

KONTEXT JAZYKOVÉHO VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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I keep six honest serving-men.

(They taught me all I knew.)

Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who

(Rudyard Kipling)

Kdo

- Student
- Klient
- Lektor
- Škola



Student

- Jediněčná osobnost
- Člen výukové skupiny
- Účastník firemní výuky
- Člen sociální skupiny

Klient

- Dlouhodobé cíle
- Testování
- Hodnocení
- Líná huba, holý neštěstí

Lektor

- Čech x native
- Žena x muž
- Pedagog x lingvista
- Mladý x zkušený
- S VŠ vzděláním x bez VŠ vzděláním

Lektor

- Manager
- Hodnotitel
- Účastník
- Zdroj
- Tutor
- Slovník
- Trenér
- Sportovec
- Kontrolor
- Model
- Rodinný poradce
- Kněz
- Herec
- Znalec vín

Škola

- Management
- Forma komunikace s lektory
- Metodika

Jak

I hear and I forget.

I see and I remember.

I do and I understand.

(Čínské přísloví)

Jak se lidé učí

- PPP
- TTT
- SOS
- TBL
- ESA

Jak

- Orientace na studenta (learner-oriented approach)
- Komunikativní přístup
- Výukové materiály

Jak -

Unit 29

May and might 1

A

Study this example situation:

You are looking for Bob. Nobody is sure where he is, but you get some suggestions.

Where's Bob?

- He **may** be in his office. (= perhaps he is in his office)
- He **might** be having lunch. (= perhaps he is having lunch)
- Ask Ann. She **might know**. (= perhaps she knows)

We use **may** or **might** to say that something is a possibility. Usually you can use **may** or **might**, so you can say:

- It **may** be true. or It **might** be true. (= perhaps it is true)
- She **might** know. or She **may** know.

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not** (or **mightn't**):

- It **may not** be true. (= perhaps it isn't true)
- She **might not** work here any more. (= perhaps she doesn't work here)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not)	be (true / in his office etc.) be (doing / working / having etc.) know / work / want etc.
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B

For the past we use **may have (done)** or **might have (done)**:

- A: I wonder why Kate didn't answer the phone.
B: She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep)
- A: I can't find my bag anywhere.
B: You **might have left** it in the shop. (= perhaps you left it in the shop)
- A: I was surprised that Kate wasn't at the meeting yesterday.
B: She **might not have known** about it. (= perhaps she didn't know)
- A: I wonder why David was in such a bad mood yesterday.
B: He **may not have been feeling** well. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not) have	been (asleep / at home etc.) been (doing / working / feeling etc.) known / had / wanted / left etc.
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C

Could is similar to **may** and **might**:

- It's a strange story, but it **could** be true. (= it may/might be true)
- You **could have left** your bag in the shop. (= you may/might have left it)

But **couldn't** (*negative*) is different from **may not** and **might not**. Compare:

- Sarah **couldn't** have got my message. Otherwise she would have replied.
(= it is not possible that she got my message)
- I wonder why Sarah hasn't replied to my message. I suppose she **might not have got** it.
(= perhaps she didn't get it, and perhaps she did)

Could → Unit 27 May/might 2 → Unit 30 May I...? → Unit 37C Might with if → Units 30B, 38C, 40C
Modal verbs (can/could/will/would etc.) → Appendix 4

Kdy & kde

- Čistá a vzdušná místnost
- Tabule
- Kazeták

Co & Proč

- Analýza potřeb
- Stanovení cílů

- Proč se student učí cizí jazyk?