

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Číslo projektu	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0394
Číslo	VY_22_INOVACE_26_AJ_2_5_PRATELSTVI
Škola	Střední odborná škola a Střední odborné učiliště, Hustopeče, Masarykovo nám. 1
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Název	Přátelství
Téma hodiny	Friends
Předmět	Anglický jazyk
Ročník/y/	4. ročník
Anotace	Studenti jsou seznámeni s obsahem a otázkami k maturitní zkoušce.
Očekávaný výstup	Studenti se naučí využít otázek, základních frází k maturitě.
Druh učebního materiálu	prezentace
Datum vytvoření	15. září 2013



FRIENDS

Friendship

- **Friendship** is a relationship of mutual affection between two or more people. Friendship is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in academic fields such as sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and philosophy. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. A World Happiness Database study found that people with close friendships are happier.

Friendship

- Although there are many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of friendship. Such characteristics include affection, sympathy, empathy, honesty, altruism, mutual understanding and compassion, enjoyment of each other's company, trust, and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friend.
- While there is no practical limit on what types of people can form a friendship, friends tend to share common backgrounds, occupations, or interests, and have similar demographics.

Childhood

- In childhood, friendships are often based on the sharing of toys, and the enjoyment received from performing activities together. These friendships are maintained through affection, sharing, and creative playtime. While sharing is difficult for children at this age, they are more likely to share with someone they consider to be a friend.
- As children mature, they become less individualized and more aware of others. They begin to see their friends' points of view, and enjoy playing in groups. They also experience peer rejection as they move through the middle childhood years. Establishing good friendships at a young age helps a child to be better acclimated in society later on in their life.

Adolescence

- A study examined over 9,000 American adolescents to determine how their engagement in problem behavior (such as stealing, fighting, truancy) was related to their friendships. Findings indicated that adolescents were less likely to engage in problem behavior when their friends did well in school, participated in school activities, avoided drinking, and had good mental health.
- The opposite was found regarding adolescents who did engage in more problem behavior. Whether adolescents were influenced by their friends to engage in problem behavior depended on how much they were exposed to those friends, and whether they and their friendship groups "fit in" at school

Adulthood

- Life events such as marriage, parenthood, and accelerated career development can complicate friendships in the transition from young adulthood to middle adulthood. After marriage, both women and men report having fewer friends of the opposite sex.
- Adults may find it particularly difficult to maintain meaningful friendships in the workplace. "The workplace can crackle with competition, so people learn to hide vulnerabilities and quirks from colleagues. Work friendships often take on a transactional feel; it is difficult to say where networking ends and real friendship begins." Most adults value the financial security of their jobs more than friendship.
- The majority of adults have an average of two close friends.

Old age

- older adults prefer familiar and established relationships over new ones, friendship formation can continue in old age. With age, elders report that the friends they feel closest to are fewer in number and live in the same community. They tend to choose friends whose age, sex, race, ethnicity, and values are like their own. Compared with younger people, fewer older people report other-sex friendships. Older women, in particular, have more secondary friends—people who are not intimates, but with whom they spend time occasionally, such as in groups that meets for lunch or bridge.

Making a friend

- Three significant factors make the formation of a friendship possible:
- proximity, which means being near enough to see each other or do things together;
- repeatedly encountering the person informally and without making special plans to see each other; and
- opportunities to share ideas and personal feelings with each other.

Ending a friendship

- Friendships end for many different reasons. Sometimes friends move away from each other and are forced to move on due to the distance. Sometimes divorce causes an end to friendships, as people drop one or both of the divorcing people. At a younger age friendships may end as a result of acceptance into new social groups.
- Friendships may end by fading quietly away or may end suddenly. How and whether to talk about the end of a friendship is a matter of etiquette that depends on the circumstances.

*Conversational questions for **Friends & acquaintances***

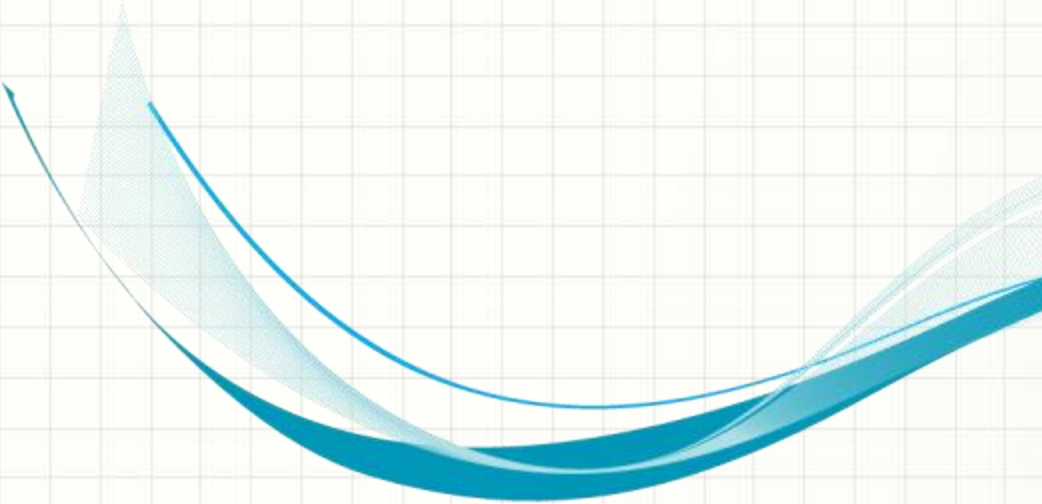
- have you got many friends or rather several ones?
- are they mainly from your school or hometown, or where?
- why are friendships important?
- what's the difference between a FRIEND and an ACQUAINTANCE? (your opinion)
- what's your oldest friendship? (where and when did you meet? Do you keep on meeting? What helped you make friends? What do you have in common?)
- who's your best friend? (description of physical appearance, character traits, how long have you known each other? How did you meet?)
- What do you have in common? How do you spend your time together?
- What makes him/her your best friend? Add a funny / interesting / adventurous / best memory if you like...
- how important is forgiveness in human relationships?

*Conversational questions for **Friends** & acquaintances*

- what do you think you would never forgive?
- where / how can you meet some new people?
- have you made friends via Internet? (Where from? How did you ?meet"?)
- Have you seen each other in person? Are you planning on it? What brought you together?)
- what interesting person would you like to meet?
- if you could have dinner with a famous person, who would you choose and why? What would you ask him / her?
- tell us about the most interesting person you've ever met
what do you think is important to do to keep a friendship ?alive"?)
- compare: love versus friendship



OPAKOVÁNÍ



Použité zdroje

www.helpforenglish.cz

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friendship>