9. A\_AJ\_Fleischman 30.3. -3.4.2020

Ahoj /dobrý den,

posílám práci na příští týden, máme tam ještě opakování 3.-4. lekce - čtení s porozuměním, poslech..

Soubor si zbytečně netiskněte (nebo si vytiskněte pouze pracovní listy), najděte si chvíli, kdy můžete na počítač. Je možno i vyplnit na mobilu a tabletu, ale už je to náročnější. Po vyplnění si uložte. Na konci máte opět klíč, zkontrolujte až po vypracování.

Pokuste se zvládnout všechna cvičení, pokud něco nezvládnete, nedělejte si z toho hlavu …všechno projdeme a doženeme.

Nezapomeňte opakovat slovíčka 3. lekce a nepravidelná slovesa …postupně se k nim vracejte, každý týden si zopakujte část.

Nezapomeňte číst anglickou knihu!!!

Pokud chcete pracovat více, využíte odkazů z minulých zadání, sledujte filmy a videa v anglickém znění, zpívejte si ☺

dotazy, konzultace, odeslání textů: Bakaláři – Komens [jfleischman@zskucb.cz](mailto:jfleischman@zskucb.cz),

Reading A

Susan Boyle was born in 1961 in Scotland. She used to be an ordinary person, but today she is an international star. She has been famous since 2009. Her career started when she was a contestant on a reality show called *Britain’s Got Talent*. When she first walked onto the stage, the judges of the show looked surprised. And when she said that she wanted to be a professional singer, the people who were watching the show laughed. But after a few seconds, nobody was laughing: Susan had an incredibly beautiful voice.   
  
So why did people laugh at Susan Boyle before she started singing? Because she didn’t look like their idea of a talented singer. She was 47 years old and overweight, and she wasn’t wearing stylish clothes. Popular singers are usually good-looking and glamorous people, so we think that beautiful people are talented and ordinary-looking people are ordinary, not extraordinary. The human brain is programmed to categorize things quickly and this is what we do when we judge people by their appearance. In ancient times, this was an essential ability because life was dangerous. It was important to keep away from angry or aggressive-looking people who might be enemies. Of course, Susan Boyle doesn’t look dangerous, but when people judged her, it was the same part of the brain that was at work. We don’t think when we judge people like this. It is a sort of animal reaction which was very useful for our ancient ancestors, but not in the modern world. It would help if there were more ordinary-looking people in the media.  
  
Today, Susan Boyle is a successful British singer. She has made four CDs and she has travelled all over the world. There has even been a television documentary about her life. Her story has been a lesson for everyone.

1. Read about a success story. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

|  |
| --- |
| Example  Susan Boyle used to be a singer.  Susan Boyle used to be an ordinary person. |

* 1. She has been famous since 1961.
  2. She became famous when she won a reality show.
  3. The TV judges laughed when Susan said she wanted to be a singer.
  4. Good-looks and talent go together.
  5. Judging people by their appearance is a useful skill.
  6. There are a lot of ordinary-looking people on television.
  7. Susan Boyle has travelled all over Britain.
  8. A television series has been made about her.

1. Read about a success story. Are the sentences true, false or not mentioned? Choose the correct answer.

|  |
| --- |
| Example  Susan Boyle didn’t use to be a famous singer.   1. ☑ True 2. ☐ False 3. ☐ Not mentioned |

* 1. Susan Boyle first became famous when she won a reality show.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned
  2. When she appeared on stage, the people who were watching were unkind to her.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned
  3. After her performance, one of the judges apologized to Susan Boyle.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned
  4. Susan Boyle was wearing glamorous clothes when she walked on stage.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned
  5. People didn’t expect Susan Boyle to have a good voice.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned
  6. Judging people by their appearance used to be useful ability.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned
  7. People are now trying to have more ordinary-looking people on TV.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned
  8. These days, Susan Boyle is a very happy person.
     1. ☐ True
     2. ☐ False
     3. ☐ Not mentioned

Listening A

Do prohlížeče (Google, Explorer) si zadejte následující odkaz poslechněte a vyplňte následující dvě cvičení. Pokud máte problem s porozuměním, pod klíčem máte znění poslechu, poslechněte si s textem. Poslech je pro cvičení A i B.

https://files.fm/u/qm265gqb

Listen to part of a radio programme. Complete the sentences.

* 1. The young girl in the news report has had a problem for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
  2. It used to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for children to get rickets.
  3. Vitamin D is essential for strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  4. Our bodies need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce vitamin D.
  5. People who have fair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get burnt easily in the sun.
  6. The presenter got burnt when she was playing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  7. Parents shouldn’t put too much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their children.
  8. Children didn’t use to get rickets because they spent more time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Listening B

Listen to part of a radio programme. Choose the correct answer.

|  |
| --- |
| Example  Who is the guest on the radio programme?   1. ☐ a news reporter 2. ☑ a doctor |

* 1. How long has the girl in the report had pains?
     1. ☐ since last year
     2. ☐ for three years
  2. What disease has become more common recently?
     1. ☐ rockets
     2. ☐ rickets
  3. Where do we get most of our vitamin D?
     1. ☐ from sunshine
     2. ☐ in food
  4. Why do parents use strong creams on their children?
     1. ☐ so they don’t get skin cancer
     2. ☐ so their skin stays fair
  5. What type of people burn easily?
     1. ☐ tennis players
     2. ☐ people with fair skin
  6. How did children use to go to school?
     1. ☐ by car
     2. ☐ on foot
  7. What should children do to develop strong bones?
     1. ☐ use sun cream
     2. ☐ play outside
  8. What will happen if children don’t get enough sunshine?
     1. ☐ They will get bone disease.
     2. ☐ They will get skin disease.

**Dobrovolná práce:**

Na následujícím odkeze si můžete otevřít video + úkoly (task 1,2) + můžete stáhnou worksheet – pracovní list … k videu máte i přepis - transcript

https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/beginner-a1/shopping-for-clothes

Reading A - Answer Key

* 1. She has been famous since 2009.
  2. She first became famous when she was a contestant on a reality show.
  3. The people who were watching the show laughed when Susan said she wanted to be a singer.
  4. Good looks and talent do not go together.
  5. Judging people by their appearance used to be/was an important skill.
  6. There are not a lot of/enough ordinary-looking people on television.
  7. Susan Boyle has travelled all over the world.
  8. A television documentary has been made about her.

Reading B - Answer Key

* 1. B. False
  2. A. True
  3. C. Not mentioned
  4. B. False
  5. A. True
  6. A. True
  7. C. Not mentioned
  8. C. Not mentioned

Listening A - Answer Key

* 1. three
  2. unusual
  3. bones
  4. sunshine
  5. skin
  6. tennis
  7. cream
  8. outside / in the sun / in the sunshine

Listening B - Answer Key

* 1. B. for three years
  2. B. rickets
  3. A. from sunshine
  4. A. so they don’t get skin cancer
  5. B. people with fair skin
  6. B. on foot
  7. B. play outside
  8. A. They will get bone disease.

Audio script

End of Semester Test – Units 1-3 Listening Tests A and B

**Presenter** Welcome to the weekly Health Spot on Radio South. In the studio with me is Fred Baines, a doctor. Hello Fred. Our topic today is sunshine and how good or bad it is for us. On the news this morning there was a report about a young girl who has had pains in her legs and arms for three years. The report said that this is because of sunshine. Can you tell us more, please?

**Doctor** Certainly, yes. This used to be very unusual but recently doctors have seen a lot more young children who have a disease called rickets. That’s RICKETS, not rockets! Now, rickets is a problem with the bones in the arms and the legs. When we are babies, our bones are soft, but as we get older they get stronger and harder. To get strong bones, babies and children need vitamin D.

**Presenter** And where do we get vitamin D from?

**Doctor** Well, your body makes vitamin D but it needs sunshine to make it. You can’t get enough vitamin D from food. In the past people used to put their babies outside on sunny days, but what happens today?

**Presenter** People are very worried about skin cancer. They put strong sun creams on their young children.

**Doctor** Exactly. The sun creams stop the production of vitamin D, which you need for strong bones. The children have healthy skin but they might develop problems with their bones!

**Presenter** But all doctors say that you should use cream in the sun. Without it, people who have fair skin like me burn easily. Like last summer. I got burnt when I was playing tennis. And it was quite cloudy. I had to wear trousers and long sleeves for a week!

**Doctor** I know. It’s difficult. Too much strong sunshine isn’t good for you. But we need some! I think parents should put sun cream on children – but not too much. Another interesting point is that in the past children used to spend more time outdoors. They used to walk to school and play outside. Today parents drive their children to school and they don’t do so much sport.

**Presenter** Yes, children stay indoors a lot, watching TV or playing on their computers. They aren’t active enough.

**Doctor** You’re right. So they aren’t getting enough sunshine.

**Presenter** So the advice is: get some sunshine, play outside and walk to school!

**Doctor** Absolutely. Or we’re going to see more children with soft bones, which is a serious problem for them.