to know new people and it is quite fast. It is also cheap.

Disadvantages are that you have to wait at the stop, you have to follow the timetable, you can't stop whenever you want, you have to book a seat on a coach the day before your departure, you have to sit in one place for a long time, you don't have privacy, and you can feel sick.



Plane: advantages are that it is the fastest kind of transport, most comfortable, convenient for long distances, the safest. On a plane meals and drinks are served. Airports are well-organized, usually not very crowded and not noisy.



Disadvantages are that it is the most expensive kind of transport, you have to book a seat before your flight, you have to get another kind of transport to get to the airport, airports are only in big cities, your luggage can be lost, the flight can be cancelled because of weather or someone can hijack your plane.

Boat/ ship: advantages are that it is very comfortable, you can get food and drinks there, there are bars, casino, theatre, swimming pool, night parties and it's like sailing hotel.

Disadvantages are that a ship can wreck somewhere in the

ocean, you can feel seasick, you have to book the ticket long time before, it can be uncomfortable because of weather.



Trains: advantages are that you can have your own compartment, it is fast, comfortable, there is a sleeping coach, restaurant coach, you can walk in the corridor, stand by the window.

Disadvantages are that it is quite expensive, dirty, noisy, crowded and depending on the timetable, you don't have privacy.



TRAVELING NOWADAYS, IN THE PAST AND IN THE FUTURE – cestovanie v minulosti, súčasnosti a budúcnosti

Many years ago, people used to travel on horseback or in carriages pulled by horses, and it took them several weeks or days to reach their destination. Often their journeys were very dangerous and they travel under threat of being attacked by outlaws, locals, gangs or pirates (during their sea voyages)

Their journeys were aimed at finding a job, visiting relatives or delivering a message, but mostly not for fun. Today, tourism is a part of the service or tertiary sector of a country's economy.

Travelling abroad today is much easier than it was in the past. People who live in the European Union do not need visa or even passports when they travel to the countries of the union, they only need their identity cards. However, there are countries outside the EU which we still need visa to go there. People usually travel abroad for holidays but very dilated, especially amongst young people, is travelling for study or for work. More and more secondary school and university students spend a year or a semester abroad. It is one of the greatest ways to learn something about country, language and culture. Very popular also is working abroad because there are better paid jobs and more opportunities. And also travelling abroad for holidays has many advantages and will be also great experience. Longer-term trends, including a rise in global wealth, improving transport technology, cheaper flights and the use of the Internet as a travel tool will make it possible for more people around the world to travel than ever before.

People nowadays travel mostly for pleasure. They can spend their holidays in different destinations. We can choose a mountain region, a holiday by the sea, interesting, exotic and remote places and much more. Activities depend on destination, customer and also the personality of the traveller. It's up to our wishes

and dreams. We can choose hiking or climbing in mountains, in winter also skiing and snowboarding. In summer we prefer relaxing by the sea, swimming, sunbathing on the beach. For excitement there are many adrenalin-based activities like sphaering, river bugs, cliff jumping, rafting, scuba diving and others. People choose these activities because they feel free and it's funny. Nowadays it is also modern to give an adventure holiday as a gift to someone. Today's tourists are leaving the European style hotels for more authentic experiences, like horse riding through the bush. Sitting by the fire at night after a typical dinner of meat stew, pumpkin leaves and wild spinach, they listen to the local people telling folk stories.

Future tourists will also want to do different things. While sun-and-sea tourism still dominates, overcrowding and time pressures mean that the standard two-week holiday is becoming less popular. Rather than spending two weeks on a beach, Americans and Europeans take shorter but more varied trips, causing the rapid development of adventure travel, ecotourism, cultural tours, spa holidays, cruises and sports vacations in ever more distant places. Western travellers choose more exotic, individualised experiences. However, in the future people may not be restricted to holidays on Earth.

VIRTUAL TOURISM – virtuálna turistika

A virtual tour is a simulation of an existing location, usually composed of a sequence of video images. They also may use other multimedia elements such as sound effects, music, narration, and text. Virtual tours can be especially useful for universities and in the real-estate industry, looking to attract prospective students and tenants/buyers, respectively, eliminating for the consumer the cost of travel to numerous individual locations. With the expansion of video on the internet, video-based virtual tours are growing in popularity. Virtual tours can also allow tourists

to see and explore locations to assess whether they would like to visit a region, city or specific site prior to physically travelling there.

SPACE TOURISM – vesmírny turizmus

This is ordinary members of the public buying tickets to travel to space and back. Many people find this idea futuristic. Many people are prepared to save much money to get the chance to visit space and stay in an orbital hotel. For them space is an extremely exciting place to go to and it also represents the future of the human race. Hotels in orbit will probably offer the services you expect from a hotel - private rooms, meals, bars. But they'll also offer two unique experiences: views - of the Earth and space - and the endless entertainment of living in Zero-G - including sports and other activities that make use of this. And there are further possibilities such as space-walking.

ECOTOURISM - ekoturizmus

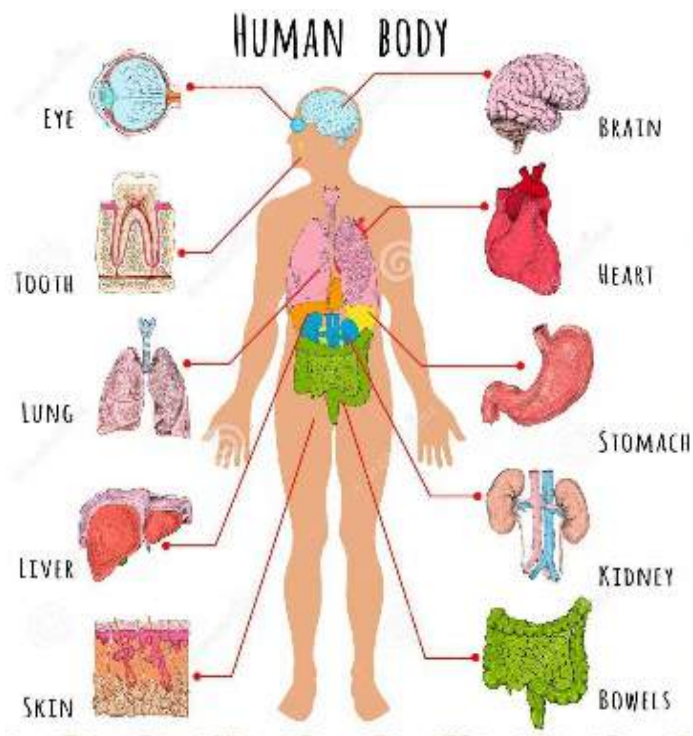
Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting protected areas, intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial (mass) tourism. Its purpose may be to educate the traveller, to provide funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. Generally, ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth, and environmental sustainability. Ecotourism typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Ecotourism is intended to offer tourists insight into the impact of human beings on the environment, and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats. Responsible ecotourism includes programs that minimize the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in addition to evaluating

environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities. For these reasons, ecotourism often appeals to advocates of environmental and social responsibility.

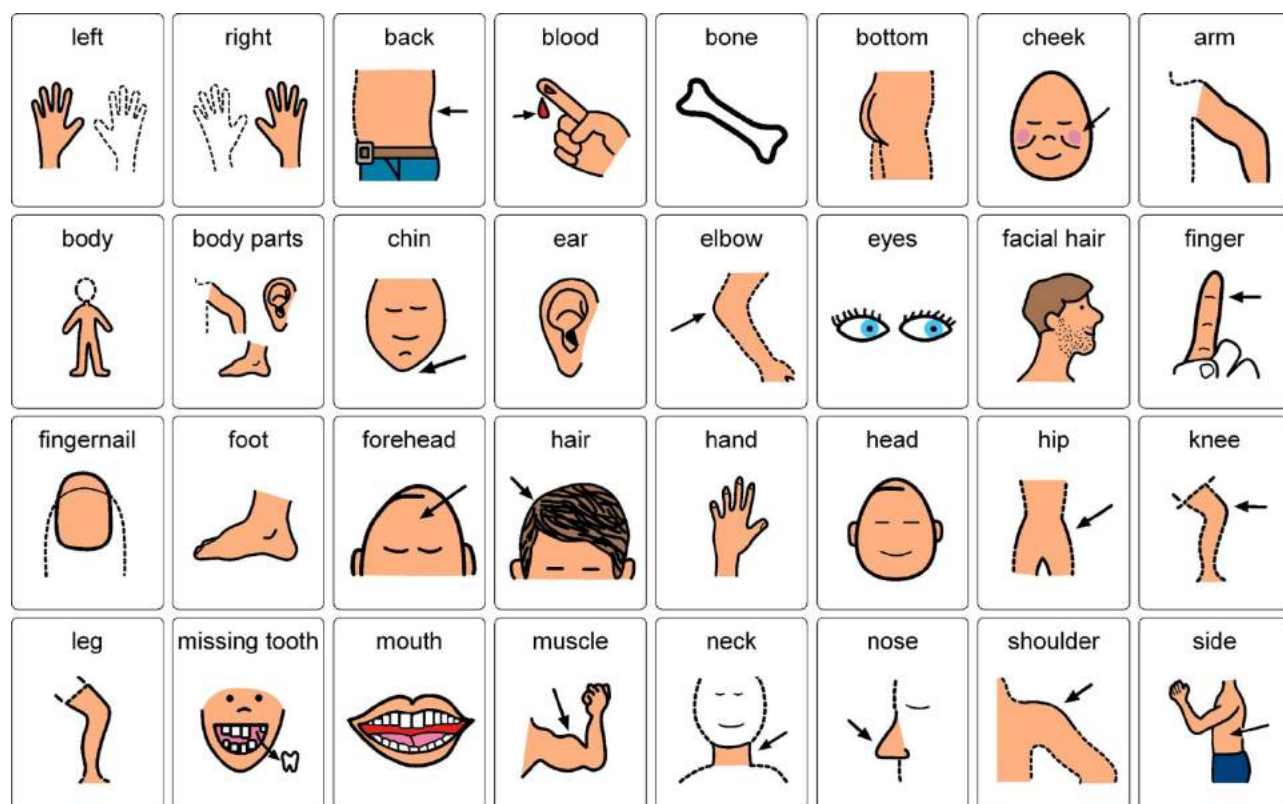
12. HEALTHCARE

Starostlivost' o zdravie

The human body is a construction of bones-skeleton and muscles. The head, which is partly covered by hair, contains the brain inside. The brain is the organ which is the centre of nervous system. On the front part of the head is the face. The main parts of the face are forehead, nose, cheeks, chin,



mouth, lips, ears and eyes (eye lids, eye lashes, eye brows). The main parts of mouth are lips, teeth and tongue. During our life we have two sets of teeth, deciduous and permanent teeth. The head is connected with trunk by neck. The main parts of the trunk are shoulders, breasts, belly/stomach, back, bottom/buttock,



hips, and waist. Limbs are arms and legs. Arm means the part of body from shoulder to elbow, forearm, wrist, and hand - which consists of 4 fingers, 1 thumb, a palm and nails. The leg consists of a thigh, knee, shin, calf, ankle, and foot which consists of heel, instep, sole and 5 toes. The human body is covered by skin and under the skin are muscles, bones, fat, nerves and vessels with blood circulation. The movement of the body is produced by expansion and contraction of muscles. Internal organs are: brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, stomach. The human skeleton consist of 206 bones: skull, ribs, joints, pelvis and other bones.

MEDICAL CARE – zdravotná starostlivosť

If we feel ill or if we have an accident, we go to the Emergency room, Hospital or to some Private Doctor but we always need to pay money for examination.

The difference between a private hospital and a state hospital is that private hospitals usually use modern technologies and doctors have more time for patients. Your room looks like hotel room and everything is clean. On the other hand, private hospitals are expensive and we have to pay for every single thing.

In state hospital it's not like that. Although we don't have to pay for everything, there are usually very busy nurses and doctors, and we have to wait a long time to finally get help. Your room usually looks horrible and you have to stay in one room with 2 or more people.



MEDICAL TREATMENT – zdravotná starostlivosť

There are various types of medical treatment for different types of troubles. Doctor may check your weight, blood pressure, the pulse, eyes and ears. Sometime we need to X-ray our lungs or bones. Doctors



usually prescribe some medicines - pills, antibiotic. We usually go to see the doctor when we do not feel well or have a temperature. We can suffer from various illnesses, beginning with common child diseases. Usually we suffer from common infections such as cold, flu, and angina or viruses such as hepatitis. In such cases we usually stay at home in bed, drink herbal tea, take pills, drops or vitamins and after a week or two we feel well again. However, the situation can be sometimes more serious and need special treatment in the hospital, for example heart attack, breaking an arm or leg, poisoning, cancer...

What kind of medicine do you prefer? – Aký druh lieku preferujete?

Hot tea with lemon and ginger usually helps when you have a cold or a flu that is only just beginning. Some people drink only alcohol if they have bellyache or they just want to prevent illness.

Other people believe that only pills and other medicines can heal you. So they buy anything doctors suggest they buy.



There is also another option to protect against and avoid illnesses - eat vitamins in fruits and vegetables.



It is true that prevention is better than a cure. In other words, the best way to cure yourself of a disease is not to catch it. We should try to live a healthy way of life, which means we should have a good proportion of work to leisure time, we should sleep at least 7 hours, we should do some sports, at least swim or go for walk, we should eat healthy food with lots of vitamins, and we shouldn't smoke and drink too much alcohol. Generally speaking, we should lead such a way of life to keep our mind and body in a perfect state and balance.

WHAT DOCTORS USUALLY SUGGEST FOR HEALTHY LIFESTYLE. – Čo doktori obyčajne odporúčajú pre zdravý životný štýl?

1. Try to eat fresh fruit and vegetables, brown bread, fish, white meat. Try not to eat sweets, chips, hamburgers, food in tins and packets.
2. Exercise makes us more attractive and we breathe more oxygen and it makes us happy. However, exercise is only effective for you if you do it for more than 20 minutes and you do it at least three times a week. There are several different kinds of exercise. We can work out in a gym, we can cycle, go jogging, hiking or swimming. The best way to exercise with whole body is yoga, martial arts like karate, judo, taekwondo or just skiing.

3. Relax. It is important to eat well and exercise. But it is also important to relax. That's because relaxation is the opposite of stress. It helps the body to rest and recover. Read books, play computer games, watch movies, talk with your friends or family. These are the best ways to avoid stress.

4. Vaccination. This point is very questionable. Although many doctors suggest parents to vaccinate their children, many scientists don't agree that it is a healthy solution to avoid illnesses. It depends on life standards of country. If there is not very good hygiene in a country, it is good to be vaccinated to avoid any illness. On the other hand, countries with highest standards don't need it because their healthcare is also at a higher level.

When you want to be treated by a doctor for free you have to have health insurance. If you don't pay it, you have to pay for every single thing a doctor does to you. And also when you have the health insurance you don't have to pay whole price for medicines.

There are various types of doctors who are specialized in diseases and disorders. They are dentists, surgeons, interns, ophthalmologists, paediatricians, psychiatrists, dermatologists, orthopaedics, ear and throat specialists etc.

Slovník

Časti tela

arm	ɑː(r)m	paža; ruka
back	bæk	chrbát
chest	tʃest	hrud'
ear	iə(r)	ucho; sluch
elbow	ˈelbəʊ	lakte'
finger	ˈfɪŋɡə(r)	prst
foot	fʊt	noha; chodidlo
hand	hænd	ruka
head	hed	hlava
knee	niː	koleno
leg	leg	noha
nose	nəʊz	nos
stomach	ˈstʌmək	žalúdok
throat	əroʊt	krk
toe	təʊ	prst (na nohe)
tooth	tuːθ	zub

Zdravotné problémy a choroby

broken	ˈbrəʊkən	rozbitý; zlomený
cold	kəʊld	nachladený
cough	kɒf	kašľať; kašeľ
earache	ˈiəreɪk	bolesť ucha
flu	fluː	chripka
headache	ˈhedeɪk	bolenie hlavy
hurt	hɜː(r)t	bolieť; zranit'
pain	peɪn	bolesť; bolesti
sore	sɔː(r)	boľavý
stomach ache	ˈstʌmək eɪk	bolenie brucha
temperature	ˈtemprɪtʃə(r)	teplota
toothache	ˈtuːθeɪk	bolesť zubov
virus	ˈvaɪrəs	vírus

Zdravie a medicína

food poisoning	ˈfuːd ˌpɔɪz(ə)nɪŋ	otrava jedlom
first aid	ˌfɜː(r)st ˈeɪd	prvá pomoc
health centre	ˈhelθ ˌkeə(r)	zdravotné stredisko

heart attack ˈhɑː(r)t əˌtæk infarkt
 painkiller ˈpeɪnˌkɪlə(r) liek na bolesť
 waiting room ˈweɪtɪŋ ˌruːm čakáreň

Ostatné slová

cruelty	ˈkruːəlti	krutosť
cure	kjʊə(r)	(vy)liečiť
drug	drʌg	droga; liek
emergency	ɪˈmɜː(r)dʒ(ə)nsɪ	pohotovosť
evil	ˈiːv(ə)l	zlý
fall	fɔːl	padat'
fault	fɔːlt	chyba
fear	fɪə(r)	strach
filled	fɪld	naplnený
forest	ˈfɒrɪst	les; prales
forgive	fə(r) ˈɡɪv	odpustiť
get well	ˌget ˈwel	uzdraviť sa
guilty	ˈɡɪlti	vinný
human being	ˌhjuːmən ˈbiːɪŋ	ľudská bytosť
hygiene	ˈhaɪdʒiːn	hygiena
lie, lay	laɪ leɪ	ležať
mad	mad	šialený
misery	ˈmɪzəri	utrpenie; trápenie
poison	ˈpɔɪz(ə)n	jed
recover	rɪˈkʌvə(r)	uzdraviť sa; vzchopiť sa
reduce	rɪˈdjuːs	znížiť; obmedziť
remedy	ˈremədi	liek;
ruin	ˈruːɪn	zničiť; zboriť
be seasick	ˈsiːsɪk	mať morskú chorobu
sick	sɪk	chorý; na zvracanie
strong	strɒŋ	silný
suffer	ˈsʌfə(r)	(u)trpieť
wonder	ˈwʌndə(r)	diviť sa
ability	əˈbɪləti	schopnosť

13. SHOPPING AND SERVICES

Obchod a služby

A shop is a place where we can buy things, where things are sold. Shopping is an act of choosing and buying products in order to use them.

SHOPPING FACILITIES – obchodné zariadenia

1. A shopping centre/mall is a large building with many smaller shops in it. Shopping centres offer many additional services – there are banks, post offices, travel agencies, sometimes a swimming pool, cafés, restaurants and cinemas and so on.



2. Department store. A department store is a large store divided into several big sections. Each section sells different types of things, for example: clothes, furniture, household appliances and so on. It has a car park and is situated in bigger cities and towns. Some of them are open non-stop. Shopping in a department store has many advantages: you can buy everything in one place. They usually offer cheaper products and they often offer sales. You can use a big shopping trolley to take your things to your car.



3. Supermarkets are usually situated in cities and towns. People mostly go to the supermarket to buy food and drinks. It is smaller than a department store and usually offers fewer goods. It has longer opening hours than small shops.



4. Small shops/ corner shops usually have shorter open hours than supermarkets, department stores and shopping centres. Small shops that usually sell food we call groceries and they are usually situated in small towns or villages. Other corner shops can sell different things: you can buy books in a



bookshop, get shoes in a shoe shop etc. People working in a shop are shop assistants. They sell things and serve customers. Shop assistants in small villages and towns usually know their customers personally.

5. Markets are really popular today. Many people prefer to buy fresh fruit and vegetables or fish food at a market. Markets are popular because of their special atmosphere – they are noisy, overcrowded but people can walk



from stall to stall, they can touch and taste products and talk to the salesmen. In Slovakia, products bought in markets are often more expensive than products bought in shops and supermarkets.

SERVICES - služby

When we do the shopping we usually buy products that we use or consume. Services sell the public needs. We do not pay only for products, but for the helping activities people



do for us. Services are often organized by the government or a private company. Post office is a national organization in many countries that is responsible for collecting and delivering letters, post cards and packages.

Banks are organizations, that provide various financial services, for example, as well as keeping or lending money, we can put our money into a bank account. Each bank also has an ATM (automated teller machine) where we can withdraw our money if we need cash.



The police are an official organization; whose job is to keep people safe. They solve crimes, car crashes, and vandalism.



Petrol stations are places at the side of the road where you can buy petrol, gas or oil.



JOBS IN SERVICES – zamestnania v službách

Au-pair is the person who takes care of children, gardeners care about your garden, window cleaners usually clean the office buildings, electricians come when you have problem with electricity or, when you build a house, they come to install cables. Hairdressers work in salons or they come to your home to colour or cut your hair.

There are big companies you can pay for complex services including repairman, painters and decorators, plumbers, domestic cleaners (called „daily helps “) and

child-minders (women who look after children during the day while the parents are at work) also often advertise their services in this way. Services are also advertised in the „classified ads “section in local newspapers etc.

Many services can be ordered by telephone and you can find them in phone book/directory in English called the “Yellow Pages “. It displays the list of firms according to the services they provide. You can order a cooked meal to be delivered from a Chinese restaurant or a pizza restaurant. If you want to send someone a present, you can ask for chocolates, flowers, or a bottle of wine to be delivered. Many of these delivery services in foreign countries use motorcycles.

Shops and offices in town centres provide services such as dry cleaning, shoe repairs, photocopying and the use of fax machines. In launderettes you can wash and dry clothes in coin-operated machines. There are estate agencies for buying and selling houses, letting agencies for finding rented accommodation and employment agencies for finding a job. Some employment agencies specialize in a particular kind of job, for example hotel services.

ADVERTISEMENT-COMMERCIAL - reklama

Advertising is a public promotion of some product or service which results in profit from customers who buy /purchase products.

Street billboards, catchy jingles on TV and radio, pictures in magazines and newspapers, social networks and everywhere. Many celebrities are paid to promote products.

All kinds of advertisement try to catch our attention and introduce new products and ideas. Advertisers make us believe we can realise our ambitions quickly and easily, only if we buy their product. So, advertisers want us to spend money on their products. They want us to make us believe that their product meets our

needs. But there are also advantages. Advertising is informative, it increases demand, stimulates industry and keeps prices down.

When advertisers want to create successful advertisement, they use methods that help to sell new products: Famous or well-known people promote certain products by saying that they use these products. Average people in everyday situations are often shown using a certain product.

Advertising says that everybody buys a certain product. Advertising shows a very special idea, feeling, person, or situation. It can transfer your good feelings to the product.

“Jingles” are tunes created for commercials that stick in your head and you hum the melody over and over, hopefully hypnotizing you into buying the products.



CHRISTMAS SHOPPING – vianočné nakupovanie

Some people always do their shopping before Christmas because they don't like when the shops are full of people and everybody is in a hurry. People are often nervous. It is stressful to do Christmas shopping a week before Christmas.

CATALOGUE AND ONLINE SHOPPING – nakupovanie online a z katalógu

The advantages of buying things from a catalogue are: You don't have to go to the shop. You can do the shopping at home. There is a wider choice of goods. The disadvantages are: You



can't try the things on. You can't touch the things to see what material they are made of. It is more difficult and more expensive to return the goods if you don't like it because you have to pay for postage.

14. SPORTS AND GAMES

Športy a hry

Sports and games are very good for active relaxation and are important for our physical and mental health or just to keep fit. There are lots of types of sports and games. We can practise outdoor or indoor sports, individual or team sports.

OUTDOOR SPORTS are those we can do outside like golf, skiing (cross-country, down-hill, slalom, ski-jump), climbing, marathon-running, hiking, horse riding, skating, football, baseball, cycling.

INDOOR SPORTS are those we do inside, usually in the hall like table-tennis, gymnastic, ice-skating, futsal, snooker. There are also some sports which could be played both indoor or outdoor such as: tennis, ball games (like basketball), volleyball and ice-hockey.



WATER SPORTS are: swimming, water-skiing, diving (we need mask, flippers, neoprene suit), water polo, yachting, canoeing or rowing.



We can also divide sports according to the season when they are practised:

Summer sports: swimming, ball games (football, volleyball, basketball), athletics



(sprint, high jump, long jump, javelin throw, etc.)

Some sports can also be practised in summer and in winter as well for example, athletics and gymnastics, all indoor sports and cycling in the gym.

During winter a lot of sportsmen train for next season



Winter sports are all sports connected with snow. Skiing, sledging, bobsleigh, biathlon, ice-skating, snowboarding, speed skating, ice-hockey, figure skating (single skating, skating in pairs, or ice-dancing).



In the U.S.A, basketball and baseball are some of the most popular sports. The very best players of this sport are usually faces of advertisement. There are many basketball clubs in the USA NBA such as: Chicago Bulls, L. A. Lakers...



Millions of people like to watch matches in big halls, on TV or listen to them on radio and support their favourite team. Another popular game in the USA is ice-hockey. The U.S.A has the NHL (National hockey league) which consists of many

ice hockey clubs such as Pittsburgh Penguins in NHL we can find many Czech and Slovak players, because they are very well paid here.

Many sports have their origin in Great Britain. They have two kinds of football (soccer and rugby) hockey, cricket, darts, tennis and boxing were invented there. The very national sports in GB are cricket, golf, football or tennis. We can find some major sports in Britain: Wimbledon (the Grand Slam Tennis Tournament), The British Open Golf Championship, The Grand National (this is the best-known horse-race).

IN SLOVAKIA there is tradition mostly in hockey and football. We can find a football stadium in almost every town or village. When the Slovak team won the gold medal in 2002, hockey become the most favourite sport in our country.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES is the most important and famous sports contest. And it is organized every second year, whether winter or summer Olympic games.

The first recorded O.G. took place in Olympia in Greece in the year 776 BC. We know many legends about the origin of the games. They were so important for Greeks, because they were stopped during the wars. It is a good opportunity for countries to show their best sportsmen and players.



DOPING AND SPORTS – doping a športy

Professionals often take drugs in order to get better results so they can win a prize and gain a bonus for winning. But fortunately, we have the anti-doping agency

which keeps tracking sportsmen and people in the world of games from cheating. Men and women are tested during sport competitions and they can be disqualified for taking drugs. The most famous is Lance Armstrong, the cyclist who told the truth about his wins.

Doping is used in sports all over the world. Some is used to build muscles or give extra energy. Others kill the pain of injuries or calm nerves, but it is illegal.

Anabolic steroids are used to make muscles bigger. Bodybuilders use anabolic steroids to look good at competitions. This kind of doping can cause health problems - the worst is cancer.

Stimulants are drugs that make users feel full of energy and confidence, and you have more stamina. They consist of amphetamines and cocaine, they are used by cyclists, basketballers and footballers. The problem is that they waste energy from the body. Users feel exhausted and washed-out. There is also a danger of having a heart attack (collapse).

Beta-blockers are drugs which are normally prescribed by doctors for people with high blood pressure or heart problems. They help to calm down and relieve stress. Users: snooker players and archers – who need steady hands and cool nerves. Problems: with heart and blood pressure.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPORTS AND GAMES – rozdiel medzi športmi a hrami

Games are usually played between 2 or more people in 2 teams. A game has certain rules, there is a referee who makes sure that the players obey the rules. The referee also decides who has won. The most popular games are football, basketball, baseball, ice-hockey, tennis and golf. But the difference between sports and games is that games are for fun, you do not have to be professional to play a game, you need rules and people who are willing to play together with you. You do not play

because you have to be the first, the fastest, the best or the winner. You play game because it is entertainment for you and of course it keeps you fit. You feel better after one hour of any sport activity you can think of. Sport is considered to be most of the time for professionals. You are expected to win or at least get some points. You must train every day very hard and forget about your free time or dating or having fun in a pub. Drinking, smoking or staying out late in the night is forbidden.

PROFESSIONALS – they do sport because it is their job. By doing sport, they earn money for living. Most of them want to become famous and achieve success. It is not easy to become a professional sportsman. You have to start really young and be prepared to work hard. You should train a lot and have a healthy lifestyle and you need to spend a lot of money for coach and sport equipment. Famous sportsmen are popular between people and they have many fans.

If you want to be a successful sportsman, you should have these qualities:

Stamina/endurance, strong will, discipline, the sense for fair-play.

SPORTS AND HEALTH – šport a zdravie

PROFESSIONAL SPORT – profesionálny šport

Sport is connected with several negative phenomena for example, over training which can sometimes can be harmful to sportsmen's health. While doing sport, people can get seriously injured – for example they can break a leg or an arm or even hurt their spine. It is important to be very careful when you do sport. Another problem of sportsmen is doping. Men and women are tested during sport competitions and they can be disqualified for taking drugs. Top sportsmen find it difficult to cope with being rich and famous. There are very many people who have become addicted to fame or even worse, money. They trade their passion in doing

sport for being rich. They become big-headed. A lot of top sportsmen find it difficult to cope with being rich and famous.

14. CULTURE AND ART

Kultúra a umenie

Art is a creation of something that is “aesthetically pleasing”, something that people like and admire. Unfortunately, not everybody was born with the ability to create art or to perform it. For someone, art is a hobby, for others, a profession. Those, who are talented can become famous and rich artists but they must be hard working.

There are two main kinds of arts:

- major arts ("fine arts"): music, literature, painting, sculpture, architecture, dancing, theatre
- minor arts ("applied arts"): ceramics, furniture, photography

Art is always different. Many of the objects we identify as art today, for example Greek painted pottery were made for functional reasons.

CULTURE AND ART IN THE COUNTRYSIDE VS. IN THE CITY

If you live in a small town or village, you don't have many choices to experience cultural events. Sometimes there is a party, concert or ball which are organized in special occasions several times a year. When people live in a village and they want to see a good movie or dramatic performance, they have to go to the nearest town which can be expensive and time wasting. The only choice for them is television, videos and possibly DVDs which are a bit cheaper and more convenient.

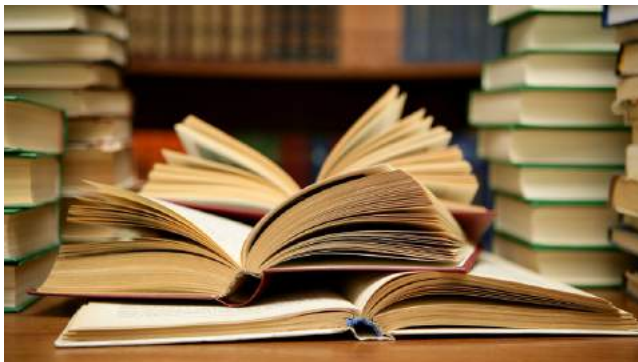
Cultural events in the countryside are not that frequent. If you live in a bigger town, you can visit galleries full of interesting monuments, museums, concerts or exhibitions. People who live in villages all their lives prefer gardening, visiting

friends or watching TV. Many inhabitants of bigger cities are moving to villages, trying to get away from the busy city life. Those who move not too far from the city can still enjoy the cultural life that the city offers.

WHICH KINDS OF ART DO WE KNOW?

The most interesting kinds of art for many people are music, literature, painting, drama and photography. However, art could be anything today. We cannot imagine our everyday life without reading or listening to our favourite music. We look forward to seeing new theatre productions. We also spend our free time in galleries and museums admiring beautiful historical works of art. For some people, life without art would not be just boring but also empty.

LITERATURE is a kind of art which includes novels, short stories, biographies, drama and poetry. Writers have a gift to put their ideas to a paper form and create a story. When a book is well-written, it is a joy to read and hard to close. The first story we know about is Epic of Gilgamesh written long time ago. That is the proof that literature is a really old kind of art.



ART IN THE THEATRE

People usually don't like opera or musicals, but drama is very popular. Dramatic art has very long tradition in Greece and Italy. But later it began to be famous in countries like England and France. The most famous drama writers from these countries were William Shakespeare and Moliere. We know because of their everlasting writings.



FESTIVALS

Some people want to go back to 1969, the reason is Woodstock music festival. Woodstock was a hippies' festival with world popular musicians like Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix, Santana or The Who. Invited were also The Doors, Led Zeppelin, Beatles or Bob Dylan. Tickets were free and the atmosphere was impossible. Of course the festival was full of drugs but it was characteristic feature of that age. The event was captured in the 1970 documentary movie Woodstock.



A MUSIC FESTIVAL is a festival oriented towards music that is sometimes performed with a theme such as musical genre, nationality or locality of musicians, or holiday. They are usually organized outdoors, and are often inclusive of other attractions such as food, drinks, sports, performance art, and social activities. We also know festivals oriented towards films or theatres. A FILM FESTIVAL is the presentation of films in one or more movie theatres. Sometimes there is a focus on a specific genre or subject (alternative movies). Film festivals are typically annual events. There is organised a film festival in Cannes. Festival de Cannes reflects the dual nature of the cinema art and industry.



Some Slovaks go to FILM FESTIVAL called Cinematik in Piešťany every year, where people can see more than 100 perfect films. They think that Cinematik is the best film festival in Slovakia. Favourite directors like Spielberg, Tarantino or Frank Darabont. The first two names are well-known, but Frank Darabont made the most famous films in world ratings. He directed films by Stephen King like The Shawshank Redemption or The Green Mile.

In Slovakia, many amazing music festivals are organised, for example Pohoda. It is full of art and workshops. Not only the music, but also movies, theatre, literature

and debates appear. Organization teams prepare a variety of other attractions which will make two days at a festival more pleasant.



SCULPTING is artwork created by combining materials – typically stone, marble, glass, wood, plastics, textiles. Well-known sculptors are Donatello or Michelangelo. Both were Italian renaissance sculptors.



DANCE is another part of art which has various forms such as folk, classical, ballet, modern dance, rock and roll, street dance, hip-hop, break dance, pop in...

Dance is a very interesting kind of art because we can express out thoughts and feelings in moves without speaking.



When we say STREET-ART people usually imagine paintings and writings on the walls and youth dancing breakdance. This part of culture is soldered with drugs and criminality. Usually it's not true however, street art consists of street entertainment too. We can see there for example clowns, henna tattoo painters, singers and painters, who make your own portrait or caricature. It is very popular in big cities full of tourists like London, New York or Paris.



What do you see when you look at art? Just another pretty picture? Or pretty statue, photography or drawing? It's not always easy to tell what an artist is trying

to say, and why. But we know that culture and art give us the possibility to express our thoughts and impressions by beautiful form. Life would be boring and empty without it.

LIFE OF THE RICH ARTIST

The greatest advantage of being famous is that celebrities are usually very rich so they have an easier life than other people. They live in beautiful houses maintained by housekeepers, gardeners, cooks and other servants. They do not have to worry about paying bills, they can afford the best clothes and drive the latest models of fast cars. What is more, they spend their holidays in expensive resorts, get the best hotel rooms and the most efficient service.

Secondly, when you are famous, your name is known by everyone. Then, you are invited to the best parties and meet other celebrities. Your fans send you letters to tell you how much they admire you.

However, being recognized by everyone in the street can be annoying. Famous people have no privacy, paparazzi try to photograph them all the time, people stop them in the street, asking for selfies or autographs. Fame also carries worry about your own safety and the safety of your family. There is always a danger that a crazy fan could try to kidnap or kill you or your children, so it is necessary to employ bodyguards. You have money but you do not feel safe, you have friends and fans but you can never be sure if they like you for who you are or for your money.

15. HOUSING

Bývanie

Living in towns and villages both have their own advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages of town: more job opportunities, more possibilities to study, a better social life, sport facilities, more cultural events, and shopping centres.

Disadvantages of town: pollution, noise, crowded streets and roads, dirt, crime...

One advantage of living in a village is that people have more privacy. People in villages usually live in houses with a garden. Some of them also have a garage.

Living in a house has many advantages: there is more privacy, more space - more rooms – houses usually have a ground floor and a first floor. Houses usually have a garden and a garage. You can listen to music loudly. You can keep bigger pets: dogs, cats, horses.

But it can also have some disadvantages: It is more expensive to maintain a house. You have to work in the garden – you must cut the grass, look after the trees. You have to tidy up more rooms and clean more windows.

The countryside is usually quiet and comfortable. In summer you can go out for a walk to the forest or you can just sit in the garden, read a book or relax. People in the village usually know each other and they can help you if you need any help. But living in the countryside also has some disadvantages. Some people think that it is boring because there is no cinema, swimming pool or fitness centre and you sometimes have to travel by train or by bus if you work or study in the town.



Living in a town also has some advantages and disadvantages. People in towns usually live in a block of flats. The advantages of living in the block of flats are: It is cheaper. It is comfortable. You don't have to clean so much because you don't have many rooms and windows.

But it has disadvantages, too. For example: There is less privacy. There is less space. Flat usually doesn't have a garden. You can't listen to loud music because you have neighbours. If the lift doesn't work, you have to go up by stairs. If anything breaks in your flat, you can cause problems to other people – for example, if your shower was broken, the water could damage your neighbour's flat below.

Living in the town or a city is exciting. If you live in a town, you can enjoy the cultural life – you can go to the cinema, to the theatre, for a concert, to the fitness centre or a swimming pool. You can go out and have a dinner in a restaurant, if you want to. There are usually supermarkets which are opened longer than the shops in villages.



HOW DO SLOVAKS LIVE?

Many Slovaks live in flats. A flat is situated in the same building as other flats, often forming part of the block of flats or town house. During the socialism era, a lot of huge blocks were built in our country.

A flat may be large with nearly as much space as a house, or it may be just one room with a kitchen and a bathroom. Most of the flats in Slovakia are two-, three- or four - room flats. Slovak houses are usually quite bigger and the older ones are often shared by two families- grandparents, their children and grandchildren.

BRITISH PEOPLE.

People who decided to live in houses, usually live in the system of architecture. Britain has always been a crowded country so they have always wanted to use more areas for buildings. They built terraced houses which are built in a row and connected to each other.



They also build back to back houses which share a back wall. On the picture there is a semidetached house which is joined to another house by one common wall.



More private living:

When people want to have more privacy they would probably choose DETACHED HOUSE which stands alone in the area. They can also live in BUNGALOW which is on the picture below, it is a house with only one floor and it is also really popular in Australia.



COTTAGE is also a small house with only one floor but it is usually situated in the village or countryside. People use cottages for holidays and relaxing in the garden.



A typical British house is set in a small garden. It usually has two floors and it is designed for a family of four or five people. There is a hall, a front room, a back room, a kitchen and a storage space downstairs. A garage is normally attached to the house. Upstairs there is one big bedroom and two smaller ones, a bathroom and lavatory.

COMPARISON OF SLOVAKS AND BRITISH.

Slovaks and British are people that love gardening. Slovaks tend to have bigger gardens behind their houses and they spend quite a lot of time growing vegetables and fruits. There is a lot of work around the house throughout the whole year.

British people have gardens for pleasure. They relax and drink tea or coffee, they do not work like slaves in the garden. They have gardener who takes care of plants, trees, flowers and grass.

The furniture in Slovak and British rooms is not very different nowadays. There are usually armchairs or sofa, a coffee table, a wall unit with TV and radio, and a book shelf. There is a carpet on the floor to make the room warm and comfortable. Most British houses have a fireplace in their living room because of cold weather as on the picture. The kitchen furniture includes the cupboards, sink, cooker, microwave, and fridge with freezer. There are also a dining table and chairs. The floor is often tiled. Slovak families usually have the washing machine in the bathroom, the British in the kitchen or utility room. Bedrooms look the same but children in Britain usually live in separated smaller rooms.



AMERICANS

The average American family lives in house or a flat. However, many wealthy people have large apartments or houses with many rooms, tennis courts and

swimming pool. In the centre of American cities people live in apartments situated in large apartment buildings. People who live in smaller towns or villages usually live in two floor houses with a small garden. The neighbourhood in America looks like a community and people know everything about their neighbours. There is also a neighbour tradition. When you move to your new house, your neighbours want to welcome you with an apple pie or they invite you to their barbecue party in their garden.



HOUSEWORKS

1. Do you like doing housework?
2. How do you think housework could be made more interesting?
3. Did your parents ask you to do any housework when you were a child?
4. Do you think children should do some housework?
5. Which do you think is better for doing housework, a machine or a person?
6. In the future, do you think machines will replace humans for doing housework?

Yes, I'm really into helping to do some housework if I have time because I find it can help me let off steam. I sometimes go shopping for groceries, mop the floor and clean the bathroom with my family during the weekends to make my home more comfortable.

I guess you should find the changes between before and after housework, then you will be motivated to do the chore to make the home better.

Yes, I feel that doing some housework can cultivate my hands-on abilities, and sense of achievement as well. I remember that when I was a little boy, I was often told to take out the garbage, wash the dishes and go out to buy some flavours.

Therefore, I strongly recommend that children should take part in the daily household work.

If I were to choose between the two, I'll probably go with machines because they can do housework better and more efficiently, for example, people are using machines to mop the floor, wash dishes and mow the lawn, whereas, you know, doing this housework by hands is really time consuming.

I guess in the age of fast living and a culture of convenience, a machine can really help a lot in doing housework, and do it better and more efficiently, like mopping the floor, washing dishes and mowing the lawn. But I don't think that machines will totally replace humans because there is still a lot of housework that is suitable for humans, like cooking.

In addition, I collected some other common-used housework phrases so that you can select some of them in your answers. These phrases are all idiomatic.

washing the dishes	sweeping the floor
mopping the floor	making the beds
preparing meals	washing vegetables
cooking	setting the table (for a meal)
ironing	taking out the garbage
doing the laundry (washing clothes)	tidying up / putting things where they belong
shopping for groceries and other household supplies	cleaning the kitchen
cleaning the stove	cleaning the refrigerator
cleaning the bathroom	cleaning the toilet

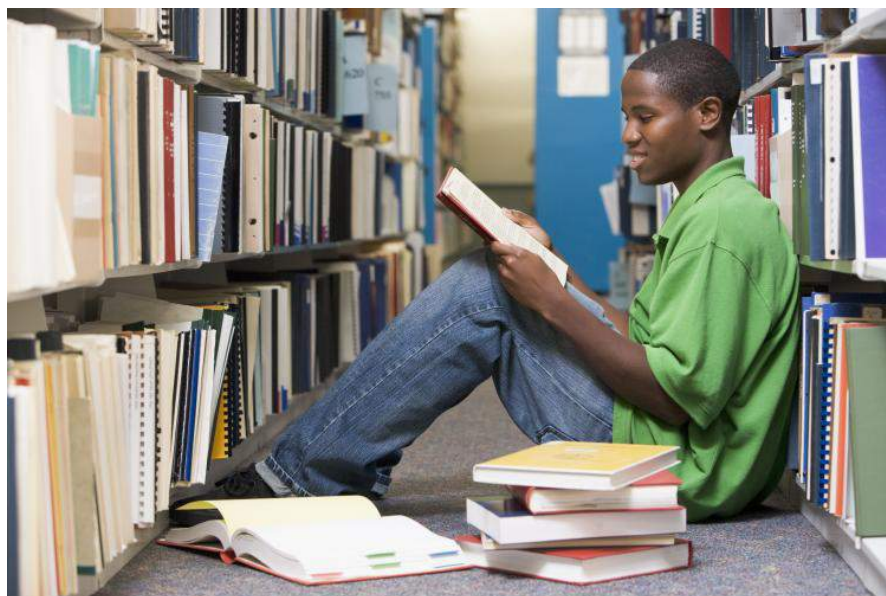
washing the windows	
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16. BOOKS AND READING

Knihy a čítanie

People like reading books. It is one of the most favourite leisure activities. We can buy books in a bookshop or we can borrow them from a library. We can read books anywhere - at home, in the bus or train, at the doctors...

The books are a good source of information and entertainment. Reading books can be fun when it is a hobby, but it can also be boring when we need to study. For example, students have to prepare for their exams and learn a lot of information. It is really difficult to remember every piece of information when we read the book only once.



INTERESTING FACTS:

The bestselling book is the Bible. There are more than 5 billion copies over the world and the Bible is translated into 349 languages.

Every year, the Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded to the writer whose work of fiction is considered unique and great. Nobel Prize winners are for example: Samuel Beckett with *Waiting for Godot*. Jean-Paul Sartre with *The wall*.

Writers you should know: William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Ernest Hemingway, and Oscar Wilde....

WHY YOU SHOULD READ MORE?

One of the reason that makes human beings amazing is their ability to learn not just from their own experiences, but also from others'. This gives you the extraordinary opportunity to save an incredible amount of time, cutting years from your learning.

When you read a book, you need to remember the characters, their stories, ambitions, and history as well as various plots in the twist of the story. That's a lot to keep in your head, but the brain is an amazing organ capable of storing much information. Each time you make a new memory, new images are formed, or old ones are strengthened. It improves your short-term memory and stabilizes your mood. Not bad.

Reading Expands your Vocabulary

The more books you read, the more words you will know. If English is not your native language, reading a book - in that language - will help you learn new words, by using the context of what you're reading to make connections when you think about a word or two that you don't know. The vocabulary is improved with the larger number of novels read. Not only did one's vocabulary improve, but also their general knowledge, spelling, and verbal fluency.

General knowledge stored in your brain can hold conversations with people from all topics of life, sharing the latest facts and figures in literature, scientific breakthroughs, and global events.

When you read a novel, all of your attention is concentrated on the story - the rest of the story falters into the background and you can immerse yourself in the plot.

Try reading for 15-20 minutes during your early morning commute, and you'll be surprised how much better your attention span gets while studying, at the workplace or spending time on tasks.

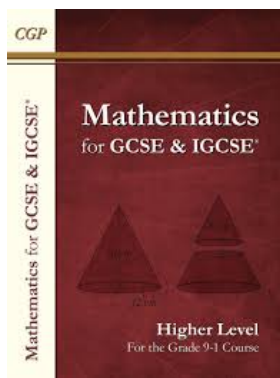
DIFFERENT KINDS OF BOOKS.

Literature can be divided into 2 categories.

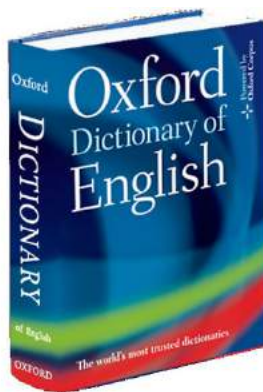
1.) NON-FICTION BOOKS. They usually include information.

They can be divided into:

TEXTBOOKS are educational books which contain information about a school subject. For example: mathematics, geography, or a foreign language.



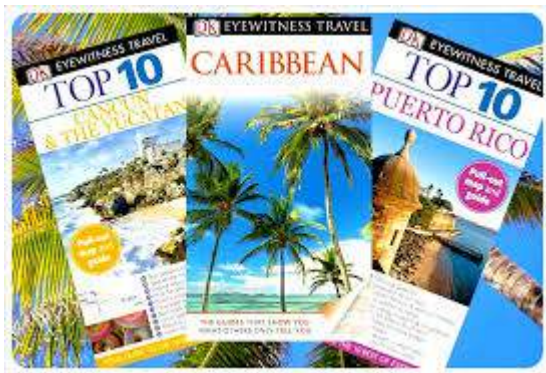
DICTIONARIES explain the meanings and grammatically correct forms of words.



ENCYCLOPAEDIAS are large books which contain a lot of general facts about different subjects. For example: the world encyclopaedias, the animal encyclopaedias...

BIOGRAPHIES contain information about famous person's life. Sometimes there are also biographies about ordinary people. Autobiographies and memoirs

TRAVEL BOOKS / GUID BOOKS serves information about destinations, transportation, accommodation, restaurants, and attractions for visitors.



COOKERY BOOKS contain recipes and teach people how to cook different meals or bake cakes.

2.) FICTION BOOKS.

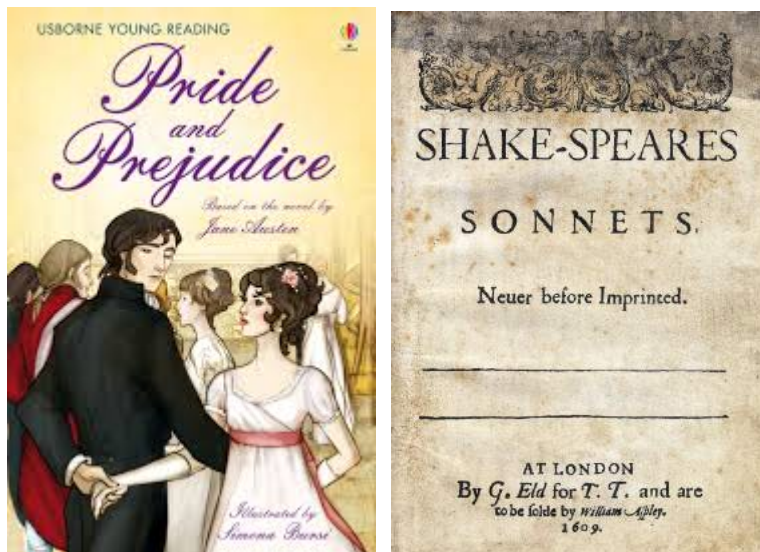
If you read fiction books you need to know it is a work of fiction created in the imagination of its author. The author invents the story and makes up the characters, the plot or storyline, the dialogue and sometimes even the setting. A fictional work does not claim to tell a true story.

There are 2 types of fiction books:

POETRY contains poems, sonnets, blank verse, odes, and ballades.

PROSE contains short stories, fairy tales, westerns, science-fiction, crime novels, romantic novels, historical novels, thrillers, diaries...

Fictional characters can be a source of inspiration just like people met in real life. You can learn from them and get influenced by their words and actions. Same with places, events and facts described in what you read. Let's say you come across a book on Japanese culture or a novel with a main character who is a carpenter. Next day you might find yourself studying Japanese or making wooden chairs for your kitchen.



MY FAVOURITE BOOK

My favourite book is The picture of Dorian Gray. It is a philosophical novel written by Oscar Wilde. Why is it my favourite? Because a young and innocent man somehow keeps his youthful beauty. When he begins to turn his character in a wrong way, a special painting reveals his inner ugliness. It is a mysterious and breath-taking story I had to read from the beginning to the end.

17. Family and Relationships

FAMILY is the basic social group, present in all societies. It should provide companionship and security, love and emotional support.

Different family structures (vary from society to society):

NUCLEAR FAMILY (úplná rodina)

This family includes two adults and their children and it is the main unit in many societies. Advantage is that they have privacy and no one argues with the parents how to raise a child. Disadvantage is that parents have less time for their children so they have to call babysitting or other relatives to come.



EXTENDED FAMILY (široká rodina)

this family includes nuclear family + grandparents and other relatives. They usually live in one house or household and the advantage is that they help each other, they save more money. Disadvantage is that they have almost no privacy and there is never quiet.



SINGLE PARENT FAMILY (jeden rodič)

It's a result of divorce or unmarried mothers having children or mother of child died so father need to raise a child alone. There is no advantage for anybody to raise the child alone.



STEP FAMILY (nevlastná rodina)

Step family is created by the new marriage of a single parent. There can be problems between the children and step parents they may not like each other or they could be jealous.



UNMARRIED COUPLES (svobodné páry)

Pretty common nowadays a habit is to start a family without getting married. Young people or elderly widowed couples find it economically practical to live together without marriage.

HOMOSEXUAL COUPLES

Homosexuals also live together more often nowadays as it was in the past. They sometimes share their households with the children of one partner or with adopted children.



The family composition in industrial societies has changed dramatically. Couples tend to have less children - averaging 2 (compared to 7 in 1800).

It is partly caused by the continuing changes in women's roles:

Women have joined the labour force.

Increasing employment and education opportunities of women.

Rising expectations of personal satisfaction through marriage and family.

Some couples choose to postpone having children until their careers are well established or not to have any at all. Childless families may also be the result of the availability of birth control measures (contraception, abortion).

The divorce trend is increasing, partly due to the fact that women are economically more self-supporting and legal grounds for divorce are eased, therefore it's easier for partners to leave a dissatisfactory relationship.

Causes of split up: unfaithfulness, infertility, interference by in-laws, financial

problems, jealousy...

Possible family problems: teenage mothers, abortion, young couples, adoption, generation gap, housing.

Family and Relatives.

Parents are mother and father. Parents take care of children until they grow up.

Grandparents are grandmother and grandfather. They usually help when parents are busy.

Baby is the smallest child, it cannot speak or walk.

Kid is a **child**

Child is a **son** (boy) or a **daughter** (girl)

Children are sons and daughters. (it is plural of child)

Siblings are brothers (boys) and sisters (girls)

Twins are siblings that were born in the same time.

Wedding is a ceremony where two people get married.

Wife is a married woman

Husband is a married man

Divorce is when married people break up. They don't want to be together.

Single mother is a woman who takes care of her child on her own. She is responsible for all financial, material and emotional needs

Step-parents are step-mother and step-father. They take care of children of their partner.

Step-children Children of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage. They are not bloody related to their step-parents.

Half-brother and half-sister are siblings that have only one parent in common.

Couple is two people in a relationship. Girlfriend and boyfriend or wife and husband.

Partner is one of the couple.

Relatives are all bloody connected people

Aunt is father's /mother's sister or uncle's wife.

Uncle is father's /mother's brother or aunt's husband.

Cousin is aunts' and uncles' child.

Fiancée is engaged person going to get married.

Nephew is a son of brother or sister or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Niece is a daughter of brother or sister or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Relationship is emotional association between people, connection between people.

Adult is fully grown developed person.

Teenager is person aged between 13-19 years

Relationships

Fill in the blanks with the words in the boxes:

Beginning Relationships

Crush	Ask	sight	courage	blind
-------	-----	-------	---------	-------

If you have a _____ on someone, then you have to work up the _____ to _____ them out. You might also ask a friend to arrange a _____ date. If you are lucky, it will be love at first _____.

Dating

Romantic	Falls	On	along	know	seeing
----------	-------	----	-------	------	--------

When couples go _____ a date, they usually go to a _____ restaurant or café where they can get to _____ each other better. When you start dating somebody regularly, we say that you are ' _____ ' somebody. If you get _____ really well then you might become a couple. Sometimes, one person _____ in love, which means they start to have strong feelings for the other person.

Love and Marriage

wedding	Proposes	engaged	vows	ring	asks
---------	----------	---------	------	------	------

When couples go out for a long time, they may decide to get

_____. One partner, usually the man, _____.

When he proposes, he usually gives the woman a _____ and
_____ her to marry him. They invite their friends and family to
the _____ where they say their wedding _____.

Ending relationships

apart	Divorced	break	argue	heartbroken	over
-------	----------	-------	-------	-------------	------

Sometimes couples start to _____ over everything. Other couples

just grow _____. And so, sometimes, couples

_____ up. If they are married, they get _____.

However, when couples split apart, often one person is _____. In

that case, the person will need some time to get _____ the
relationship.

Discuss next questions with your teacher:

1. How is your relationship with your parents and grandparents?

(I have very good/bad relationship with my grandparents because I always/never visit them in my free time. I care about/ don't care about them because they cared/ didn't care about me when I was a child)

2. Describe the duties of your family members.

(My children must help to clean the house every Saturday, I earn money and my wife do the housework and take care about children, my parents sometimes ask me to help them to do the shopping)

3. Describe your family, make your family tree.

(I live in a big/small family, I have no/one/two siblings/sisters/brothers, I am married/divorced and we have no/one/ two children, we live alone/together with other relatives)

4. Do you have any family tradition?

(Our family tradition is...)

Complete the sentences. Use suitable words: older, single, small, bad, divorced, married, younger, big, good, widowed,

1. My family is..... I have three brothers and one sister.
2. I have really.....relationship with my parents and sibling because we always help one another and we like to spend time together.
3. My relationship with my in-laws is..... They think I'm not good enough.
4. My wife and I decided to get.....when we were nineteen. Now we are together for twenty years.
5. My brother is..... his ex-wife run away with her colleague.
6. My father is.....than my aunt, that is why she call him "big bro".
7. I am the eldest child and I have four.....siblings.
8. We decided to have.....family. One child is enough.
9. Our grandfather isbecause our grandmother died long time ago.
- 10.I cannot imagine to be aparent. It must me really hard to take care about a child alone.

Create sentences and use activities below. How often do you do these activities with your family?

Ex: I do the gardening with my grandmother once a month.

Read bedtime stories TV	Visit grandparents	Go camping	Watch
Go to the cinema	Clean the house	Do sports	Go hiking
Play computer games fishing	Play cards	Celebrate	Go
Cook and bake	Do the shopping	Paint	Learn
Have barbecue party Travel	Have a journey	Go to	hairdresser
See the doctor Cuddle	Eat in a restaurant	Go on holiday	

Choose the right description to a picture. Which is the most similar to your family?

1. On this picture is a nuclear, traditional family. It means there are parents and their two children. This young couple looks very happy and their children too. Their son looks older than their daughter. Girl looks more like mother and boy looks more like father, but he has mother's eyes. Both children look really satisfied because they are smiling. The family is probably in a family trip
2. There is probably a single mother on this picture. She is hugging her child. She is smiling but she doesn't look happy. They both are looking at something we don't know.
3. It must be extended family. There are so many family members. We can see three generation of family-parents, grandparents and children. Almost all of them look married and we can also notice ethnical diversity. The eldest member is maybe the man on the top and the couple in front of him looks like his son with his wife.





SLOVNÍK