Odborná angličtina I

Strategický projekt UTB ve Zlíně, reg. č. CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16_015/0002204

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1. Present tenses

Present simple, present continuous and *present perfect simple*

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1.1 Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about:

- things that are always or generally true.

- things that happen regularly or repeatedly.

o Everybody <u>needs</u> friends.

o I <u>meet</u> my old friends every year. We usually <u>have</u> dinner together.

o She <u>doesn't like</u> all her school friends.

o <u>Do</u> you <u>talk</u> to your friends in Skype?

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Translate into English

- Kde pracuješ?
- Bydlíš v Londýně?
- Jane má každou středu lekci jógy.
- Jak často se vidíš s přáteli?
- On obvykle nejezdí na dovolenou do zahraničí.

1.2 Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about:
- things that are happening at the time when we speak.
- things that are happening around the time when we speak.
- things that are changing.

o   Please be quiet. I'm studying.
o   We're reading a great book at school.
o   The birth rate is decreasing in our country.

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Translate into English

- Používáš angličtinu v práci každý den?
- Mluvíš právě teď anglicky?
- Prší?
- Prší v létě v České republice často?
- Jedeš zítra na služební cestu?
- Jezdíš často na služební cesty?

1.3 Present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple to talk about:

- **things up to now, our experience (our lives until now).**
- **things that have already or just happened.**

o **I've lived in this house all my life.**
o **Have you ever been to Japan?**
o **Is Dan in his office? No, he's just left.**
o **I have already seen this film.**

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1.4 State verbs

Most verbs express actions. We can use them in simple tenses (I use my phone all the time.) and continuous tenses (I'm using my phone right now.)

State verbs describe states, such as thoughts, opinions, feelings, emotions, possession and senses. They are not usually used in the continuous form.

o *think, know, believe, agree, prefer, understand, mean, remember, forget, recognize*

o *like, dislike, hate, love, want, need, seem, appeare, look, sound*

o *have (got), belong, own, include*

o *be, see, hear, look, smell, taste*

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1.4 State verbs

o *I'm feeling sleepy. (temporary feeling)*
o *I'm loving this pasta. (informal)*

o *I have a new car. (possession)*
o *I'm having a short break. (action)*

o *I think it's a good idea. (opinion)*
o *I'm thinking of buying a new car. (consider)*

o *Be, see, taste, etc.*

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- Četl jsi už dnešní noviny?
- Strávil jsi někdy Vánoce u moře?
- Kolik jsi dnes utratil peněz?
- Viděla jsi v poslední době nějaké dobré seriály?
- Jak dlouho znáš své spolužáky?
- Kolikrát ses v životě stěhoval?

- I _____ (know) Mia for five years. We met when we were at school together.
- Emma's really shy and so she _____ (not/like) loud people.
- I _____ (not/meet) my colleague Rachel because we only communicate through email so I don't know what she looks like.
- Max is at his Spanish class. He _____ (learn) the language for his trip to Spain next month.

2. Narrative forms

Past simple, past continuous, past perfect

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2.1 Past simple

Used for finished past actions – they happened and finished in the past.

- o **We were born in Prague.**
- o **We stopped in Venice on our way to Rome.**
- o **They bought a house last year.**
- o **What time did you go to work this morning?**
- o **I didn't have time to do the shopping.**

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2.2 Past continuous

Used for actions in progress at a specific time in the past.

Often a past action in progress interrupted by another action (in the past simple).

We often use this tense to set a scene at the beginning of a story.

o   What were you doing at eight o'clock last night?

o   I was driving along the highway when the police stopped me.

o   While I was reading a book, they were playing in the garden.

o   It was a dark night and it was raining. I was watchning TV when....

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2.3 Past perfect

When we are talking about the past and we want to describe an earlier past action. To say what happened <u>before</u> the previous past action.

o   When we arrived at the stadium, the match had already started.
o   We couldn't get a table in the pub because we hadn't booked.

o   When Simon arrived, we went out.
o   When Simon arrived, we had gone out.

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- The accident _____ when they ____ home (happen, drive).
- I ___ him at first because he ___ so much. (not recognize, change)
- Some of our teammates ___ while the coach ___ to them (not listen, talk)
- We ___ skiing when the storm ___. We were already back home. (stop, start)
- Martin ___ an accident while he ___ to work. (have, cycle)

3. Ability

Can, could and be able to

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3.1 Can, could and be able to

General ability.

Present – can/can't + infinitive or be able to + infinitive

Past – could/couldn't + infinitive or be able to + infinitive

o I can speak four languages fluently.

o My mum can't be here today. She's busy.

o Her son could play the piano when he was three.

o We couldn't find the way to the hotel.

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3.1 Can, could and be able to

Ability on a specific occasion.

Other forms and tenses than present and past tense.

- o **I was able to swim across the dam.**
- o **Ed wasn't able to tell me the correct information.**
- o **I have been able to ride a bike since I was five.**
- o **You'd like to be able to dance salsa.**
- o **I hate not being able to wake up early.**
- o **You'll be able to practice Spanish in Madrid.**

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3.2 Manage to, succeed in

Manage to + infinitive

Succeed in + -ing

Some difficulty in achieving the task. (present, past, future)

o   I managed to speak to the boss about my salary.
o   We succeeded in getting a place at this university.
o   I'm sure you'll manage to pass all exams.

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- The laptop wasn't working but we *could / managed* to fix it.
- Do you think you'll *manage to / succeed in* finish your thesis by the end of this month?
- How many foreign languages *do you manage to / can you* speak?
- I *couldn't / won't be able to* see you at the weekend.
- Some of my classmates *are able / can* learn languages easily.

4. Obligation, permission and possibility

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4.1 Must, have, need to

Must – feelings or wishes of the speaker
Have to – obligations from someone else
Mustn't
Don't have to, don't need to

o   You must work hard to pass the exam.
o   She has to work very long hours.
o   We mustn't be late for the wedding.
o   They don't have to work at the weekend.

o   I had to wear a uniform when I was at school.
o   I didn't have to wear a uniform when I was at school.

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Rewrite the sentences.

Could, couldn't, have to, don't have to, had to, must, mustn't

It's the law to wear a seatbelt. You _____.

It's not necessary to book a table here. You _____.

In all jobs, being hard-working is important. In all jobs, you _____.

I missed the last train, so I _____ get a taxi.

It's not OK to take photos in the cathedral. You _____.

Sorry I'm late. I wasn't allowed to leave the lecture early. I _____.

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5. Verb patterns

-ing form and infinitive with to

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5.1 *–ing* form

Verbs followed by the –ing form – e.g. admit, avoid, consider, deny, finish, help, imagine, miss, practice, recommend, suggest

Likes and dislikes – such as: like, love, can't stand, enjoy, feel like, hate, (don't) mind, prefer

After prepositions: about, after, before, at, by in, of, on, to, without

- o   I avoid visiting the city centre.
- o   We feel like going to the beach.
- o   He is really good at climbing the mountains.

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5.2 Infinitive with *to*

Verbs followed by the infinitive with to: e.g. afford, agree, arrange, choose, decide, expect, fail, hope, need, want, would like

o   We agreed to start at 9:00.
o   She decided <u>not</u> to go there.

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5.3 Infinitive with *to* or *–ing* form

Verbs followed by both the infinitive with to and the –ing form, <u>with little or no change</u> in meaning: begin, continue, prefer, start, etc.

- **It started to rain.**
- **It started raining.**

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Practice – translate into English

1. Chtěl bys jít dnes večer ven?

2. Nevadí mi chození do klubů.

3. Marcus si nemůže dovolit jít do posilovny.

4. Anna nemůže vystát kouření na zastávkách.

5. Doporučujeme jít na večeři do Pierrova bistra.

6. Doufám, že budeme večer v Pierrově bistru.

7. Sally souhlasila se studiem chemie.

8. Luisa přemýšlí o vstupu do armády.

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6. Present perfect

Simple and continuous form

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6.1 Present perfect simple

Have/has + past participle – for completed actions that happened before now and have an influence on the present. Time when the action happened is not important or unknown.

- o **Have you read my new book?**
- o **We have bought a new car.**

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6.2 Present perfect continuous

Have/has + been + -ing – for unfinished actions that began in the past and continue until now.
We often ask: How long…..?

o How long have you been studying English?
o It's been snowing all night.
o She has been working in the garden.

o The situation has been improving.
o The situation has improved.

o State verbs (be, have, know, etc.) not in continuous form

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Practice

1. It has snowed / has been snowing since I woke up.

2. Have they finished / been finishing the test yet?

3. Have you ever seen / been seeing a blizzard?

4. We have tried / have been trying to develop a solution to the problem for months!

5. The doctors have found / been finding a solution to the problem.

6. I'm sorry I'm late. How long have you waited / been waiting here?

7. Scientists have tried / been trying to find a cure for years.

8. It hasn't rained / been raining for ages.

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7. Used to and would

for past habits and states

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7.1 Used to

Used to + infinitive. Past habits, past states.

o **He used to live in Prague. (but now he doesn't)**
o **There used to be a park here.**
o **I didn't use to play computer games.**
o **Did you use to work for Barum?**

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7.2 Would

Would + infinitive. Past habits, past actions; things that happened regularly in the past.

o   In summer, when I was a child, I would go for a swim. (I did this regularly).
o   Whenever he was upset, he would leave the room.

o   ~~He would live in Prague.~~

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7.3 Practice

Is it possible to use would in these sentences?
1. I used to hate office meeting, but now I like them.
2. My grandmother used to wear a dress and a hat every day.
3. The boss used to arrange a party every Christmas.
4. She used to like her dad's office.
5. In the past, people used to do the same job all their life.
6. I used to see the university building from my window, but now I'm in a different office.

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8. Questions

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8.1 Object and subject questions

Object questions – we normally use an auxiliary verb (do/does/did – for the present or past)
Subject questions – we don't use do/does/did

o   What did you buy yesterday? I bought new shoes.

o   Who bought the apples? Martin bought them.
o   ~~Who did buy the apples?~~

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8.1 Object and subject questions - practice

1. Kdo tě praštil?

2. Koho jsi praštil?

3. Kdo zaplatil účet?

4. Z čeho máš obavy?

5. Co se stalo?

6. Co říkala Jane?

7. Kdo žije v tomto domě?

8. Co hledáš?

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8.2 Indirect questions

More polite.

Could you tell me…; Would you mind…; I'd like to know…; I was wondering…

Different word order.

o **Could you tell me how many people are coming?**
o **Would you mind booking a table in our favorite restaurant? No, I'm happy to do that.**
o **I'd like to know when they arrived in Prague.**
o **I'd like to know if want to carry on with your studies.**

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8.2 Indirect questions - practice

Translate into English.

o **Víš, v kolik ten film začíná?**

o **Chci vědět, co znamená toto slovo.**

o **Proč jsi mi včera nezavolal?**

o **Mohl bys mi prosím říct, kde pracuje Helen?**

o **Nevadilo by ti otevřít okno?**

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9. Sentences with *if*

conditionals

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9.1 Real conditionals

Zero conditional - possible situations, present

If + present simple, → present simple

o   If people work from home, they are more productive in general.

First conditional – real situations, future

If + present simple, → will

o   If you do exercise, you'll be healthier.

o   You will be happier if you pay lower taxes.

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9.1 Real conditionals - practice

o **Přestěhuješ se, pokud si najdeš lepší práci?**

o **Uděláš svůj domácí úkol, pokud ti pomůžu?**

o **Pokud bude pravidelně cvičit, budeš se cítit lépe?**

o **Potkáš lásku svého života, pokud budeš hledat na internetu?**

o **Pokud seženu lístky na ten koncert, půjdeš se mnou?**

o **Co se stane, pokud zmáčknu tohle tlačítko?**

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9.2 Unreal conditionals

Second conditional

Something unreal, hypothetical

If + past tense, would + infinitive without to

o   If I had more money, I would buy a new mobile phone.

o   If I were you, I wouldn't go there.

o   I'd be much happier if the weather was nicer.

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9.2 Unreal conditionals - practice

o   **If I could be anywhere in the world right now, I would choose to be in _____.**

o   **If I didn't study English, I'd like to study _____.**

o   **If I could go to a concert tonight, I'd go and see _____.**

o   **If I could meet a famous person, I'd like to meet _____.**

o   **If I could choose my ideal job, I'd like to be a/an _____.**

o   **If I got a new pet, I'd buy a/an _____.**

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10. Comparatives and superlatives

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10.1 Comparatives

-er: short-shorter, happy-happier, beautiful-more beautiful (than)

Negative comparisons – less + adjective: less popular

As tall as, not as long as

Modifiers: a lot, far, much, a bit, a little, slightly

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10.2 Superlatives

o **The + -est: the youngest**

o **The most: the most intelligent**

o **My best friend, our most popular photo**

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10.3 Practice

o Helena je mnohem menší než její mladší bratr David.

o Je jednodušší a o trochu rychlejší jet do práce na kole než jet autobusem.

o Měl by sis koupit lepší sluneční brýle než tyto.

o Toto je nejcennější socha v muzeu.

o Martin je tak silný, jak vypadá.

o Bohužel jsem méně talentovaný než můj bratr.

o Evan je nejukecanější osoba, kterou znám!

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11. Passive

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11.1 Passive

be + past participle

used to say what happens to somebody or something

the person or thing is not known/important

- He started the company in 2000. The company was founded in 2000.
- Thousands of cars are made every day.
- The concert was cancelled last week.
- The website has been visited by millions of people.
- A new model will be introduced next month.
- Your room is being cleaned now.
- Car parts can't be manufactured in China.

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11.1 Passive - practice

o   **První internetový obchod byl spuštěn v roce 1994.**

o   **Internet byl vyvinut v šedesátých letech americkou armádou.**

o   **Dnes je internet pravidelně používán více než miliardou lidí.**

o   **První sms zpráva byla odeslána v devadesátých letech.**

o   **Sms zprávy se posílají od devadesátých let.**

o   **V Americe se sní kolem tří miliard pizz ročně a většina je objednána přes internet.**

o   **Dálnice se právě teď opravuje.**

o   **Doufám, že dálnice bude brzy opravena.**

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12. Articles

A/an, the and no article

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12.1 A/AN

o   **One of many – I have never been to a concert.**

o   **We talk about something for the first time – There is a car in the street. The car is red.**

o   **Exclamations with What…! – What a beautiful ring!**

o   **Expresssions of frequency – twice a day**

o   **A car - An apple**

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12.2 THE

o   The only one – the Internet, the Olympics

o   We talk about something repeatedly – There is a car in the street. The car is red.

o   Superlatives – the most interesting

o   Places in town – the cinema, the theatre

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12.3 NO ARTICLE

o **Plural and uncountable nouns in general – Love is more important than money.**

o **Common expressions – at school, at university, from work, at home, in bed, on TV**

o **Before meals, months and days – have breakfast, on Monday**

o **Before next/ last – next August, last Friday**

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12.4 PRACTICE

o **ONLINE PRACTICE – ARTICLES**

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13. Unreal past conditional
Third conditional

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13.1 Third conditional

Unreal situations in the past.

Hypothetical or imaginary situations in the past.

If + past perfect, would have + past participle

o **If I had known about the meeting, I would have gone there.**

o **You wouldn't have lost your job if you hadn't broken the rules.**

o **If we had started earlier, we could have been home now.**

o **If she'd seen anything, she would've told you. (contracted form)**

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13.2 Third conditional - practice

John didn't work hard at school. He failed his final exams. He couldn't find a well-paid job. He went to university. He found a good job.

- If_____.
- If_____.
- If_____.
- If_____.

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14. should/shouldn't have

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14.1 should/shouldn't have

Should/shouldn't have + past participle – to say something did not happen, but we wish it had happened. To talk about past mistakes.

o   I should have checked the email before I sent it.
o   She should have never called him.
o   We shouldn't have talked to him like that.
o   The meeting didn't go well. What should I have done differently?

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14.2 Practice

David attended a job interview but he didn't get the job. Look at the things he did and didn't do. What could he have done differently?

He didn't have a shower. He wore old jeans and a sweatshirt. He was late. He kept using his mobile phone. He didn't ask any questions.

o   **He should have _____.**
o   **He shouldn't have _____.**

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15. Reported speech

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15.1 Reported speech

To say what somebody said in the past. Tenses usually move one tense back. The pronouns can also change.

o   ‚It's a nice day.' She said it <u>was</u> a nice day.

o   ‚I really <u>like</u> my new car.' He said he really <u>liked</u> his new car.

o   ‚We <u>saw</u> an interesting movie.' They said they <u>had seen</u> an interesting movie.

o   ‚Your car <u>is being repaired</u>.' He said our car <u>was being repaired</u>.

o   ‚It <u>will</u> get easier.' She said it <u>would</u> get easier.

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15.2 Tell or say

- He said (that) …
- He told <u>me</u> (that)…

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15.3 Time and place expressions

Words describing time or place can also change in reported speech.

- last year   -   previous year
- tomorrow   -   the next day/the following day
- yesterday   -   the day before/the previous day
- this month   -   that month
- here   -   there

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15.4 Reported questions

To say what somebody asked (She asked (me) when …)

o **Where are they staying?**
o **He asked where they were staying.**

o **When do they start?**
o **I asked when they finished.**

o **What cities have you visited?**
o **They asked her what cities she had visited.**

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15.4 Reported questions

To say what somebody asked (She asked (me) when …)

o **Do you watch TV a lot?**
o **He asked me if I watched TV a lot.**

o **Did you go skiing yesterday?**
o **She asked whether we went skiing the day before.**

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15.5 Reported speech practice

Rewrite the sentences as reported speech:

o   **We'll watch the movie together. He said (that) ….**

o   **The students don't understand this exercise. The teacher said …**

o   **Marek played games on his PS5 all day. Marek's mom said …**

o   **We're going to the beach next week. I said …**

o   **I have already read this book. He said …**

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15.6 Reported questions practice

Rewrite the questions as reported questions:

- **What do you do? He asked …**
- **Do you live in Lisbon? She asked…**
- **Have you ever been to Istanbul? He asked…**
- **When did you graduate? He asked…**
- **Can you ride a bike? She asked…**
- **Where are you going on holiday? He asked…**

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Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání

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ÚVOD

Tento materiál bude využíván v hodinách Odborné angličtiny I ve 4. ročníku na Fakultě aplikované informatiky Univerzity Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně. Na tomto stupni studia jsou studenti rozděleni do skupin podle specializací. Hlavní výukové materiály, které se v těchto předmětech probírají, se často obměňují, protože u technologií jde vývoj rychle kupředu. To, co jsme před několika semestry měli v aktivitě 'Future technology predictions' (předpovědi pro budoucnost technologií), s tím se v dnešní době již běžně setkáváme. Obsah tohoto studijního materiálu si neklade za cíl obsáhnout slovní zásobu pro všechny obory, spíše se zaměřit na IT obecněji s tím, že témata budou vhodná pro více oborů zároveň. Součástí materiálu jsou také aktivity na procvičení gramatiky. Materiál je rozdělen na čtyř částí podle typu aktivit a může být využit také při samostudiu.

V úvodní části se student seznámí se základními výrazy z oblasti informačních technologií a slovní zásobu si procvičí při diskuzi o běžných problémech v IT a jejich řešení. Druhá část obsahuje cvičení na gramatiku, která se probírá v hodinách. Ve třetí části jsou zařazeny aktivity, které jsou založena na video nahrávce. Studenti si při sledování video procvičí poslech i porozumění rodilým mluvčím. Závěrečná část obsahuje vždy soubor 12 otázek pro různá témata, do kterých je potřeba doplnit správný výraz, případně se jedná o aktivitu spojování klíčových slov se správnou definicí. Vše je opět zaměřeno na IT a po doplnění otázek následuje diskuze studentů ve dvojicích nebo skupinkách, popřípadě vytváří student otázky vlastní.

1   INTRODUCTION

Translate these questions into English and discuss them with your partner.

1. Proč jsi se rozhodl stát se odborníkem v IT?
2. Jaké dovednosti potřebuješ, aby ses stal odborníkem v IT?
3. Jaký druh softwaru píšeš? Kdo jej používá?
4. Jaké programovací jazyky používáš? Kterým programovacím jazykům dáváš přednost a proč?
5. Co je nejlepší na práci v IT?
6. Co je nejhorší na práci v IT?
7. S jakými problémy se obvykle potýkáš v práci?
8. Jaké jsou mylné představy o práci v IT?
9. Pracuješ z kanceláře nebo z domu? Co je pro tebe lepší a proč?
10. Na jakém nejzajímavějším projektu jsi kdy pracoval/a?
11. Které programovací jazyky jsou v současné době nejpoužívanější a proč?
12. Myslíš, že umělá inteligence se brzy stane běžnou věcí? (commonplace)
13. Hraješ počítačové hry? Jak často? Které jsou tvé nejoblíbenější?
14. Vytvořil/a jsi někdy počítačovou hru? Je to složité?
15. Probíhá příliš mnoho komunikace přes internet?
16. Jaký je tvůj názor na nelegální stahování hudby a filmů? Je možné to kontrolovat?
17. Dokážeš si představit život bez počítačů?
18. Vyhovovala ti výuka online?

1.1 Technical vocabulary

Complete the missing letters to get the correct words. All words are basic technical terms.

- a _at_e_r_
- a c_bl_
- a f__
- a _ey__r_

- a m__th_r__a_d
- a __ute_r
- a s_r_en
- the m_a_n_
- pe__ph_r__ls

1.2 Common IT problems and solutions

Discuss in groups how to solve these problems.

- There is a Trojan horse on your PC.
- The internet connection is slow.
- The computer has frozen.
- The screen is broken.
- You cannot connect to MS Teams.

1.3 Information technology terms

Write definitions for these terms in your own words. Then compare with your partner and use these terms in questions for your partner.

hardware - _____

software - _____

networks - _____

database - _____

output devices - _____

input devices - _____

operating systems - _____

applications - _____

security - _____

support - _____

servers - _____

internet browsers - _____

file sharing - _____

1.4 Problem solving – group work

Work in pairs or a small team and find solutions to these common problems with technology at home, school, or work.

1. **Technical solution for a doctor's office**

Your GP (general practitioner) is opening her new practice and would like to use a reliable technological solution. Technology should both make the doctor's job easier and improve patients' experience. Look into technology for booking appointments, technology for examining patients and any additional technology that can be used to improve the experience, e.g., while sitting in the waiting room.

2**. Technical solution for transport and delivery**

Your team is supposed to prepare and deliver a presentation to a potential customer in London. You need to plan how your team will get there and ship some samples of your products. Prepare a technological solution for shipping the samples and tracking the package en route. Make travel arrangement – book flight tickets and find directions from the airport to a hotel. Check entry requirements.

3. **Technology and energy**

Your study group deals with energy management technologies. Prepare a presentation with three main topics – how computers contribute to conserving energy, energy-efficient appliances in today's households and office buildings, and other benefits of technologies in energy management.

4. **Technology and video content**

Your faculty is working on a set of promotional videos to be shown on social media. Your team needs to keep the cost as low as possible but, at the same time, create relevant content. One team member investigates available technology to record the videos. The second team member should find suitable video editing software and prepare videos in various formats for

websites, mobile devices and others. Third team member evaluates profiles on different social networks, their reach an audience and should prepare the video for publishing.

5. Technology and biometric security

One of the teachers asked you to prepare an action plan to increase security at your faculty and prevent thieves from breaking into labs and stealing expensive equipment. Your team should research different biometric devices, e.g., face-recognition devices, palm print systems, retina scanners and fingerprint readers, find suitable devices, analyse their costs and compare user reviews.

2 GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Various exercises to practice common grammar structures.

2.1 Present simple and present continuous

a) Are these sentences correct? If not, correct them.

- Water does not boil at 50 degrees Celsius. _____
- The soup boils. Be careful. _____
- That woman tries to open the window of our car. _____
- What do the student talk about? Can you hear them? _____
- The Earth goes around the sun in about 365 days. _____
- She always goes to work on foot. _____
- I must dash now. It gets dark. _____

b) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- Let us go to the beach. _____ (it / not / rain) now.
- _____ (you / read) newspaper every day? No, hardly ever.
- _____ (you / watch) the movie? No, turn it off, please.
- Usually, _____ (my husband / finish) work at six, but this week _____ (he / work) overtime to earn more money.
- Emma _____ (work) in the garden.
- What _____ (we/have) for lunch today?
- They _____ (have) three children.
- We _____ (stay) in Greece for three weeks this summer.
- The mobile phone _____ (belong) to David.
- This coffee _____ (taste) delicious.

2.2 Present perfect simple and continuous (I have done, and I have been doing)

a) Read the sentences and complete them.

- Rose began to do exercises in her workbook one hour ago. She is still doing them and now she started to do exercise number 20.

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_____ for one hour. (do)

_____ 20 exercises so far. (do)

- Roger is a football player. He started to play football when he was four. This year his team won the final match – for the third time.

_____ the final match three times.

_____ since he was four.

- _____ (she/buy) her bus ticket yet?

- The living room is a mess! What _____ the kids _____ (do)?

- Jacob _____ (paint) three portraits.

- My grandma _____ (work) in the garden all afternoon and she needs a rest.

- My classmates and I _____ (study) a lot lately. Our final exams are in a few days.

- They _____ (want) to go back to college for a long time.

2.3 Past perfect simple

a) Use the verbs in the correct form to make past perfect simple (positive, negative or questions)

- When we arrived at the stadium, the match _____ (start).

- The dam was almost empty because it _____ (not/rain) all summer.

- _____ (I/pay) the check before we left the restaurant?

- How many cups of coffee _____ (she/drink) before the exam?

- They said that they _____ (not/visit) the Czech Republic before.

- I missed the plane because I _____ (forget) my passport.

2.4 Ability

a) Use 'can', 'can't', 'could', 'couldn't' or 'be able to' to complete the sentences.

- _____ you ride a bicycle when you were 7?

- My boss _____ get to work on time yesterday because there was ice on the road.
- We _____ get to the airport on time although we missed the bus, so we were incredibly happy.
- She is so talented, she _____ speak five foreign languages, even Chinese.
- I _____ find my keys. I have looked everywhere for them.
- He is eight years old but he _____ swim yet. He has extra classes after school.
- Fran _____ play the violin but she would like to learn it.
- My grandma _____ use a computer last year but since then she has been visiting a class at university.

2.5 Obligation

a) Use 'must', 'mustn't', 'have to/has to', 'don't/doesn't have to', 'can't'.

- I have a lot of work tomorrow. I _____ come on time.
- I am glad we _____ wear a suit and tie at work.
- Kids _____ tell lies. It makes the parents sad.
- John has spent all his money. He still _____ go to work.
- I _____ remember to lock the doors before I leave.
- He _____ a boxer. He looks so nice.

2.6 Future forms

a) Make a sentence, use the future tense given.

- Future simple – (they/pass the exam?) _____
- Future continuous – (she/watch a movie when we get there) _____
- Future perfect – (this time next year/ I/graduate college) _____
- Future perfect continuous – (He/work here for two years next week) _____

b) Put the verbs in the correct form. Use 'will', 'to be going to' or Present Continuous

- Look at the clouds! It _____ (snow).
- Marty thinks that Barbara _____ (be) a famous singer soon.
- Next week Peter and Jane _____ (fly) to San Francisco. They have already booked the tickets.
- 'This suitcase is so heavy.' 'I _____ (help) you.'
- Emma _____ (be) a president when she grows up.
- _____ you open the door, please? Someone is knocking.
- I _____ (watch) a movie tomorrow with Harry. He _____ (come) to my house.
- 'What can I get you?' 'I _____ (have) fish and chips, please.'
- My sister-in-law is _____ (have) a baby. She is excited.
- I do not think our math teacher _____ (give) us a lot of homework.
- In three months, my cousin _____ (open) a new café in downtown.
- What _____ (you/do) at the weekend? Do you have plans?

2.7 Verb patterns

a) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb using the -ing form or infinitive with to.

- Do you fancy _____ (go) out tonight?
- Her son avoided _____ (tell) her about the vase he broke.
- My niece would like _____ (spend) the summer holidays with us.
- My neighbours enjoy _____ (swim) in their new pool.
- The children behind me kept _____ (scream) during the film.
- My students are learning _____(speak) English.
- Would you mind _____ (open) the window? It is hot here.
- My husband helped me _____ (carry) all my suitcases.
- My sister-in-law decided _____ (study) chemistry.
- I cannot stand _____ (wait) for people who are late.

- My boss promised _____ (help) me tomorrow.
- The guide does not recommend _____ (take) the bus.
- Your father suggested _____ (go) to the city gallery.
   b) Change the sentences so there is the structure 'have something done' or 'get something done'.
- I washed the windows in my house. (have) _____
- He cuts his hair. (have) _____
- I fixed the dishwasher. (get) _____
- We painted our kitchen. (get) _____

2.8 Present perfect or past simple

   a) Use the correct form of the present perfect or past simple
- I _____ (lose) my phone last night – I do not know where.
- I _____ (lose) my keys somewhere – please help me find them.
- I _____ (never/go) to Warsaw.
- My great-great-grandmother _____ (live) in this house.
- My classmate Patrick _____ (live) in Athens for two years when he was a child.
- Oh no! My computer _____ (just/freeze)!
- Is Hugh in his office? _____ (you/see) him today?
- My best friend _____ (read) eight books this month.
   b) Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.
- They say they sent it ten days ago but I _____ have not got it. (yet/still/already)
- My co-worker has not found an apartment _____. Every place around here is small and expensive. (still/just/yet)
- I have _____ seen this film. Why don't you find something else? (already/still/yet)
- May I come in? Oh, we have _____ closed, I am afraid. (still/yet/just)
- Have you finished building the fence _____? (just/yet/still)
- She is only 21 and she has _____ built a fashion empire. (yet/still/already)

- The teacher said she would have the results soon but she _____ has not told us.
- I am sure they are on their way. I have _____ heard them in reception. (just/yet/still)

2.9 Relative clauses – non-defining relative clauses

a) Complete the sentences with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'when' or 'whose'

- The new hotel, _____ has a pool, opened yesterday.
- My stepsister, _____ you met last summer, just graduated.
- We visited the local village, _____ we had lunch.
- My grandma offered me a doughnut, _____ was what I needed!
- Tomorrow, _____ is a holiday, and we are going to visit my brother-in-law.
- The twins work with their parents, _____ company makes wool.
- The celebration is on Saturday, _____ more relatives can arrive.
- The kindergarten, _____ local inhabitants depend on, will be closed.

2.10 Present perfect simple and continuous

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- *Have they arrived / Have they been arriving* already?
- Vera has *been running / run* 5000 metres today.
- Gee! I have *lost / been losing* my keys. How do I get home?
- My grandparents have *had / been having* their dog for thirteen years.
- My boss is furious. He has *been waiting / waited* twenty minutes already.
- My colleagues are exhausted. They have *worked / been working* hard lately.
- Katherine has *cooked / been cooking* lunch. Shall we go and eat?
- My sister has *watched / been watching* eleven movies this week.
- He has *been wanting / wanted* to go back to college for a long time.
- My classmates have *been writing / written* their theses for months and months.

2.11 *Used to* and *would* for past habits and states

    a) Use would + infinitive if possible. If it is not possible, use used to + infinitive.

- I _____ have long hair when I was a child.
- We _____ go to the same club every weekend when we were teenagers.
- My mom _____ love cycling before she injured her shoulder.
- He _____ run along the beach every morning before work.
- His son _____ always lose when he played chess with his grandfather.
- I _____ be able to dance Latin dances very well.
- My father _____ drink a cup of black tea before breakfast every day.
- Marty _____ not have a television.
- Our family _____ live in the Netherlands.
- My children _____ often go to their grandparents for the weekend when they were younger.

    b) Choose the correct verb form – *used to, be used to,* or *get used to*.

- She used to *be / being* slim but now she is overweight.
- Martin is not used to *work / working* night shifts.
- How did you get used to *working / work* in such a noisy environment?
- Did you *use to / used to* play the guitar and write your songs when you were young?
- They need at least two weeks to get used to *live / living* in this city.
- My wife used to *work / working* as an accountant before she opened her own café.
- My daughter is not used to *do / doing* the washing-up by hand.
- I will get used to *live / living* in the warm weather of Greece.

2.12 Subject and object questions

Make subject or object questions.

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- Danika loves <u>chocolate ice-cream</u>. (object question)

  ....

- <u>Danika</u> loves chocolate ice-cream. (subject question)

- ....

- The apples were <u>on the table</u>. (object question)

- ....

- <u>The apples</u> were on the table. (subject question)

- ....

- My co-worker is from <u>Portugal</u>. (object question)

- ....

- <u>My co-worker</u> is from Portugal. (subject question)

- ....

- David has lost <u>his glasses</u>. (object question)

- ....

- <u>Davis</u> has lost his glasses. (subject question)

- ....

- My boss is working from <u>Dubai</u> right now. (object question)

- ....

- <u>My boss</u> is working from Dubai right now. (subject question)

2.13 Indirect questions

Rewrite the direct questions into indirect questions. Begin with the words given.

- Can she drive a car?

  Could you tell me _____.

- When can we check-in?

  I would like _____.

- Why can't we leave right now?

  Would you _____.

- Where can I charge my phone?

  Can you tell me _____.

2.14 Conditionals

Make the first, second or third conditional sentence.

- If the students _____ (study) for the exam, they _____ (pass) – third conditional
- If the weather _____ (not/be) so windy, we _____ (go) to the park. – third conditional
- If she _____ (have) her phone with her, she _____ (text) me. – second conditional
- If he _____ (not/attend) the meeting, the boss _____ (not/be) happy. – first conditional
- If the baby _____ (wake up) later this morning, I _____ (not/be) so tired. – third conditional
- If our English teacher _____ (give) us a lot of homework this week, our class _____ (not/be) excited.
- If Kate _____ (earn) more money, she _____ (travel) more. – second conditional
- If the children _____ (not/get) their snacks soon, they _____ (be) annoyed. – first conditional
- If I _____ (go) to bed late, I _____ (be) tired the next day. – first conditional
- If my dad _____ (want) a new drill, he _____ (purchase) one. – second conditional
- If Mark _____ (not/speak) good Spanish, he _____ (not/move) to Madrid. – second conditional
- If George _____ (eat) too much sugar, he _____ (get) fat. – first conditional
- If we _____ (tidy) our house, we _____ (not/lose) our remote control. – third conditional
- If Mike _____ (not/send) a birthday card to his grandmother, she _____ (not/be) happy. – third conditional

- If the kids _____ (be) in bed, I _____ (be able to) read a magazine. – second conditional
- If you _____ (not/be) so hard-headed, we _____ (not/have) so many arguments.
- If Lena _____ (not/travel) to Finland, she _____ (travel) to the Netherlands. – third conditional
- If she _____ (go) to the lectures, she _____ (learn) more. – first conditional
- If they _____ (not/have) a row, they _____ (not/be) late to the meeting. – third conditional
- If you _____ (arrive) to the interview early, you _____ (be) less stressed. – second conditional
- If I _____ (not/go) to your housewarming party, I _____ (not/meet) Anthony. – third conditional
- If Bonnie _____ (like) dark chocolate, I _____ (give) her some for her birthday. – second conditional
- If Jacob _____ (live) in the United Kingdom, I _____ (see) him more often.
- His children _____ (not/feel) sick if they _____ (not/eat) all that junk food. – third conditional
- If you _____ (not/set off) now, you _____ (miss) your train. – first conditional
- If Alice _____ (study) Cantonese, she _____ (move) to Hong Kong. – third conditional

2.15 Comparatives and superlatives

a) Make the comparative form – use '-er' or 'more'.

- Dogs are _____ (smart) than guinea pigs.
- Agnes is _____ (young) than Ellie.
- Canada is far _____ (large) than Slovakia.
- Our Physics class is _____ (boring) than our English class.

- In Prague, the streets in the city centre are generally _____ (narrow) than on the outskirts.
- Manchester is _____ (crowded) than Edinburgh.
- Edith is _____ (talkative) than her brother.
- Gisele is _____ (ambitious) than her co-workers.
- My neighbour's garden is much _____ (colourful) than mine.
- This sofa is a bit _____ (comfortable) than that one.

  b) Use the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Who is the _____ (young) person in your family?
- My aunt is the _____ (good) cook in our family.
- February is the _____ (cold) month of the year in our country.
- What is the _____ (dangerous) animal on Earth?
- Adam is the _____ (happy) baby that I know.
- Where are the _____ (lovely) beaches on this island?
- It is the _____ (big) car that can be bought.
- Who is the _____ (famous) singer in the world?

2.16 Modals of deduction

Use 'must' or 'can't' to complete the sentences.

- Why is the child walking around like that? He _____ be lost.
- That man _____ be a lawyer! He looks far too young.
- Denise always gets a bad mark, although she is smart. She _____ study enough.
- The meals are delicious at that restaurant. An excellent chef _____ work there.
- Who is ringing the doorbell? It _____ be Diane and Joseph – they are still at school now.
- This _____ be Peter's house. His house is enormous with a white fence, not red like this one.
- Veronica _____ earn much money or she would find a nicer flat. Her place is quite small and dark.

- He _____ be in his office now. It is almost midnight.
- Look at all the nice flowers here. You _____ like gardening a lot.
- Paul _____ drink a lot of tea. He has already finished another packet this week.
- This _____ be Kristine's jacket. She is chubby and this is tiny.
- Their life _____ be easy. They have five kids and very little money.
- Where is Josh? He _____ be in his garage, as he likes to repair his car at the weekend.
- There _____ be something wrong with the air-conditioning! It is making a strange noise.

2.17 Passive

These sentences are active. Change them to passive.

- The city is planning a new tunnel near my office.

   _____

- My grandfather built these stables in 1950.

   _____

- Leonardo da Vinci was painting the Sistine Chapel at that time.

   _____

- The janitor has fixed the heating.

   _____

- He had painted five paintings before 1950.

   _____

- Maggie will tell you later.

   _____

- By this time next week, I will have bought this apartment.

   _____

- Someone should finish the project.

_____

- The police patrol must have delayed Peter.

_____

- People speak English in Malta.

_____

- Every pupil loves Mrs Foster.

_____

- They are building a new shopping mall near the train station.

_____

- At seven o'clock, somebody was telling him a fairy-tale.

_____

- One of his children has drunk all the orange juice.

_____

- I had washed my car before the storm.

_____

- Thomas might prepare lunch.

_____

2.18 A/an, the and no article

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- On our holiday, we visited *a / --* Lake Victoria.
- Have you ever been to *a / the* United Kingdom?
- Love is *an / the* incredible thing.
- *The / --* dogs are not allowed in this hotel.
- Guinea pigs are *a / --* small, cute animals with soft hair.
- San Francisco is in *a / the* United States of America.

- What makes *a / the* world go round – love or money?
- Emma has got *a / --* Japanese car.
- Monica is *a / an* Spanish teacher.
- Where is *a / the* thermometer? I cannot find it.
- *A / an* single person oftentimes feels lonely.
- Victoria's father bought her *a / the* horse for her birthday.
- I am thinking of purchasing *a / --* new mobile phone.
- Maurice plays *a / the* guitar very well.
- We have already seen *the / a* latest film by Sofia Coppola.
- Children usually do not like *the / --* vegetables.

2.19 Unreal past conditional

Complete the sentences with the unreal past conditional sentences / the third conditional.

- If you _____ (not/arrive) late, we _____ (not/miss) the train.
- If he _____ (study), he _____ (pass) the final exams.
- If I _____ (get) home earlier, I _____ (meet) Francis.
- If you _____ (go) to sleep at 10:00 pm. You _____ (not/get) up late.
- If she _____ (become) an actress, she _____ (win) an Oscar.
- If he _____ (accept) into art school, he _____ (become) a famous painter.
- If the _____ (go) to university, they _____ (study) history.
- We _____ (meet) them if we _____ (go) to the party.

- He _____ (travel) around Europe if he _____ (not/take) the job.
- We _____ (be) more content if we _____ (stay) at home.
- They _____ (start) dating if they _____ (not/go) to the same secondary school.
- He _____ (not/come) late if the _____ (take) a taxi.
- She _____ (not/meet) him if she _____ (not/come) to Manchester.
- If he _____ (have) enough money, he _____ (take) a taxi.
- She _____ (call) me if she _____ (not/remember) to charge her phone.
- They _____ (come) to our wedding if they _____ (be) invited.
- You _____ (not/say) it if you _____ (know) I was ill.

2.20 Should / shouldn't have

Read about Jonathan and what he did and did not do when he went for a job interview. Use should have or shouldn't have to say what was the correct or better thing to have done.

He did not shower. He wore ripped jeans and an old T-shirt. He came late. He kept checking his phone. He did not ask any questions about the job. He left without saying goodbye.

1. He should have showered.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

2.21 Reported speech

a) Rewrite the statements as reported speech.

- 'I was listening to music when Patrick called.'

    She said _____.

- 'He could ride a bike when he was five.'

    She said _____.

- 'I will unload the dishwasher later.'

She said _____.

- 'My parents would help if they could.'

She said _____.

- 'I hadn't travelled by tram before I came to Prague.'

She said _____.

- 'We haven't tried sushi before.'

She said _____.

- 'My husband and I visited his parents at the weekend.'

She said _____.

- 'She's working from Barcelona this month.'

She said _____.

- 'Unfortunately, I won't see you on Saturday.'

She said _____.

- 'I don't like red wine.'

She said _____.

- 'You shouldn't stay up so late.'

She said _____.

- 'I can go there with you tomorrow.'

She said _____.

- 'She hasn't finished his breakfast.'

She said _____.

- 'Barbara will join us later.'

  She said _____.

- 'I didn't go to the get-together with my classmates.'

  She said _____.

- 'I was driving fast when the police stopped me.'

  She said _____.

- 'I am having a shower.'

  She said _____.

- 'He works in a factory.'

  She said _____.

  b) Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

- My boss _____ me that I should start working on the new project.

- They _____ us that it was necessary to come on time.

- Robert _____ it would snow the next day.

- I _____ them I would bring coffee.

- He _____ he would not begin without us.

- We _____ them we were going to the gallery that afternoon.

- She _____ she was meeting Shannon for lunch that day.

- My daughter _____ she loved dark chocolate.

- I _____ that I hated kale.

- Dev _____ my father he would be in India that month.

- Katherine _____ Chloe that she was leaving on Thursday.

- James _____ that he was going to catch the bus at three.

2.22 Reported questions

Make reported questions.

- 'Where are they?' She asked me _____.

- 'What is she doing?' She asked me _____.

- 'Have I studied reported questions before?' She asked me _____.

- 'Did you do your assignments?' She asked me _____.

- 'Is this the exit to the airport? She asked me _____.

- 'Do you like red wine?' She asked me _____.
- 'Will you stop by my house later?' She asked me _____.
- 'Are you going to work tomorrow?' She asked me _____.
- 'Can you give me a hand?' She asked me _____.
- 'How many times have you been to New York?' She asked me _____.
- 'Do you work in Berlin?' She asked me _____.
- 'How often do you go running?' She asked me _____.
- 'Where were you going when I met you?' She asked me _____.
- 'When do you usually go on holiday in summer?' She asked me _____.

2.23 Future continuous and future perfect

a) Read about Ellen. Mark the sentences which are true. In each group of sentences there is at least one that is true.

Ellen goes to work every day. She leaves home at 7 o'clock and arrives at work at 7.30. She works all morning, and her one-hour lunch break starts at 12:00. She goes home at 4 pm. Her daily routine is the same every workday.

1) At 6.45
- - she will be leaving the house
- - she will have left the house
- - she will be at home
- - she will be having breakfast

2) At 7.15
- - she will be leaving the house
- - she will have left the house
- - she will have arrived at work
- - she will be arriving at work

3) At 9.30
- - she will be working

- - she will start work
- - she will have started work
- - she will be arriving at work

4) At 12.30
- - she will have lunch
- - she will be having lunch
- - she will have finished her lunch
- - she will have started her lunch

5) At 3.30 pm
- - she will have finished work
- - she will finish work
- - she will be working

- - she will not have finished work
- - she will be leaving work
- - she will have left work

6) <u>At 4.15 pm</u>
- - she will have arrived home

- - she will leave work

b) Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

- Do not phone between 6 and 7. _____ then. (we / learn)

- On Saturday afternoon we are going to go swimming from 4 pm until 5 pm. So at 4.30, we _____. (we / swim)

- Helen will meet you at the airport. _____ for you when you arrive. (she / wait)

- The progress meeting starts at 9.00 and will not be longer than one hour. I can assure you that _____ by 11.00. (it / finish)

- Do you think _____ in the same place in twenty years' time? (you / still / work)

- Anne is travelling in the United States and so far she has travelled about 1,500 kilometres. By the end of the trip, _____ more than 4,000 kilometres. (she / travel)

- If you need to reach us, _____ at the Forest Hotel until Sunday. (we / stay)

- Henry was promoted and got a pay rise last month. He is spending a lot of money. If he continues like this, _____ all his money before the end of this year. (he / spend)

- I am fed up with my car. I hope _____ it much longer. (I / not / use)

2.24 'As' and 'like'

Complete the sentences with 'as' or 'like'.

- He works _____ a key account manager (it is his job).

- The shoe charges _____ I walk.

- My father is very _____ his brother.

- Susan hates tomatoes _____ much _____ I do.
- My perfume smells _____ roses.
- That man looks _____ my nephew.
- Please do it _____ me.
- _____ it was freezing, I took a down jacket.

3 VOCABULARY PRACTICE

3.1 Unit 1 – Digital technology

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

Browser   bugs   CPU   database   firewall   operating system   recipient
crash   reboot   laptop   invention   unique

1. What is the greatest ……...……...…….....……….. of the 20th century?
2. Who was the ………………………….. of your last e-mail?
3. Is Chrome the most reliable ………………………………….?
4. Do your school projects contain many …………………..?
5. What kind of information about you does the university have in its …………..?
6. What do you know about The Great ……….. of China? What are its purposes?
7. What are the pros and cons of the ………………………….. Windows?
8. Have you ever lost any data because your computer ………………….?
9. If your screen freezes, does it help to ……………………. your computer?
10. How important is it to own a high-performance …….. when you are a gamer?
11. How do we call the ‚brain 'or ‚heart 'of a computer? It's………………!
12. What makes people ………………..?

3.2 Unit 2 – Careers

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

ability   applicant   covering letter   CV   experience   job interview
opportunity   promotion   responsibility   training   apply   well-organised

1. What kind of job would you like to ………………………………………..…….. for?
2. What was your last …………………………………………….. like? Were you nervous?
3. What information do employers want to find in your ……………….………………?
4. When was the last time you showed that you are………………………….……….?
5. What type of an on-the-job-………………….…………. would you like to attend?

6. If you were the only ………………………………..………, would you get the job?

7. Why do the employers want you to include a ……………………. with your CV?

8. Is it a disadvantage for graduates that they are without ………………………..?

9. Do you have the ………………………………..…………….. to work under pressure?

10. How quickly can you expect a …………………..……………. to a senior position?

11. Do you find it demanding to be a CEO and have …………. for your employees?

12. Have you ever had the ………..…………… to take part in an fascinating project?

3.3   Unit 3 – Mathematics

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

even   odd   approximately   billion   digits   fraction   divide   equal
square   multiply   subtract   one third

1. Can you give me an example of an ………..…….. and an …………….…..…… number?

2. …….……….... how many students study at the Faculty of Applied Informatics?

3. Is it essential to know how to …………. and ………..…. if we have computers and calculators?

4. What would you do if you won one …………………………………… USD?

5. What does the phrase ‚back to ……………..……………..one' mean?

6. Are you the kind of person that ………………… everything 50-50?

7. Do you prefer to have a watch with ………………………?

8. Are people ……………………?

9. Why is ……………………. written as a ……………………….. in maths?

3.4   Unit 4 – Design

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

evaluate   investigate   costings   manufacturers   prototype   mass-produce
sketch   durable   rivals   headphones   mould   stackable

1. What materials are considered to be ……………………………………?

2. Is there one brand you prefer in ……………………………………?

3. Have you seen the ……….…………….……….. of a Slovakian flying car?

4. Do your teachers always ……………………..…………. your projects fairly?

5. Do you consider your classmates to be your …………… at the job market?

6. Do you enjoy watching movies where the main character has to ………………………. a mystery?

7. Have you ever tried to make your own plastic ………………….…?

8. Do European companies look for Chinese ……………………. because of lower ………………………?

9. Can you imagine working as an operator in a factory that would …………………… car parts?

10. Have you ever worked with the vector graphics editor called ………………?

11. If you lived in a small apartment, would you prefer ……………… furniture?

3.5 Unit 5 - Appropriate technology/Sustainable development

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

rural   sound-proofed domestic appliance   charge   wear   clockwise   out-of-date   spring   handle   blades   clockwork   appropriate

1. What are the advantages of living in a ……………………………………………… area?

2. Do you use any ………………………………………………………… technology?

3. Can you name a few examples of ………………………………………….. technology used in developing countries?

4. Do you try to find a …………………………………. room when you need to study?

5. Which ……………………………..…………… do you use the most in your kitchen?

6. How often do you need to ………………………………. your phone?

7. How many times do you need to wind up a ……………………………….…. radio?

8. Have you ever broken a door ………………………………………………………?

9. Do you prefer to play a ………………… turn order when you play a board game?

10. Have you ever had to fix the computer fan …………………………………..………?

11. What are the most significant tyre ……………………….……………….. indicators?

12. Is………………………. the most popular application development framework for enterprise Java?

3.6 Unit 6 - Crime-fighting and security

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

body armour	grip	motion sensor	face-recognition	trigger	incapacitate
baton	foolproof	deterrent	concealed	surveillance	restrain

1. What is the best way to …………………………….. a violent person?
2. Does every person have a ……………………………….……………………. grip?
3. Where in a house do you place a …………………….… to detect when someone is inside?
4. Are you concerned about the cell phone ……………………………….…...….. by law enforcement agencies?
5. In your opinion, are ………………..………. cameras an excellent way to catch shoplifters in action?
6. Have you ever seen someone wearing a …………………………………. to school?
7. Is …………………………….……….. technology successful in fighting crime and securing public safety?
8. What do police officers use to ………………………..…………………. someone?
9. Are ink tags on clothing a useful …………………………………………………?
10. Have you ever pulled the ……………………………………………………?
11. Is it illegal if someone, other than law-enforcement officers, uses or carries a …………………………………….?
12. Do digital CCTV cameras represent a ………..…………..………….. solution to prevent crime?

3.7 Unit 7 - Transport

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

efficient	hybrid	give up	monitor	obstacles	surface	pedestrians	quad-bike
cut down	pollution	equipped with	public transport

1. Is your car .... electronic sensors to prevent accidents?

2. Did you use .... less during the COVID-19 pandemic?

3. What are the most common .... when learning English?

4. Do you have to stop for .... at a crosswalk?

5. How can we make transport more ....?

6. Will electric and .... cars be able to replace petrol cars in future?

7. What actions can one take to reduce air ....…..?

8. Is there a bad habit you would like to ....?

9. Would you like to drive a .... in dunes?

10. When people .... on meat, does it help the environment?

11. Do teachers need to .... students while they are writing a test?

12. Can vehicles detect the presence of snow and ice on the road ....?

3.8 Unit 8 - Telecommunications

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

compatible complex orbit satellite dish semiconductors network fibre-optic screen packet compress path equator

1. What is the most common mobile .... size?

2. Are ordinary laptops .... systems?

3. What does .... security consist of?

4. Why are satellites launched near the ....?

5. What happens to a music file when you .... it?

6. Are Mac OS and Windows ....…?

7. How many satellites in geostationary .... are necessary to provide global coverage?

8. Would you manage to mount a .... to a wall?

9. What kinds of everyday products use ....…..... and do they use them for?

10. How do signals travel in a single-mode .... cable?

11. How does .... switching work?

12. Have you already found your ideal career …………………..…………...…?

3.9   Unit 9 - The future of technology

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

prediction	carry out	find out	give up	work out	cut down	tiny
unmanned	voice-operated		interact	blurry	bend	

1. Large …………………..………. aircrafts will enter public airspace and carry passengers in ten years. Do you agree with this …………………? Why/why not?
2. Would you buy a foldable mobile phone that can ………………………………..……?
3. How likely is it that robots will ………………………. operations instead of surgeons?
4. Do you own a device that is entirely ………………………………..………………?
5. Do you know how to ……………………………. what social media apps know about you?
6. During your studies, have you ever felt like ………………………. and dropping out of school?
7. Can playing computer games cause ………………………..vision and headaches?
8. In your opinion, will …………………. robots, called nanorobots, be widely used in medicine?
9. Did you miss the opportunity to ……………………. face to face with people during the COVID-19 pandemic?
10. Will the air quality improve if we ……………………………. petrol and diesel cars?
11. Are you able to ………………………………. simple math calculations without a calculator?

3.10 Unit 10 - Alternative energy

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

offshore	carbon emissions	fossil fuels	renewable	wave	collapse	rapeseed
objective	go on	non-polluting	wind farms	photovoltaic roof		

1. Why are wind farms constructed ……………………………………………………………?

2. Did you know that ……………………… is the most common oilseed crop in Europe and the Czech Republic?

3. Will ecosystems ………………………………… if we do not change the way we treat our planet?

4. What area of …………………………………. tiles do you need to power an average home in our country?

5. Do you drive efficiently in order to reduce ………………………………………..? Do you go easy on the brakes and gas?

6. Is your ………………………………………………………….. in exams to get an A?

7. What ……………………………….…… do you know and how can they be replaced?

8. Have you got a hobby you can …………………………….... repeatedly?

9. There are at least five sources of ……………………………… energy. Can you name them? Are all of them …………………………………………?

10. What are the pros and cons of tidal power which is generated through the power of ……………………………………?

11. Are any ……………………….……………………. located near your home? Is it dangerous to live near them?

3.11 Unit 11 - Mass transportation

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

> motorway fascinating magnetic cargo container ship   passengers
> public transport marine   convenient congestion aircraft fuselage

1. How often do you travel by ……………………………………………? Is it ………………………….. for you?

2. Is there traffic ……………………… in the centre of Zlin during rush hour periods?

3. Do you remember where the first ………….....……………. in the world was built?

4. What is the purpose of ……………………………….....………………? Why is it hollow?

5. How many …………………………………………………… can the world's largest …………………....……….. carry?

6. The story of Airbus A380 is just …………………………………………………, isn't it?

7. Would you like to work as a ………………………………………..……… engineer?

8. Are ……………………………………..……………………… the world's worst polluters?

9. How do Maglev (…………..…….. levitation) trains operate? Do they produce any pollution?

10. Can you travel on a …………………………………………………..……… ship?

3.12 Unit 12 - Environmental engineering

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

> recycling   oil spill fertilisers   landfill   waste   impact   sustainability
> admit confirm   insist   question   remind

1. What …………………………. is not recyclable?

2. What colours are commonly used for ………………………………… bins? Are there any near your house?

3. When a teacher asks you to do extra homework do you do it without …………?

4. In terms of the environment, what does ……………………………………. mean?

5. Do you need to …………………………. yourself to have something to eat while playing a computer game?

6. How devastating are ……………………………………..…… to the marine ecosystem?

7. How harmful to the environment are ……………..…….....? Should they be banned?

8. Are you able to ……………………….………………….. that you have made a mistake?

9. Is the disposal of unwanted waste in a …………………………..……..……… controlled?

10. Does tourism have a negative ………………………………..… on the environment?

11. Is it necessary to ……………………………… in writing your presence at lectures?

12. Does your boss ………..…….....……… on punctuality or do you have flexible working hours?

3.13 Unit 13 - Robotics

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

| sensory system | movable | power source | navigable | automation | cat- |
| erpillar tracks | feed | capable | vacuum cleaner | bumper | cliff | unfamiliar |

1. What does the robotic vacuum need .... for?

2. Are you sometimes .... with some vocabulary in English lessons?

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using .... on a snow vehicle?

4. How has .... affected manual work? Have any jobs been lost?

5. Were you taught at college how to build your own .... robotic arm?

6. How can a .... sensor on a vacuum cleaner prevent a fall off stairs?

7. Are batteries the only .... mobile robots can use?

8. Have you ever damaged a .... on your car while parking?

9. What type of photos do your favourite Instagram bloggers have in their ....?

10. Do your family use a robotic ....? Does it do a good job?

11. When you say about someone , they are...................................... of anything 'is it a good thing?

12. How does a robot select .... routes?

3.14 Unit 14 - Defence technology

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

| armoured | non-lethal | stealth | uncrewed | visible | countermeasure | peace- |
| keeping | suspect | detection | hull | radar | defence |

1. Did you know that .... was first used in military applications for missile control?

2. What .... for self-defence do you know? Can you have some of them at home?

3. Are all aircraft equipped with infrared .... to be protected from missiles?

4. Would you like to sit inside an .... fighting vehicle?

5. Have you ever attended a self-... class?

6. What are the differences between a conventional ship and a ………. warship?

7. What materials is …………………………………………….. of a ship usually made of?

8. Are there currently any ……………… missions organised by the United Nations?

9. Are ………………………….combat aircrafts the future of warfare technology?

10. Can stealth aircrafts be ……………………….………………..in certain situations?

11. What would you do if you saw a ………………..……………. package at the airport?

12. Is ……………………………….. of crime the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies in our country?

3.15 Unit 15 - Software development

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

| troubleshoot   outcome   open source   functionality   variable   back end |
| mock-up   requirements   code   development tools   interface   spare |

1. Are you able to …………………………….. any technical problems one might have with their computer?

2. Would you like to opt out for a free …………………………..…….. alternative to Windows?

3. Does the future of our company depend on the …………………………….. of next month's election?

4. Do we have a …………………………….. keyboard? Mine has just stopped working.

5. How to implement the user …………….…………………….. to give users the best experience with our website?

6. Would you be less nervous about the exam if you passed the …………………………….. test?

7. In comparison with a front end developer, do you need to know different programming languages as a …………………………….. developer?

8. What is the …………………………….. of conduct in information technology?

9. Were you able to detect all the …………………….…………….. gaps during maintenance?

10. What are the most crucial job …………………………….?

11. In your opinion, does Microsoft Visual Studio offer high quality ……………………………..?

12. In mathematics, what does a …………………………..represent?

3.16 Unit 16 – 5G Technology

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

surfing   upgrade   streamline   bespoke   influx   lag   patchy   launch forefront of   leak   command   respond to

1. Is the cell phone coverage …………………………….. near where you live?

2. Were you watching how Mars Rover ……………………………. to Mars?

3. Is there a way how to prevent a data ………………………….. in an organisation?

4. How safe do you think ………………………….. the Internet is?

5. Is your school constantly ……………………………. the software to meet students' needs?

6. How successfully do smart speakers …………………………….. users' commands?

7. Will the hospitals be ready for ……………………………. of patients if another pandemic occurs?

8. Why didn't your team manage to construct a …………………………….. programme for our company?

9. How often does it happen to you that your ……………………………. is not recognised by a programme?

10. How can …………………………….. in online gaming affect the game?

11. Is the sales team at the …………………………….. our new campaign?

12. What is your daily routine during the exam period to …………………………….. the learning process?

3.17 Unit 17 - Internet of things

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

| malicious tackle ransomware to monitor lifetime execute unlock |
| hack default weak keep up with footprint |

1. Have you ever checked how your digital …………………………… is used?

2. What can a ……………………….. code do to your data?

3. How often do you use social media to …………………………….. friends?

4. Do you use your fingerprint to …………………………….. your smartphone?

5. Has an attacker ever tried to …………………………….. your computer?

6. Do you plan to install any sensors in your home to ……………..………………….. suspicious activities?

7. Why do people keep using …………………………….. or …………………….. passwords?

8. How do you …………………………….. a Run command?

9. Can you think of a famous person that was very poor during their ……………………………..?

10. Should you pay up when hit by ……………………………..?

11. How do you approach a challenging situation you need to ……………………………..?

3.18 Unit 18 – Addictive phones

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

| addiction simulation predict cue hooked refresh scroll trick eye |
| tracking attract curb notifications |

1. Do you usually turn off …………………………….. when you need to focus?

2. Is it possible to get rid of …………………………….. to cell phones?

3. How do you …………………………….. a page in Chrome?

4. Have you ever been …………………………….. into doing something you didn't want to?

5. What are the main applications of …………………………….. in user experience?

6. Does it mean that we are …………………………….. on our phones when we use it within 15 minutes after we wake up?

7. Why is …………………………….. crucial in cryptography?

8. How would you ……………………….. the damage caused by hackers?

9. How many times a day do you …………………………….. endlessly through social media?

10. Can you think of a situation when you would say: 'right on ……………………………..'?

11. Are computers able to …………………………….. the future?

12. How do companies …………………………….. new customers using social media?

3.19 Unit 19 - Graphics and design

Match the words and phrases (1-15) to their definitions (a-o).

1. graphics	6. jagged	11. rendering
2. raster graphics	7. filters	12. fractals
3. distortion	8. CAD	13. toolbox
4. vector graphics	9. wireframe	14. crop
5. resolution	10. solid modelling	15. eraser

a. rough and with sharp points: ……

b. a special effect applied to images: ……

c. software used to design everything from furniture to cars: ……

d. blueprint to help designers think about the structure (e.g. website or software they are building: ……

e. computer modelling of 3D solid objects, every surface should be geometrically correct: ……

f. adding details such as colour, texture, shading to achieve realistic reflections and highlights: ……

g. an object whose parts appear geometrically similar, used for computer modelling of structures from nature, like clouds and trees: ……

h. a set of tools for use in drawing and painting: ……

i. to cut off edges of a picture: ......

j. used to delete something: ......

k. a detail which an image holds: ......

l. graphical representation of objects (lines, curves, etc.) in high resolution: ......

m. (usually) unwanted alteration of the original shape of something: ......

n. dot matrix data structure arranged in a grid formation to represent an image: ......

o. visual representation or an image of an object: ......

3.20 Unit 20 - Web design

Match the words and phrases (1-10) to their definitions (a-j).

1. website
2. webpage
3. web editor
4. CSS
5. background

6. frames
7. .avi
8. .mp3
9. Java applet
10. .mpg

a. a small application that performs a specific task: ......

b. a decorative image used on the screen of a PC, smartphone, etc.: ......

c. a language used to format the layout of web pages: ......

d. a compressed audio file format: ......

e. a person responsible for the content of a website: ......

f. a computer file format for audio and video: ......

g. a document on the World Wide Web: ......

h. a file format for videos: ......

i. a collection of web pages: ......

j. single images displayed by a computer, e.g., ten frames per second: ......

3.21 Unit 21 - Multimedia

Match the words and phrases (1-10) to their definitions (a-j).

1. multimedia
2. hypertext
3. hypermedia
4. interactivity
5. sound card

6. MIDI
7. digital audio workstation
8. streaming
9. video-editing
10. plug-in

a. a system which links data, text, graphics, audio, and video together: ……

b. a piece of software added to a website to extend functionality: ……

c. a technical standard for computers, audio devices, etc.: ……

d. integration of various media formats: ……

e. a digital system used for recording and editing digital auto files: ……

f. an expansion component used in PCs that receives and sends audio: ……

g. transmitting information from the Internet directly to a user's device: …

h. a text on an electronic device that links to other text with hyperlinks: …

i. a process of manipulating video to create a new work: ……

j. a communication process between humans and computer software: ……

3.22 Unit 22 - Miscellaneous technology vocabulary

Match the words and phrases (1-10) to their definitions (a-j).

1. a technophobe
2. cutting edge
3. a glitch
4. tech-savvy
5. state-of-the-art

6. outdated
7. obsolete
8. bulky
9. wearables
10. to wipe out

a. taking up much space, oversized and heavy: ……

b. portable smart devises that can be worn: ……

c. a person who dislikes new technology and is not able to use it: ……

d. the latest technology and features: ……

e. to make your device back to a factory setting and delete all data: ……

f. a person well informed about modern technology: ……

g. old, obsolete, no longer suitable for contemporary situations: ……

h. highly advanced, innovative: ……

i. no longer helpful or in use: ……

j. a minor malfunction or flaw: ……

3.23 Unit 23 - Phrasal verbs

Match the words and phrases (1-10) to their definitions (a-j).

1. to flip on/off
2. to back up
3. to unplug
4. to hook up
5. to hack into
6. to key in
7. to print out
8. to speed up
9. to zoom in
10. to charge up

a. to enter information into a PC or other device by means of a keyboard: ……

b. to enter someone else's computer system without permission: ……

c. to produce a copy of a document from a printer: ……

d. to turn on/off: ……

e. to give electrical power to something: ……

f. to make a copy of data to protect it against loss or corruption: ……

g. to make something go faster, accelerate: ……

h. to connect a device to a computer or power supply: ……

i. to make an image seem to be larger and closer: ……

j. to remove a plug from a socket: ……

3.24 Unit 24 - Spreadsheets

Choose the best word – *a, b*, or *c*.

1) A basic spreadsheet is a _____ of spaces for data.
   - a) box
   - b) grid
   - c) net

2) A spreadsheet consists of rows and _____.
   - a) lines
   - b) lengths
   - c) columns

3) In a spreadsheet, the cell where the text is being written is called _____.
   - a) active
   - b) open
   - c) important

4) With a mouse we can select a single cell or a _____ of cells.
   - a) table
   - b) cluster
   - c) block

5) It is not difficult to change the column _____.
   - a) wide
   - b) width
   - c) length

6) Spreadsheets can execute mathematical _____.
   - a) calculations
   - b) answers
   - c) results

7) To perform a mathematical calculation, a _____ must be entered.
   - a) exercise
   - b) form
   - c) formula

8) When we change the colours, fonts, etc., we change the _____.
   - a) reform
   - b) format
   - c) form

9) To delete the contents of a cell is to _____ that cell.
   - a) tidy
   - b) empty
   - c) clear

10) To eliminate a whole row is to _____ that row.
    - a) wipe
    - b) delete
    - c) insert

3.25 Unit 25 - Miscellaneous technology vocabulary II

Use the words in the box to complete the questions below.

Indispensable e-commerce modify breakthrough progress
affect revolutionise viral censorship wireless intuitive complaint

1. Do you find the ……………………….. technology at university dorms sufficient?

2. What motivates governments to implement …………………………..?

3. What makes some videos or memes go ……………………..?

4. Do you agree that Apple is so profitable because its products are so ……………………..?

5. Do you think that the Internet has succeeded in ……………….……………. shopping?

6. Does the Internet ………………………….. in a positive or in a negative way?

7. Do you manage to track your ……………………….. in a subject this semester?

8. In your opinion, what has been the most outstanding medical …………………..?

9. Have you ever ……………………….. your laptop to make it more powerful?

10. What is the future of ……………………..? Do people change their shopping habits?

11. In what situation would you make a ……………………….. in a restaurant?

12. As far as you are concerned, has a smartphone become a(n) ……………………….. device for you?

4 LESSON PLANS

4.1 Digital security

Warm-up

- Do you feel safe online?

- Have you ever been affected by a cyber-attack?

- Do you cover your webcam and mic when not in use?

- Are there any risks when gaming? What safety measures do you apply?

- How can a user set up a personal firewall?

- How can you protect yourself from identity theft?

- In what way do you protect your mobile device data?

- Is your personal wireless network secure?

Use your knowledge from other college subjects and define these terms:

- Computer crime

- Cybercrime

- Hackers (white hat, black hat)

- Cyber terrorists

- Malware

- Botnet

- DDoS attacks

- CAPTCHA

- Biometric devices (use of fingerprints, face, hand, voice, signature, and iris). Advantages and disadvantages of biometric devices.

- Two-step verification process

- Digital forensics

- Encryption (public and private key encryption)

- Cloud data storage and its safety

- Phishing

VIDEO: James Lyne: Everyday cybercrime – and what you can do about it

https://en.islcollective.com/video-lessons/cybercrime-and-what-you-can-do-about-it-ted-talk

4.1.1   VIDEO QUIZ QUESTIONS

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1) Put the last sentence you heard in the correct order

Put the words in order: like. is in hacking specialises that This and looks someone malware what

_____

2) Replay this part and add the missing words

Fill the gap: Some malicious _____ today goes as far as _____ power, utilities and infrastructure.

3) Most viruses are caught in porn websites. Is it true?

Answer the question using your own words _____

4) Listen again and fill in the missing words

Fill the gap: … this testing platform, which _____ the cybercriminals to test the quality of their viruses before they _____ them on the world.

5) Listen again and fill in the gaps

Fill the gap: It comes with technical _____ guides, video _____ routines, and get this, technical support.

6) How do you get infected through a USB key?

Answer the question using your own words _____

7) What do you think will happen?

Answer the question using your own words _____

8) Which cloud service websites do you know or use?

Answer the question using your own words _____

9) An interesting feature of modern smartphone is that when it takes a picture..

Put the words in order: taken. it that where was photo embeds about … data GPS

_____

10) What details did James Lynes mention to track information?

    a. home address, e-mail and mobile number

    b. telephone number, picture ID and e-mail

    c. e-mail, phone and GPS information

11) Complete with the missing word

Find the extra word: It turns out he's a member of the Russian Adult Webmasters Federation.

12) Listen again and reorder the scrambled words

Put the words in order: the do and our colleagues friends, right our when even break things. security we our Our families can

_____

13) How would you explain the meaning of the verb "to beam out"?

Answer the question using your own words _____

14) Which is the incorrect word?

Correct the wrong word: Your wireless network name is so unique that I was able to Ping-Pong it using data available openly on the Internet with no hacking …

15) Listen again and put the scrambled words in the correct order

Put the words in order: and much trading convenience how privacy for we … off security? Are

_____

16) Complete the missing words

Fill the gap: … despite cybercrime conventions, where the Internet is _____ and _____ by definition.

17) Put the scrambled words in the correct order

Put the words in order: and cybercriminals. for difficult me the much, more life make security much community Help

_____

Work in pairs:

- What personal information can be found about you on the Internet? Have you ever tried to google your name?
- Can you remove online information about you?
- What antivirus software is currently installed on your computer?
- Are there any reasons you might want to erase your browsing history?
- Can you set up your browser to erase its browsing history automatically?

HOMEWORK – WRITING:

Write an e-mail to an antivirus expert. Ask him/her about computers and viruses and give him a few suggestions on what should happen to black-hat hackers. Your partner will answer your questions in the next lesson.

4.2 Artificial intelligence

Warm-up

1) Think of three advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence. Compare your ideas with a partner.
2) Where and how is artificial intelligence primarily used nowadays?
3) What fictional robots and AI devices can you think of?
4) What can an AI do that a conventional computer cannot?
5) Imagine that your brain could be mapped in detail and this information uploaded to an AI. Would you agree?
6) If an AI is considered alive, should it be granted any rights? If yes, what?
7) What would people do if (or when) it all goes wrong with AIs? How may an AI choose to attack us?
8) How likely is growth in unemployment as AIs take over mid-level job positions?
9) Would AIs be able to self-replicate? Alternatively, self-reprogram?
10) What do you think life on Earth will be like in 2050?

Use your knowledge from other college subjects and define these terms:

- chatbot
- data crunching
- deep learning
- machine learning
- neural networks
- Turing test
- driverless cars
- autonomous cab

VIDEO: What is Artificial Intelligence (or Machine Learning)? By HubSpot

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJeNghZXtMo

VIDEO QUIZ QUESTIONS

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1)

Put the words in order: been conditioned flying cars expect to We've

_____

2)

Fill the gap: and robotic maids _____ our weekday dinner.

3) What is Alexa?

Answer the question using your own words _____

4) What is the connection made between Netflix and Alexa?

Answer the question using your own words _____

5)

Fill the gap: The term "artificial intelligence" was first

_____ back in

6)

Fill the gap: using _____ to develop formal reasoning.

7)

Fill the gap: Now the question is: Should you _____ for yet

8) What does it mean that robots are shells for artificial intelligence?

Answer the question using your own words _____

9)

Fill the gap: a bit more _____

10)

Fill the gap: Like a human, a machine _____ information

11)

Fill the gap: But unlike a human, it's not _____ to things like

12) There are 4 advantages of a machine learning over a human. What are they?

Answer the question using your own words _____

13)

Fill the gap: and that means a lot of _____ rules someone would

14) What is the question?

Answer the question using your own words _____

15)

Fill the gap: Will it make your work _____

16)

Fill the gap: taking on the _____ tasks of your job

HOMEWORK – WRITING

Write a letter to an expert on Artificial Intelligence. Ask him/her three questions about it and give him/her your opinions on AI. Your partner will answer your questions in the next lesson.

4.3 3D Printing

Warm-up

1) What do you know about 3D printing?
2) Have you ever used a 3D printer?
3) What do you think is impossible to 3D print?
4) How will 3D printing affect our lives?
5) Are there any disadvantages of 3D printing?
6) What is intellectual property?

VIDEO – 3D Printing Infrastructure – Anielle Guedes of Urban3D

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gcMjOkR8LDA

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VIDEO QUIZ QUESTIONS

1)

Put the words in order: Why do we build? we the build way

_____

2) She said that when she looks at people, populations and neighbourhoods she ...

a. sees the lack of infrastructure
b. sees that lack of opportunity
c. sees opportunity
d. sees the future

3) Growing up in Brazil has given her

Fill the gap: _____

4)

Put the words in order: the is growing. infrastructure at We the pace can grow population

_____

5) Why did she move to Brazil in 2012?

Answer the question using your own words _____

6) She said that if you do not have the decent infrastructure ...

Put the words in order: creates dreams family. that you you and have between barrier it your a your for

_____

7) What do most people think about 3D printers?

Answer the question using your own words _____

8) What can 3D printers print?

    a. glass

    b. concrete

    c. metal

    d. wood

    e. steel

9)

Correct the wrong word: But with our technology that might be made in just a couple of months

10) He said that her technology is so in line with

Fill the gap: _____

11)

Put the words in order: how about are You're made, are how commercialized. things things things how thinking built, are

_____

HOMEWORK – WRITING

Write an e-mail to Josef Průša, founder and CEO of Prusa Research, and ask him three questions about 3D printing. Tell him about three things you would 3D print.

EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání

MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

SHRNUTÍ

Studijní material se zabývá obecnou angličtinou i angličtinou pro oblast informačních technologií. Materiál bude využíván studenty čtvrtého ročníku na Fakultě aplikované informatiky.

Aktivity na procvičení gramatiky budou využívány výběrově, pokud při práci s odbornými texty zjistíme, že je potřeba procvičit určitý gramatický okruh. Opakování gramatiky je zařazeno i do učebnic pro odbornou angličtinu. Častým nedostatkem při výuce jsou velké rozdíly mezi studenty v úrovni jazyka. Předkládaný materiál může být využit i při samostudiu pro zlepšení jazykové úrovně.

Část zaměřená na slovní zásobu slouží jako material k procvičení probírané slovní zásoby. Cvičení budou využívána na začátku lekcí k procvičení látky z minulé hodiny a pro úvodní diskuzi.

Aktivity založené na videu slouží jako materiál k procvičení porozumění rodilým mluvčím a mluvené angličtině. Také tato cvičení obsahují slovní zásobu zaměřenou na odborný jazyk.

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