



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Projekt: Inovace oboru Mechatronik pro Zlínský kraj Registrační číslo: CZ.1.07/1.1.08/03.0009

Testy – anglický jazyk

A

I. Put into the corresponding passive, making the *italized* form the subject of the clause:

1. He is going to give <i>her</i> a present.	1. She is going to be given a present (by him).
2. For the last twenty years nobody has slept in <i>this bed</i> .	2. This bed hasn't been slept in for the last twenty years.
3. They would be looking at <i>their teacher</i> all the time.	3. The teacher would be looked at all the time (by them).
4. Our team had won <i>the race</i> .	4. The race had been won (by our team).
5. My father will tell <i>me</i> to go home.	5. I will be told to go home (by my father).

II. Translate into English:

1. Petr říká, že bude mít žízeň.	1. Peter says he will be thirsty.
2. Petr řekl, že měl žízeň.	2. Peter said he had been thirsty.
3. Všichni říkali, že prší.	3. Everybody said it was raining/rained.
4. Zeptala se, jestli může otevřít okno.	4. She asked if she could open the window.
5. Neslyšel jsem, kolik říkal, že to bude stát.	5. I didn't hear how much he said it would cost.

III. Translate into Czech:

1. I would like to finish it except that I wouldn't have enough paper.	1. Rád bych to ukončil, ledaže nebudu mít dostatek papíru.
2. Whatever I say to them, I can't keep them quiet.	2. Ať jim řeknu cokoli, nemohu je udržet potichu.
3. Should she be interested, I'll phone her.	3. Kdyby snad měla zájem, zavolám jí.
4. If they are Irish, I'm the Pope.	4. Jestli oni jsou Irové, já jsem papež.
5. They'll fight to the finish rather than surrender.	5. Budou bojovat do konce než by se vzdali.

IV. Insert the following punctuation marks (you may use the text offered):

1. colon	<i>taxi drivers:</i>	4. hyphen	<i>taxi-drivers</i>
2. question mark	<i>taxi drivers?</i>	5. inverted commas	<i>"taxi drivers"</i>
3. parentheses	<i>(taxi drivers)</i>		

V. Fill in *to* where appropriate:

1. My contract allows me take one month's leave.	1. My contract allows me <i>to</i> take one month's leave.
2. Did you notice anyone leave the house?	2. Did you notice anyone / leave the house?
3. The public must be made take notice of us.	3. The public must be made <i>to</i> take notice of us.
4. He was seen lock the door.	4. He was seen <i>to</i> lock the door.
5. Don't let him interfere with your plans.	5. Don't let him / interfere with your plans.

VI. Translate into English:

1. Vzal jsem si, co mi nabídl.	1. I took what they offered me.
2. Ten fakt, že je nemocný, mění situaci.	2. The fact that he is ill changes the situation.
3. Děvče, s kterým mluvil, byla Nancy Smithová.	3. The girl who he spoke to was Nancy Smith.
4. Přinesl to včera, což bylo pozdě.	4. He brought it yesterday, which was late.
5. Bill Clinton, který je teď prezidentem USA, přiletěl na několik dní do Evropy.	5. Bill Clinton, who is the USA president at the moment, arrived in Europe for a few days.

VII. Reply or join the two sentences using the purpose clause:

1. Why did he come early? He didn't want to miss it.	1. He came early not to/in order not to/so as not to miss it.
2. He saved money. They wanted to buy a house.	2. He saved money for them to/so that they could/might/in order that they could/might buy a house.
3. He brought the ball. He wanted his son to play with it.	3. He bought the ball for his son to/so that his son could/might/in order that his son could/might play with it.
4. We dress warmly. We don't want to catch a cold.	4. We dress warmly not to/in order not to/so as not to catch a cold.
5. I came nearer. He wanted to see me better.	5. I came nearer for him to/so that he could/might/in order he could/might see me better.

VIII. Translate into English:

1. Jestliže přijede v pondělí, vezmeme ho do divadla.	1. If he comes on Monday, we will take him to the theatre.
2. Kdybych tam byl nešel, nebyl bych se s ním setkal.	2. If I hadn't gone there, I wouldn't have met him.
3. Jestliže byl včera doma, bezpochyby se díval na televizi.	3. If he was at home yesterday, no doubt he was watching TV.
4. Kdybych věděl, jak je starý, neptal bych se tě.	4. If I knew his age, I wouldn't ask you.
5. Neřeknu ti to, i kdybych to věděla.	5. I won't tell you even if I knew it.

B

I. Translate into Czech:

1. I ignored them, whereas my husband was worried about what they thought of us.	1. Ignorovala jsem je, zatímco můj manžel měl obavy, co si o nás myslí.
2. Though well over eighty, she can walk faster than I can.	2. Ačkoli je jí dobře přes 80, chodí rychleji než já.
3. Unless you are otherwise instructed, you should leave by the back exit.	3. Pokud nemáte jiné instrukce, měli byste odejít zadním východem.
4. Had I known, I'd've written before.	4. Kdybych to byl věděl, byl bych napsal předtím.
5. The more she thought about it, the more she liked it.	5. Čím víc o tom přemýšlela, tím víc se jí to líbilo.

II. Translate into English:

1. Jestliže studoval angličtinu, určitě si koupil anglicko-český slovník.	1. If he studied English, he certainly bought an English-Czech dictionary.
2. Kdybych to teď věděla, byla bych tou nejšťastnější ženou na světě.	2. If I knew it now, I would be the happiest woman in the world.
3. Chce si to koupit, i když neví, kolik to bude stát.	3. He wants to buy it even though he doesn't know how much it will cost.
4. Jestliže nebude pršet, půjdeme na procházku.	4. If it doesn't rain, we will go for a walk.
5. Kdybych tam byl nešel, nebyl bych utratil tolik peněz.	5. If I hadn't gone there, I wouldn't have spent so much money.

III. Fill in *to* where appropriate:

1. He likes be seen in public.	1. He likes <i>to</i> be seen in public.
2. I heard him come at about ten o'clock.	2. I heard him / come at about ten o'clock.
3. Make him do it!	3. Make him / do it!
4. But he has already been made do it!	4. But he has already been made <i>to</i> do it!
5. Who is going take her home?	5. Who is going <i>to</i> take her home?

IV. Translate into English:

1. Můj otec, který se narodil v roce 1888, bojoval v 1. světové válce.	1. My father, who was born in 1888, fought in WWI.
2. Studenti, kteří studují na Slezské univerzitě, jsou většinou z Moravy a Slezska.	2. Students who study at Silesia University are mostly from Moravia and Silesia.
3. Přišel jsem příliš brzy, což nebylo dobře.	3. I came too early, which was not OK.
4. Nevím, co si o tom myslíš.	4. I don't know what you think of it.
5. Naše auto, které je pět let staré, stále jezdí dobře.	5. Our car, which is five years old, is still running well.

V. Insert the following punctuation marks:

1. slash	<i>sons/daughters</i>	4. semicolon	<i>sons; daughters</i>
2. apostrophe	<i>son's daughters</i>	5. dash	<i>sons - daughters</i>
3. comma	<i>sons, daughters</i>		

VI. Translate into English:

1. Kéž bych to teď věděl!	1. I wish I knew it!/If only I knew it!
2. Kdybych to byl jenom věděl!	2. I wish I had known it!/If only I had known it!
3. Nedělejme to!	3. Don't let's do it!/Let's not do it!
4. Být či nebýt?	4. To be or not to be?
5. Pojd'me domů, ano?	5. Let's go home, shall we?

VII. Out of two sentences make one complex sentence with a purpose clause:

1. Speak up. I want to understand you.	1. Speak up for me to/so that I can/may/in order that I can/may understand you.
2. I came here. I wanted to ask you something.	2. I came here to ask you/in order to ask you/so as to ask you something.
3. He learned even at night. He wanted to pass the exam.	3. He learned even at night to /in order to/so as to pass the exam.
4. He brought it back. I wanted to see it.	4. He brought it back for me to/so that I could/might/in order that I could/might see it.
5. She hid the knife. The children might hurt themselves.	5. She hid the knife for the children not to /so that the children could not/might not/in order the children could not/might not hurt themselves.

VIII. Translate into English:

1. Náš učitel si myslel, že jsme se na jeho hodinu nepřipravovali.	1. Our teacher thought that we hadn't been preparing for his lesson.
2. Náš učitel si myslel, že na jeho hodinu nepřijdeme.	2. Our teacher thought that we wouldn't come to his lesson.
3. Zeptala se, zda už přijeli.	3. She asked whether they had already arrived.
4. Neptám se, kdy to budete vědět.	4. I don't ask when you will know it.
5. Když to dokončíte, zavolejte mi.	5. If you finish it, give me a call.

C

I. Fill in *to* where appropriate:

1. She likes be seen in public.	1. She likes <i>to</i> be seen in public.
2. I have go see him.	2. I have <i>to go to</i> see him.
3. All of them were seen enter the house.	3. All of them were seen <i>to</i> enter the house.
4. Make them come, will you?	4. Make them / come, will you?
5. I'll do all I can get it.	5. I'll do all I can <i>to</i> get it.

II. Translate into English:

1. Ukaž mi ten dopis, co včera dostal.	1. Show me the letter you received yesterday.
2. Řekl, že ji má rád, což nebyla pravda.	2. He said (that) he loved her, which was not true.
3. Mysli si o tom co chceš.	3. Think about it what you want.
4. Dejte to studentům, kteří studují ve druhém ročníku.	4. Give it to the students who are studying the second year.
5. Co(koli) řekne, je špatně.	5. Whatever he says is wrong.

III. Translate into Czech:

1. The more we study, the more we know.	1. Čím víc studuje, tím víc zná.
2. Should he come at seven, tell him he is too early to find anybody here.	2. Kdyby snad přišel v sedm, řekni mu, že přišel příliš brzy, aby tady někoho našel.
3. Although it rained too heavily, they decided to go for a ride.	3. Ačkoli hustě pršelo, oni se rozhodli jít na projížďku.
4. Don't move unless you are allowed to.	4. Neodcházej pokud ti to není dovoleno.

IV. Name the following punctuation marks:

1. ´	apostrophe	4. []	square brackets
2. !	exclamation mark	5. “ ”	double inverted commas
3. ;	semicolon		

V. Translate into English:

1. Jestliže si kupoval (cont. tense) anglicko-český slovník, určitě se rozhodl studovat anglicky.	1. If he was buying an English-Czech dictionary, he had certainly decided to learn English.
2. Kdyby si koupil anglický slovník, mohl by to zkusit přeložit.	2. If he bought an English dictionary, he could try to translate it.
3. Kdyby si byl koupil anglický slovník, byl by to býval přeložil.	3. If he had bought an English dictionary, he would have translated it.
4. Ptají se, jestli budeme doma.	4. They ask us, whether we will be at home.
5. Řekneme jim to, až budeme doma.	5. We will tell them when we are at home.

VI. Out of two sentences make one complex sentence with a **purpose (final)** clause:

1. I'll try to make more money. She wants to buy a second car.	1. I'll try to make more money for her to/so that she can/may/in order that she can/may buy a second car.
2. She'll buy a second car. She'll be able to spend more money with it.	2. She'll buy a second car to be able to spend/in order to be able to spend/so as to be able to spend more money with it.
3. I left the door open. I wished to wake up the children.	3. I left the door open to wake up/ in order to wake up/so as to wake up the children.
4. I left the door open. I wished the child woke up.	4. I left the door open for child to/so that the child could/might/in order that the child could/might wake up.
5. He brought it back. I wanted to see it.	5. He brought it back for me to /so that I could/might/in order I could/might see it.

VII. Translate into English:

1. Říkal, že Země je kulatá.	1. He said that the Earth is/was round.
2. Lidé si tenkrát mysleli, že je Země plochá.	2. In those days people thought that the Earth was flat.
3. Řekl jsem mu, ať na to nemyslí.	3. I told him not to think of it.
4. Řekl mi, že na to nemyslí.	4. He told me he didn't already think of it.
5. A Petrovi řekl, že už zapomněl, co má dělat.	5. And he told Peter that he had already forgotten what he should do.

VIII. Put into the corresponding passive, making the *italized* form the subject of the clause:

1. My Granny would tell <i>me</i> to stay.	1. I would be told to stay (by my Granny).
2. My parents will take care of <i>her</i> till she is sixty.	2. She will be taken care of (by my parents) till she is sixty.
3. For the last ten years no one has looked after <i>me</i> so well.	3. For the last ten years I have not been looked after so well.
4. They must have found <i>the fault</i> in a minute.	4. The fault must have been found in a minute.
5. They are making fun of <i>her</i> all the time.	5. She is being made fun of (by them) all the time.

D

I. Translate into English:

1. Zavřel okno, takže o něm nevěděli.	1. He closed the window, so (that) they didn't know about him.
2. Zavřel okno, aby o něm nevěděli.	2. He closed the window for them not to know/so that they couldn't/mightn't know/in order that they couldn't/mightn't know about him.
3. Zavřeli okno, aby nikoho neviděli.	3. They closed the window to see/in order to see/so as to see no one.
4. Zavřeli okno, aby to dítě neslyšel.	4. They closed the window for him not to hear/so that he couldn't/mightn't hear/in order that he couldn't/mightn't hear the baby.
5. Zavřeli okno, takže o tom dítěti nevěděl.	5. They closed the window, so (that) he didn't know about the baby.

II. Change clauses in parentheses into relative clauses:

1. Mr. Smith is the man (I wish to talk to him).	1. Mr. Smith is the man who I wish to talk to.
2. Charles IV (he founded the university in Prague) is one of the best remembered rulers.	2. Charles IV, who founded the university in Prague, is one of the best remembered rulers.
3. The idea (he might be ill) never occurred to me.	3. The idea that he might be ill never occurred to me.
4. The very Monday (she left London), he decided to follow suits.	4. The very Monday that she left London, he decided to follow suits.
5. He took such measures (they are common in his branch).	5. He took such measures that are common in his branch.

III. Translate into English by means of subordinate clauses:

1. Ukaž mi ten dopis, cos včera dostal.	1. Show me the letter you received yesterday.
2. Řekl, že ji má rád, což nebyla pravda.	2. He said he loved her, which was not true.
3. Mysli si o tom, co chceš.	3. Think what(ever) you want.
4. Dejte to studentům, kteří studují ve druhém ročníku.	4. Give it to the students who study in the second class.
5. Cokoli řekne, je špatně.	5. Whatever she says is wrong.

IV. Name the following punctuation marks:

1. ´	apostrophe	4. []	square brackets
2. !	exclamation mark	5. “ ”	double inverted commas/quotation marks
3. ;	semicolon		

V. Translate into Czech:

1. He bought the house so that they lived in comfort.	1. Koupil dům, takže žili v pohodlí.
2. He bought her a furcoat so that she might feel warm.	2. Koupil ji kožich, aby jí bylo teplo/aby se cítila v teple.
3. She bought a furcoat so that she might show what she could afford herself.	3. Koupila si kožich, aby mohla ukázat, co si může dovolit.
4. She hid the knife lest her children should hurt herself.	4. Schovala nůž pro případ, aby se děti nepořezali.
5. He hid himself in order not to embarrass the others.	5. Schoval se, aby nepolekal druhé.

VI. Translate into English using the respective subordinate clause):

1. Zachází se mnou, jakoby byl cizí.	1. He treats me as if I were a stranger.
2. Než bych tam letěl, raději pojedu tím nejpomalejším vlakem.	2. I'll rather go by the slowest train than fly there.
3. Ať jsou tvoje problémy jakékoli, nemohou být horší než moje.	3. Whatever your problems are, they can't be worse than mine.
4. Nepadly žádné góly, i když to byl zajímavý zápas.	4. No goals were scored although it was an exciting game.
5. Čekej, až budeš volaný.	5. Wait untill you are called.
6. Počkám, až bude pěkné počasí.	6. I will wait untill the weather is nice.
7. Ptám se, zda bude pěkné počasí.	7. I(´m?) ask(ing) if the weather will be nice.
8. Ptal jsem se, zda bude pěkné počasí.	8. I (was asking?) asked if the weather would be nice.
9. Ptal jsem se, zda bylo pěkné počasí.	9. I asked if the weather had been nice.
10. Kdyby nebylo tebe, nevěděl bych teď, co dělat.	10. If it were not for you, now I wouldn't know what to do.

E

I. Translate into English:

1. Před šesti sty lety si lidé mysleli, že Země je plochá.	1. Six hundred years ago people thought that the Earth was flat.
2. Zeptejte se jich, kdy budou večeřet.	2. Ask them what time they will have dinner.
3. Kdybych byl na Silvestra nepil, nebyla by mě na Nový rok bolela hlava.	3. If I hadn't drunk on New Year's Eve, I wouldn't have had a headache on New Year's Day .
4. Náš učitel si myslel, že jsme se na jeho hodinu nepřipravovali.	4. Our teacher thought that we had not been preparing for his lesson.
5. Ať dělal cokoli, dělal to dobře.	5. Whatever he did, he did it well.

II. Translate into Czech:

1. He opened the window so that they heard him.	1. Otevřel okno, takže ho slyšeli.
2. Had he done it, he should have told us.	2. Jestliže to byl udělal, měl nám to říci.
3. Unless you know the situation, you shouldn't take any measures.	3. Pokud neznáš situaci, neměl bys přijímat žádná opatření.
4. I'd like to pay back except I've got no money on me.	4. Rád bych to splatil až na to, že nemám s sebou žádné peníze.
5. Should she be interested, I'll phone her.	5. Kdyby se snad zajímala, zavolám jí.

III. Change clauses in parentheses into relative clauses:

1. Charles University (it was founded in 1348) is the oldest in the central Europe.	1. Charles University, which was founded in 1348, is the oldest in the central Europe.
2. The students (I talked to them just now) are members of the theatre group.	2. The students who I talked to just now are members of the theatre group.
3. I decided to go home (that was a mistake).	3. I decided to go home, which was a mistake.
4. The man (I can see him standing at the entrance) is our new lecturer.	4. The man (who) I can see standing at the entrance is our new lecturer.
5. Yugoslavia (it used to be a country in the South of Europe) is remembered as the paradise of tourists.	5. Yugoslavia, which used to be a country in the South of Europe, is remembered as the paradise of tourists.

IV. Name the following punctuation marks:

1. []	square brackets	4. (Paul)'(s)	apostrophe
2. “ ”	double inverted quotation marks	5. .	full stop/period
3. !	exclamation mark		

V. Translate into English:

1. Nebyl bych se ptal, kdybych to byl věděl.	1. I wouldn't have asked, if I had known it.
2. Náš učitel si myslel, že na jeho hodinu nepřejdeme.	2. Our teacher thought that we wouldn't come to his lesson.
3. Zeptala se, zda už přijeli.	3. She asked whether they had already arrived.
4. Neptám se, kdy to budete dělat.	4. I'm not asking when (what time) you will do it.
5. Když to dokončíte, zavolejte mi.	5. When you finish it, call me.

VI. Fill in *to* where appropriate:

1. You'll have see him!	1. You'll have <i>to</i> see him!.
2. She felt him touch her hair.	2. She felt him / touch her hair.
3. She was made sell her car.	3. She was made <i>to</i> sell her car.
4. He was heard leave the room.	4. He was heard <i>to</i> leave the room.
5. Try do all you can finish it.	5. Try <i>to</i> do all you can <i>to</i> finish it.

VII. Out of two sentences make one complex sentence with a **purpose (final) clause**:

1. Speak English. They want to understand you.	1. Speak English for them <i>to/so that</i> they can/may/ in order the can/may understand you.
2. He shut the door. His sister didn't want to hear the child crying.	2. He shut the door for his sister not to hear/ so that his sister could not/might not hear/ in order his sister could not/might not hear the child crying.
3. Do your best. Make them happy.	3. Do your best <i>to/in order to/so as to</i> make them happy.
4. He hurried home. He didn't want his wife to be angry.	4. He hurried home for his wife not to be/ so that his wife could not/might not be/ in order his wife could not/might not be angry.
5. He picked out the words very carefully. He didn't want to hurt their feelings.	5. He picked out the words very carefully not <i>to/in order not to/so as not to</i> hurt their feelings.

VIII. Translate into English:

1. Může nám říct jenom to, co ví.	1. He can only tell us what he knows.
2. Čím víc pije, tím víc se mu to líbí.	2. The more he drinks, the more he likes it.
3. Ačkoli je jí přes 80, chodí rychleji než já.	3. Though well over eighty, she can walk faster than I.
4. Šli tam, kde byli schopni najít práci.	4. They went where(ever) they could find a job.
5. Každý žák ve třídě věděl, že Země je kulatá.	5. Every pupil in the class knew that the Earth is/was round.

F

I. Translate into English:

1. Otevřel okno, takže ho všichni slyšeli.	1. He opened the window so that everybody heard him.
2. Otevřel okno, aby ho všichni slyšeli.	2. He opened the window for everybody to/so that everybody could/might/in order that everybody could/might hear him.
3. Otevřeli okno, aby všechny slyšeli.	3. They opened the window to/so as to/in order to hear everybody.
4. Kdybych byl na Silvestra nepil, nebyla by mě na Nový rok bolela hlava.	4. If I hadn't drunk on New Year's Eve, I wouldn't have had a headache on New Year's Day.
5. Jestli oni jsou Irové, tak já jsem papež.	5. If they are Irish, I'm the Pope.

II. Fill in *to* where appropriate:

1. She'll be seen cross the bridge.	1. She'll be seen <i>to</i> cross the bridge.
2. Get her do it.	2. Get her <i>to</i> do it.
3. Make her do it.	3. Make her / do it.
4. Let her do it.	4. Let her / do it.
5. No one was compelled leave the room.	5. No one was compelled <i>to</i> leave the room.

III. Translate into English:

1. Všichni žáci ve třídě věděli, že Země obíhá okolo Slunce.	1. All pupils in the class knew that the Earth orbit/orbited the Sun.
2. Čím víc kouří, tím méně jí.	2. The more he smokes, the less he eats.
3. Budou nám moci říct jenom to, co vědí.	3. They will be able to tell us only what they know.
4. Ačkoli ji osobně neznám, mám o ní ty nejlepší reference.	4. Although I don't know her personally, I have the best reference of her.
5. I když tomu nebudou věřit, budou si to muset poslechnout.	5. Even if they won't believe it, they will have to listen to it.

IV. Change clauses in parentheses into relative clauses:

1. Masaryk University (it was founded in 1919) is situated in Brno, Czech Republic.	1. Masaryk University, which was founded in 1919, is situated in Brno, Czech Republic.
2. I called her for the second time (that was a mistake).	2. I called her for the second time, which was a mistake.
3. The girl (I was looking at her the whole evening yesterday) is one of the daughters of our headmaster.	3. The girl who I was looking at the whole evening yesterday is one of the daughters of our headmaster.
4. Czechoslovakia (it could be found in the heart of Europe) does not exist any more.	4. Czechoslovakia, which could be found in the heart of Europe, does not exist any more.

5. She admired Mr. Bean (that surprised me).	5. She admired Mr. Bean, which surprised me.
----------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

V. Insert the following punctuation marks:

1. slash	<i>sons/daughters</i>	4. semicolon	<i>sons; daughters</i>
2. apostrophe	<i>son's daughters</i>	5. dash	<i>sons - daughters</i>
3. comma	<i>sons, daughters</i>		

VI. Translate into English:

1. Měl nám říct (taky nám měl říct), že to udělal!	1. He should have told us (that) he did it!
2. Jestliže bude zítra pršet, nepůjdu do školy.	2. If it is raining tomorrow, I won't go to school.
3. Jestliže včera pršelo, nejeli nikam.	3. If it was raining yesterday, they went nowhere.
4. Kdyby pršelo, nejeli bychom nikam.	4. If it was raining, we would go nowhere.
5. Kdyby snad měla o tu knihu zájem, ať mi zavolá.	5. Should she be interested in the book, let her give me a call .

VII. Changes clauses in parentheses into relative clauses:

1. Mr. Smith is the man (I wish to talk to him).	1. Mr. Smith is the man who I wish to talk to.
2. Charles IV (he founded the university in Prague) is one of the best remembered rulers.	2. Charles IV, who founded the university in Prague, is one of the best remembered rulers.
3. The idea (he might be ill) never occurred to me.	3. The idea that he might be ill never occurred to me.
4. The very Monday (she left London), he decided to follow suit.	4. The very Monday that she left London, he decided to follow suit.
5. He took such measures (they are common in his branch).	5. He took such measures which/as they were common in his branch.

VIII. Translate into English:

1. Zachází se mnou, jakobych byl cizí.	1. He treats me as if I were a stranger.
2. Než bych tam letěl, raději pojedu tím nejpomalejším vlakem.	2. I'll rather go by the slowest train than fly there.
3. Ať jsou tvoje problémy jakékoli, nemohou být horší než moje.	3. Whatever your problems are, they can't be worse than mine.
4. Nepadly žádné góly, i když to byl zajímavý zápas.	4. No goals were scored although it was an exciting game.
5. Čekej, až budeš volaný.	5. Wait until you are called.

G

I. Translate into English:

1. Řekl jsem mu, aby na to nemyslel.	1. I told him not to think about it.
2. Nechal jsem dveře zavřené, aby mě to dítě nevzbudilo. (Use the conjunction <i>lest</i> .)	2. I left the door closed lest the child could/might wake me up.
3. Řekl mě, že na to nemyslí.	3. He told me he didn't think of it.
4. Kdyby si byl koupil anglický slovník, byl by to býval přeložil.	4. If he had bought an English dictionary, he would have translated it.
5. Dejte to studentům, kteří studují ve druhém ročníku. (Use the relative <i>who</i> .)	5. Give it to the students who are studying the second year.
6. Přesně to pondělí, co odjela z Londýna, se rozhodl, že už ji hledat nebude.	6. The very Monday she left London he decided he would never search for her.
7. I když tomu zatím nevěří, budou si to muset poslechnout znovu.	7. Although they don't believe it for the time being, they will have to listen to it again.
8. Budou nám moci říci jenom to, co vědí.	8. They will only be able to tell us what they know.
9. Zeptala se nás, kdy budeme snídat.	9. She asked what time we would have breakfast.
10. Kéž bych ho byla nikdy nepotkala.	10. I wish/If only I had never met him.
11. V těchto postelích se už dvě století nespalo. (Make <i>the beds</i> the subject of the clause.)	11. These beds have not been slept in for two centuries.
12. Zavolał jsem jí ještě jednou, což byla chyba.	12. I called her once more, which was a mistake.
13. Slovensko, které leží uprostřed Evropy, se stalo samostatným státem na začátku devadesátých let tohoto století. (Use the relative <i>which</i> .)	13. Slovakia, which lies in the middle of the Europe, became independent country at the beginning of the nineties of this century.
14. Kéž bych ji zítra nepotkal.	14. I wish/If only I wouldn't meet her tomorrow.
15. Zhasl světlo, aby ten počítač nebylo vidět.	15. He switched the light off for the computer not to be/ so that the computer could/might not to/ in order that the computer could/might not to be seen.
16. Koupila si kožík, aby mu udělala radost.	16. She bought a furcoat to make him happy.
17. Ačkoli o to nikdo nežádal, rozhodla se věnovat 100,000 dolarů ústavům pro choromyslné.	17. Although nobody asked, she decided to donate \$ 100,000 to mental home.
18. Kdyby si koupila kožík, udělala by mu radost.	19. If she bought a furcoat, she would make him happy.
19. Rozsvítil světlo, takže se před námi objevil vánoční stromček.	19. He switched on the light, so the Christmas tree appeared in front of us.
20. Řekla nám přesně, kdy si ten kožík bude kupovat.	20. She told us precisely when she would buy the furcoat.

II. Translate into Czech:

1. Should she complain, tell her to contact	1. Kdyby si snad náhodou stěžovala, řekněte
---------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------

<p>me tomorrow.</p> <p>2. He said he needed two more coats.</p> <p>3. Had she known all this, she would have left him immediately.</p> <p>4. Provided he should sign the contract, we should be out of the worst.</p> <p>5. If you would fill in the questionnaire, we should be awfully grateful to you.</p> <p>6. What a beautiful garden! (Use other translation than <i>Jaká</i>...)</p> <p>7. Will you stay for lunch, Tony? (Is not identical with 8.)</p> <p>8. Will you be staying for lunch, Tony? (Is not identical with 8.)</p> <p>9. No matter what he says, I am convinced that he is right.</p> <p>10. She may be right save she has no money.</p>	<p>jí, ať mě kontaktuje zítra.</p> <p>2. Řekl, že potřebuje ještě dva kabáty.</p> <p>3. Kdyby byla věděla tohle všechno, opustila by ho okamžitě.</p> <p>4. Pokud by snad náhodou podepsal kontrakt, měli bychom být z nejhorsího venku.</p> <p>5. Kdybyste vyplnil dotazník, byli bychom vám nesmírně zavázáni. (high degree of politeness)</p> <p>6. To je ale nádherná zahrada!</p> <p>7. Tony, zůstaneš, prosím, na oběd? (polite request, invitation - see No 5)</p> <p>8. Zůstaneš na oběd, Tony?</p> <p>9. Ať si říká, co chce, já jsem přesvědčený, že má pravdu.</p> <p>10. Mohla by mít pravdu až na to, že nemá peníze.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

III. Fill in *to* where appropriate:

<p>1. All of them were seen enter the house.</p> <p>2. Get them correct the sentences.</p> <p>3. The less we know, less we forget, the less we forget, more we know. Thus why study.</p> <p>4. Let her do it.</p> <p>5. No one was compelled leave the room.</p>	<p>1. All of them were seen <i>to</i> enter the house.</p> <p>2. Get them <i>to</i> correct the sentences.</p> <p>3. The less we know, <i>the</i> less we forget, the less we forget, <i>the</i> more we know. Thus why study.</p> <p>4. Let her do it.</p> <p>5. No one was compelled <i>to</i> leave the room.</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

IV. Translate the following names of punctuation marks into Czech:

1. colon	dvojtečka	4. dash	dlouhá pomlčka -
2. period/full stop	tečka		užívá se u vsuvek
3. colon	dvojtečka	5. single inverted commas	jednoduché uvozovky

H

I. Translate into English:

1. Otevřel okno, takže ho všichni slyšeli.	1. He opened the window so that everybody heard him.
2. Otevřel okno, aby ho všichni slyšeli.	2. He opened the window for everybody to/so that everybody could/might/in order that everybody could/might hear him.
3. Otevřeli okno, aby všechny slyšeli.	3. They opened the window to/so as to/in order to hear everybody.
4. Kdybych byl na Silvestra nepil, nebyla by mě na Nový ro bolela hlava.	4. If I hadn't drunk on New Year's Eve, I wouldn't have had a headache on New Year's Day.
5. Kéž bych tam byl nechodil!	5. I wish/If only I hadn't gone there!
6. Měl nám říct (taký nám měl říct), že to udělal!	6. He should have told us (that) he did it!
7. Jestliže bude zítra pršet, nepůjdu do školy.	7. If it is raining tomorrow, I won't go to school.
8. Jestliže včera pršelo, nejeli nikam.	8. If it was raining yesterday, they went nowhere.
9. Kdyby pršelo, nejeli bychom nikam.	9. If it rained/was raining, they would go nowhere.
10. Kdyby snad měla o tu knihu zájem, ať mi zavolá.	10. Should she be interested in the book, let her give me a call.

II. Put into the passive, making the *italized* form the subject of the clause:

1. Nobody has noticed <i>her</i> for a while.	1. <i>She</i> hasn't been noticed for a while.
2. They'd've published <i>these books</i> if they'd known <i>their contents</i> .	2. <i>These books</i> would have been published if their contents had been known.
3. His mother's going to tell <i>him</i> to go home.	3. <i>He</i> is going to be told to go home (by his mother).
4. People can't put up with <i>such behaviour</i> .	4. <i>Such behaviour</i> can't be put up with (by people).
5. You'll have to take <i>him</i> home.	5. <i>He</i> 'll have to be taken home.

III. Fill in *to* where appropriate:

1. She'll be seen cross the bridge.	1. She'll be seen <i>to</i> cross the bridge.
2. Get her do it.	2. Get her <i>to</i> do it.
3. Make her do it.	3. Made her / do it.
4. Let her do it.	4. Let her / do it.
5. No one was compelled leave the room.	5. No one was compelled <i>to</i> leave the room.

IV. Translate into English:

1. Všichni žáci ve třídě věděli, že Země obíhá okolo Slunce.	1. All pupils in the class knew that the Earth orbit(ed) the Sun.
2. Čím víc kouří, tím méně jí.	2. The more he smokes, the less he eats.
3. V těchto postelích se už 40 let nespalo. (Make <i>these beds</i> the subject of the clause.)	3. <i>These beds</i> have not been slept in for forty years running.
4. Ačkoli ji osobně neznám, mám o ní ty	4. Although I don't know her personally, I

nejlepší reference.	have the best reference of her.
5. I když tomu nebudou věřit, budou si to muset poslechnout.	5. Even if they don't believe it, they will have to listen to it.
6. Budou nám moci říct jenom to, co vědí.	6. They will be able to tell us only what they know.
7. Zeptala se nás, kdy budeme snídat.	7. She asked us what time we would have breakfast.
8. Byla by se nás zeptala se nás, kdy budeme snídat.	8. She would have asked us what time we would have breakfast.
9. Kéž bych ji býval nikdy nepotkal.	9. I wish/If only I hadn't met her.
10. Kéž bych ji zítra potkal.	10. I wish/If only I would meet her tomorrow.

V. Change clauses in parentheses into relative clauses:

1. Masaryk University (it was founded in 1919) is situated in Brno, Czech Republic.	1. Masaryk University, which was founded in 1919, is situated in Brno, Czech Republic.
2. I called her for the second time (that was a mistake).	2. I called her for the second time, which was a mistake.
3. The girl (I was looking at her the whole evening yesterday) is one of the daughters of our headmaster.	3. The girl who I was looking at the whole evening yesterday is one of the daughters of our headmaster.
4. Czechoslovakia (it could be found in the heart of Europe) does not exist any more.	4. Czechoslovakia, which could be found in the heart of Europe, does not exist any more.
5. Mr. Smith is the man (I wish to talk to him).	5. Mr. Smith is the man who I wish to talk to.
6. Charles IV (he founded the university in Prague) is one of the best remembered rulers.	6. Charles IV, who founded the university in Prague, is one of the best remembered rulers.
7. The idea (he might be ill) never occurred to me.	7. The idea that he might be ill never occurred to me.
8. The very Monday (she left London), he decided to follow suit.	8. The very Monday that she left London, he decided to follow suit.
9. He took such measures (they are common in his branch).	9. He took such measures as/such they are common in his branch.
10. She admired Mr. Bean (that surprised me).	10. She admired Mr. Bean, which surprised me.