



evropský  
sociální  
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Číslo projektu</b>          | CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0394   |
| <b>Číslo</b>                   | VY_22_INOVACE_11_AJ_1_2_Přítomný čas prostý a průběhový,some/any, čtení  |
| <b>Škola</b>                   | Střední odborná škola a Střední odborné učiliště, Hustopeče, Masarykovo nám. 1   |
| <b>Autor</b>                   | Mgr. Gabriela Křížanová  |
| <b>Název</b>                   | Přítomný čas prostý a průběhový,some/any, čtení, test  |
| <b>Téma hodiny</b>             | Test: porozumění čtenému textu, some a any, čas přítomný   |
| <b>Předmět</b>                 | Anglický jazyk   |
| <b>Ročník/y/</b>               | 1.ročník studijních oborů  |
| <b>Anotace</b>                 | Studenti si ověřují své jazykové portfolio během testu, porozumění čtenému textu, dále testují své jazykové znalosti přítomného času |
| <b>Očekávaný výstup</b>        | Studenti testují svoje jazykové kompetence   |
| <b>Druh učebního materiálu</b> | Test   |
| <b>Datum vytvoření</b>         | 15. března 2013  |

Čtení :

### Christmas

Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December in England, with a Christmas dinner for the whole family on the Christmas Eve or on Christmas day. The night of the 24th is just a quiet time which is usually spent with the family and very close friends, talking and drinking wine and eating too many sweets. The most important day is the 25th. A typical **Christmas dinner** is the huge turkey. The turkey is roasted and served with a lot of vegetables, like potatoes, cauliflower and broccoli, with the choice of gravy<sup>1</sup>, or mint<sup>2</sup> or cranberry<sup>3</sup> sauce. It takes a lot of hours to prepare all of this, and even longer to eat it. The dessert is, of course, the **Christmas pudding**. It is a sweet that has no expiry date<sup>4</sup>, and becomes better with age, like cheese. You eat it hot, with a lot of sweet sauce - custard. Christmas dinners in England HAVE to come with **Christmas crackers** - they are tubes of cardboard<sup>5</sup> that look like sweets. Inside there is a crown-shaped hat, a little souvenir, and a joke. To open them you need to pull the two ends apart and that's when they should open with a little bang! Exciting.

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1

☐ Omáčka ze šťávy masa

2

☐ Máta peprná

3

☐ brusinky

4

☐ Doba trvanlivosti

5

☐ Kartón, lepenka

After Christmas day **Boxing Day** comes. Don't worry, it is not related to the sport; it is completely impossible to be aggressive after all that turkey and mulled wine<sup>6</sup>. Boxing day comes from the word "box". In the old days, people went around to other people's houses on the day after Christmas day, asking for leftover food, or money etc. During the weeks before Christmas Day, we send cards, watch nativity plays and go to carol services. We also decorate our homes and churches with green leaves, paper decorations and colourful electric lights. It is traditional to send a lot of cards to all your possible friends, family, colleagues and even people you don't really know very well. Because of the fact that there are so many cards to write, very few people add personal messages, so a standard card would have: "Dear X, Merry Christmas. Love, Y."

Some people go over the top and become quite fanatical and competitive<sup>7</sup>. There are lights, reindeer, Santa, snowmen all displayed on and around the house. People try to make a better display than their neighbour. I know two houses that have around four thousand pounds worth of decorations on them every year. But this is not as stupid as you might think, because they do it for charity. We go there every year to look what's new.

Many of our Christmas customs began long before Jesus was born. They came from earlier festivals which had nothing to do with the Christian church. Long time ago people had mid-winter festivals when the days were shortest and the sunlight weakest. They believed that their ceremonies would give the sun back its power. The Romans, for example, held the festival of Saturnalia around 25 December. They decorated their homes with evergreens to remind<sup>8</sup> them of Saturn, their harvest god, to return the following spring. Some of these customs<sup>9</sup> and traditions were adopted<sup>10</sup> by early Christians as part

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6

☐ Svařené víno

7

☐ soutěživí

8

☐ připomenout

9

of their celebrations of Jesus' birthday. In Victorian times some new ideas such as Father Christmas, Christmas cards and crackers were added to the celebrations.

According to the text answer the questions :

1. How do the British spend the night of the 24th ?
2. Why do people call 26th of December „Boxing Day“ according to text ?
3. How are called the people who celebrated festival of Saturnalia around 25th December in last paragraph ?

### GRAMMATICAL PART

**Put the verb into the correct form**

Example :

*Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.*

*Please, be quiet! I am trying to concentrate.*

2. Look! It (snow).
3. You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
4. *(in the cinema)* It's a good film, isn't it? (you/enjoy) it?
5. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (shout) at each other again.
6. Why (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.

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☐ zvyky

10

☐ přijmuty

7. I (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.
8. I want to lose weight. I (not/eat) anything today.
9. 'What (you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
10. 'Where (your father / come) from?' 'He (come) from Scotland.'
11. If you need money, why (you/not/get) a job?
12. I (play) the piano, but I (not/play) very well.
13. I don't understand the word 'deceive'. What ('deceive' / mean)?

**Translate into English :**

Někteří přátelé mého otce jsou teď u nás doma.

Honzova a Zuzanina svatba je v půl jedenácté.

Na stole je mnoho knih.

POUŽITÉ ZDROJE :

<http://www.helpforenglish.cz/article/2007120802-english-christmas>

Vlastní zdroje