

Výukový materiál v rámci projektu OPVK 1.5 Peníze středním školám

<b>Číslo projektu:</b>	<b>CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0883</b>
<b>Název projektu:</b>	<b>Rozvoj vzdělanosti</b>
<b>Číslo šablony:</b>	<b>II/2</b>
<b>Datum vytvoření:</b>	<b>5. 3. 2013</b>
<b>Autor:</b>	<b>Mgr. Jana Jeřábková</b>
<b>Určeno pro předmět:</b>	<b>Anglický jazyk</b>
<b>Tematická oblast:</b>	<b>Cestování, komunikace a svět kolem nás</b>
<b>Obor vzdělání:</b>	<b>Masér 69-41-M/001 - 4. ročník</b>
<b>Název výukového materiálu:</b>	<b>English Language</b>
<b>Druh výukového materiálu:</b>	<b>Pracovní list s výkladem k tématu English Language, s otevřenými i uzavřenými otázkami a cvičením k procvičení rozdílů ve slovní zásobě americké a britské angličtiny.</b>
<b>Čas:</b>	<b>40 minut</b>
<b>Využití:</b>	<b>Studenti se seznámí se základními fakty o anglickém jazyce, naučí se vyjadřovat k danému tématu a procvičí si rozdíly ve slovní zásobě americké a britské angličtiny.</b>

# English Language

## 1) Are there varieties of English?

There are several varieties of English - American English, Australian English and British English.

The American English tends to simplify grammar and spelling.

There are differences between American English and British English:

### in vocabulary:

#### BrE

secondary school  
pavement  
paving  
underground, tube

#### AmE

high school  
sidewalk  
pavement  
subway

### in grammar:

#### BrE

I've just seen her.  
Have you done the dishes yet?  
I've already seen this film.  
They've moved here recently.  
I haven't got much time.  
I've got a cat.  
Have you got a cat?  
I haven't got a cat.

#### AmE

I just saw her.  
Did you do the dishes yet?  
I already saw this movie.  
They moved here recently.  
I don't have much time.  
I have a cat.  
Do you have a cat?  
I don't have a cat.

### Verbs

#### BrE - nepravidelný tvar

learn - learnt - learnt  
spell - spelt - spelt  
dream - dreamt - dreamt  
spill - spilt - spilt  
burn - burnt - burnt  
smell - smelt - smelt  
spoil - spoilt - spoilt  
lean - leant - leant  
get - got - got

#### AmE - pravidelný tvar

learn - learned - learned  
spell - spelled - spelled  
dream - dreamed - dreamed  
spill - spilled - spilled  
burn - burned - burned  
smell - smelled - smelled  
spoil - spoiled - spoiled  
lean - leaned - leaned  
get - got - gotten

### Prepositions

**at** the weekend  
talk **to** somebody

**on** the weekend  
talk **with** somebody

Monday **to** Friday

twenty **past** one

twenty **to** one

**in** Příčná Street

I'm meeting my friend

I haven't seen her **for** weeks.

He was walking **towards** me.

look **out of** the window

Monday **through** Friday

twenty **after** one

twenty **before/of** one

**on** Příčná Street

I'm meeting **with** my friend

I haven't seen her **in** weeks.

He was walking **toward** me.

look **out** the window

**Předložky** - v AmE se používají jak předložky pro BrE tak pro AmE

**in spelling:**

**BrE**

travelled

colour

dialogue

programme

theatre

realise

cheque

aeroplane

archaeology

cosy

grey

licence

plough

skilful

storey

tyre

yoghurt

**AmE**

traveled

color

dialog

program

theater

realize

check

airplane

archeology

cozy

gray

license

plow

skillful

story

tire

yogurt

**in pronunciation:**

**BrE**

**t**→**d**

city /siti/

→<sup>r</sup>

car /ca:/

**o**→**a**:

bottle /botəl/

**nju:** →**nu:**

New York /nju: jo:k/

**tju:** →**tu:**

Tuesday /tju:zdei/

**sju:** →**su:**

suit /sju:t/

**AmE**

city /sidi/

car /ca:<sup>r</sup>/

bottle /ba:dəl/

New York /nu: jo:<sup>r</sup>k/

Tuesday /tu:zdei/

suit /su:t/

<b>dju:→du:</b>	duty /dju:ti/	duty /du:di/
<b>a:→əe</b>	dance /da:ns/	dance /dæns/
<b>ail→əl</b>	mobile /məubail/	mobile /moubəl/
<b>a:→ei</b>	vase /va:z/	vase /veis/
	tomato /tə'ma:təu/	tomato /tə'meidou/
<b>əu→a:</b>	progress /prəugres/	progress /pra:gres/
	letter Z /zed/	letter Z /zi:/
	schedule /šedju:l/	schedule /skedžəl/
	garage /gæridž/	garage /gə'ra:ž/

## 2) Give examples of Australian English.

Australian English uses a lot of **shortenings**, for example **breckie** for breakfast or **footy** for football.

There are also differences in vocabulary: **station** = farm

**squatter** = farmer

**good day** = good morning/afternoon/evening

## 3) Does the British English have dialects too?

There are many different accents and dialects. An accent is just a different way of pronunciation.

Dialects include changes in language itself (such as vocabulary, etc.). There are regional and social dialects.

Therefore **RP** or **Received Pronunciation** is nowadays the pronunciation taught at schools and spoken on the radio and TV.

## 4) English nowadays

Nowadays, there are about 800,000 words in the English language and some 775 million users of English as their first or second language. It is the **second widely spoken language**, an official language in over 70 countries and the official language in medicine, science, music, business, etc. About 80% of English words come from other languages.

## English as a foreign language

### 1) Why do people learn foreign languages?

People learn a foreign language because it is very important as language is a means of communication.

Nowadays people travel a lot; do business with other countries more than before, students study and work abroad to get to know other cultures. Learning a foreign language broadens our minds and extends our horizons.

The Internet serves the quickest, cheapest and the easiest source of information and many webpages are only in English.

## 2) What methods of learning a foreign language do you know?

It can be taught by using textbooks, doing exercises in the workbooks, studying vocabulary and grammar, translating from one language to another, practising the listening skills, listening for detail or general comprehension, listening English songs, grammar practice and vocabulary exercises, reading books in the original version, watching subtitled films, there are also many PC programmes.

The most natural way of learning foreign language is speaking. Talking to a native speaker abroad and spending some time in that environment is very helpful. There are many possibilities for young people. They can work as au-pairs.

There are also international scholarships allowing Czech students to study abroad, summer jobs like picking strawberries/apples/tomatoes or other products are popular too.

## 3) Which methods do you find useful for you and why?

In my opinion, it is useful to .....

### Vocabularies:

fluently

knowledge

patient

enjoyable

translate

lesson

### Questions:

**How are languages taught in your school and what would you like to add?**

**When did you start with language and why?**

**Do you like English and why?**

### Homework - Answer these questions:

What languages do you speak?

What is your favourite language and why?

Do you like learning languages?

Why do you study English (or another language)?

Why is English important?

When did you start studying English?

How and how often do you study? What is easiest and most difficult about learning English?

What kinds of things/methods help you study English?

Have you ever spoken English with a native speaker?

What other language would you like to learn and why?

At what age is it best to start with studying English (or another language)?

What jobs require the knowledge of English?

**Homework - find the Czech translation:**

<b>Czech</b>	<b>BrE</b>	<b>AmE</b>
<b>Car</b>		
	spanner	wrench
	puncture	flat
	caravan	trailer
	gear lever	gearshift
	indicator	turn signal
	rear light	tail light
	number plate	license plate
	wing	fender
	lorry	truck
	taxi	cab
	petrol	gas
	bonnet	hood
	boot	trunk
	windscreen	windshield
<b>City</b>		
	high street	main street
	pub	bar
	pavement	sidewalk
	underground, tube	subway
	shop	store
	sweetshop	candy store
	public toilet	rest room
	bookshop	bookstore
	chemist's	drugstore
	chemist	druggist
	queue	line
	block of flats	apartment building
<b>Travelling</b>		
	main road	highway
	car park	parking lot
	traffic lights	stop lights
	crossroads	intersection

	flyover	overpass
	public transport	mass transit
	railway	railroad
	(railway) carriage	(railway) car
	timetable	schedule
	single (ticket)	one-way (ticket)
	return (ticket)	round-trip
	motorway	freeway

### **Housing**

	flat	apartment
	lift	elevator
	garden	yard
	ground floor	first floor
	first floor	second floor
	rubbish	garbage, trash
	dustbin	trashcan, garbage can
	tap	faucet
	post	mail
	post box	mailbox
	chest of drawers	bureau
	cooker	stove
	cutlery	silverware
	curtains	drapes
	flat	apartment
	lift	elevator
	garden	yard
	ground floor	first floor
	first floor	second floor
	rubbish	garbage, trash
	dustbin	trashcan, garbage can
	tap	faucet
	post	mail
	chest of drawers	bureau
	cooker	stove
	cutlery	silverware

	curtains	drapes
	flat	apartment
<b>Clothes</b>		
	trousers	pants
	knickers	panties
	tights	pantyhose
	waistcoat	vest
	trainers	sneakers
	vest	tank top, wife beater ( <i>slang</i> )
	braces	suspenders
<b>Babies</b>		
	nappy	diaper
	dummy	pacifier
	pram	baby carriage
	cot	crib
<b>Entertainment</b>		
	film	movie
	cinema	movie theater, the movies
	funfair	amusement park
	interval	intermission
<b>Food and drink</b>		
	chips	fries, French fries
	crisps	chips
	biscuit	cookie
	maize	corn
	sweets	candy
	chocolate bar	candy bar
	jam	jelly
	spirits	liquor
<b>School</b>		
	university	college
	secondary school	high school
	primary school	elementary school, grammar school
	holiday	vacation
	state school	public school



Others		
	note, banknote	bill
	autumn	fall
	full stop	period
	rubber	eraser
	handbag	purse
	mobile, mobile phone	cell(ular), cell(ular) phone
	torch	flashlight
	post code	zip code

**Write translation of British and American expressions:**

	BrE	AmE
gas	plyn	benzín
chips		
purse		
pants		
public school		
subway		
flat		
first floor		
pavement		
vest		

**Find the British equivalent for the bold word:**

1. He loves **chips** for a snack.
2. A large **truck** was parked in front of the building.
3. I saw the children playing in the **yard**.
4. She has joint problems so she always takes the **elevator**.
5. You need a **flashlight**. It's too dark outside.
6. Please, take out the **trash**.
7. The car stopped at the **stop lights**.
8. She bought three packets of **cookies**.
9. Have you seen my new **apartment**?
10. A drunken man was lying on the **sidewalk**.
11. I am trying new **sneakers**.
12. My daughter starts school this **fall**.

13. His office is **on the first floor**.
14. Black smoke is coming from under the **hood**.
15. There was a hole in his **pants**.
16. I use **canned** fruit for baking fruit cakes.
17. Excuse me, where **is the restroom**?
18. We must call the plumber. The **faucet** is broken.
19. **Gas** is getting more and more expensive.
20. He is good at playing **soccer**.