



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Číslo projektu	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0394
Číslo	VY_22_INOVACE_8_AJ_01_5_Porozumění čtenému textu, návrhy
Škola	Střední odborná škola a Střední odborné učiliště, Hustopeče, Masarykovo nám. 1
Autor	Mgr. Gabriela Křížanová
Název	Porozumění čtenému textu, gramatika
Téma hodiny	Test : porozumění čtenému textu, „making suggestion“
Předmět	Anglický jazyk
Ročník/y/	1.ročník nástavbového studia
Anotace	Studenti testují své porozumění čteného textu v anglickém jazyce a užití angličtiny při děláni návrhů, odmítání návrhů, přijímání návrhů a užití minulého času prostého. Test trvá 40 minut.
Očekávaný výstup	Student rozumí čtenému textu, umí použít fráze pro navrhování, sám umí návrh přijmout a odmítnout. Umí použít minulý čas. Ověřuje své jazykové portfolio
Druh učebního materiálu	Test
Datum vytvoření	8. března 2013

Na základě přečteného textu odpovězte na otázky pod článkem.

William Blake (28 November 1757 – 12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognised during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a key figure in the history of both the poetry and visual arts of the Romantic Age. His visual artistry has led one contemporary art critic to proclaim him "far and away the greatest artist Britain has ever produced". Although he lived in London his entire life except for three years spent in Felpham, he produced a diverse and symbolically rich corpus, which takes up the imagination as "the body of God", or "Human existence itself".

Considered mad by contemporaries for his idiosyncratic (osobitý) views, Blake is held in high regard by later critics for his expressiveness and creativity, and for the philosophical and mystical undercurrents within his work. His paintings and poetry have been characterised as part of both the Romantic movement and "Pre-Romantic", for its large appearance in the 18th century. Reverent of the Bible but hostile to the Church of England– indeed, to all forms of organised religion – Blake was influenced by the ideals and ambitions of the French and American revolutions as well as by such thinkers as Jakob Böhme and Emanuel Swedenborg. Despite these known influences, the exceptionality of Blake's work makes him difficult to classify. The 19th century scholar William Rossetti characterised Blake as a "glorious luminary," and as "a man not prevented by predecessors, nor to be classed with contemporaries, nor to be replaced by successors (následovník)".

Blake's marriage to Catherine remained a close and devoted one until his death. Blake taught Catherine to write, and she helped him to colour his printed poems. Gilchrist refers to "stormy times" in the early years of the marriage. William and Catherine's first daughter and last child might be Thel described in *The Book of Thel* who was conceived as dead. On the day of his death, Blake worked without rest on his Dante series. Eventually, it is reported, he stopped working and turned to his wife, who was in tears by his bedside. Beholding her, Blake is said to have cried, "Stay Kate! Keep just as you are – I will draw your portrait – for you have ever been an angel to me." Having completed this portrait (now lost), Blake laid down his tools and began to sing hymns and verses. At six that evening, after promising his wife that he would be with her always, Blake died. Gilchrist reports that a female roomer in the same house, present at his ending, said, "I have been at the death, not of a man, but of a blessed angel." George Richmond gives the following account of Blake's death in a letter to Samuel Palmer :

He died ... in a most glorious manner. He said He was going to that Country he had all His life wished to see and expressed Himself Happy, hoping for Salvation through Jesus Christ– Just before he died His face became fair. His eyes Brighten'd and he burst out Singing of the things he saw in Heaven.

Catherine paid for Blake's funeral with money lent to her by Linnell. He was buried five days after his death – on the eve of his forty-fifth wedding anniversary. Catherine moved into Tatham's house as a housekeeper. During this period, she believed she was regularly visited by Blake's spirit. She continued selling his illuminated works and paintings, but would entertain no business transaction without first "consulting Mr. Blake". On the day of her own death, in October 1831, she was as calm and cheerful as her husband, and called out to him "as if he were only in the next room, to say she was coming to him, and it would not be long now".

According to the text answer the questions :

- 1) Did William Blake live all his life in London ?
 - 2) Whom was William Blake influenced by ?
 - 3) What did William Blake teach his wife ?
 - 4) When exactly did Blake's wife die ?
-

Making suggestion :

Doplňte chybějící věty nebo slova do rozhovoru, který proběhl po obědě mezi Kate a Williamem.

Kate : Thanks for lunch, Alex.

William : You are welcome. What.....this afternoon ?

Kate : I don't know. I have got a lot of homework.

William : Oh, go on ! How about

Kate : I can't swim very well. But, can you ride a bike ?

William : No,

Kate : What about.....

William : It sounds great.

Přeložte :

- 1) Co bude dělat Alex dělat toto odpoledne ?
-

- 2) Ne, raději ne.
-

- 3) Co takhle si zajít do knihovny ?
-

4) Odmítnout návrh.

5) Přijmutí návrhu.

6) Raději bych dělal něco jiného.

7) William nebyl včera večer doma.

8) Minulý rok byli na prázdninách u moře a velice se jim tam líbilo.

9) Mluvím anglicky a také španělsky.

10) Snad by mohl být v jeho kanceláři.

11) Představ si, že jsme včera večer byli schopni přijet k moři.

12) Říkal, že byl schopen přijet v 10 hodin ráno.

POUŽITÉ ZDROJE :

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Blake

vlastní zdroje