DESCRIBING A PROCESS

Tea preparation

1. Put the jumbled steps of tea preparation in order and describe the whole process by using the time connectors.

first, next, then, at this stage, meanwhile, finally, eventually

Pour some hot water into the empty teapot, then pour it down.
After a few seconds, remove the lid to smell the aroma of the leaves.
Pour the tea into cups and serve.
Add the dry tea leaves and put the lid on the pot.
Fill the pot completely with water.
Let the tea steep for up to 3 minutes.
Pour the tea into a serving vessel.
Enjoy your tea.

2. Life cycle of a plant

Now put the stages in the life cycle of a plant in order and this time use some of the sentence connectors (p.3).

the plant starts flowering
the seed is watered
the seed swells
the stigma receives pollen
the seeds fall
the plant dies
the flower is fertilized
the fruit is formed
the plant decomposes
roots and leaves develop
buds form
the seed is sown

SENTENCE CONNECTORS

Here are the sentence connectors used to indicate the stages or steps in a sequence. A description of a process would generally have some of these. Sometimes, the sequence is obvious from the order of sentences, but these sentence connectors help to clarify the sequence. **Note the comma following them**. They may also come later in the sentence, after subject or auxiliary verb or, less commonly, after the sentence if it is short.

words which mark the opening, or initial stage	**first**
implying a long sequence	**first of all**
more formal	**initially**
words which mark the last, or ultimate stage	**finally, lastly**
words which mark next or following stages	**next, then**
expressions which mark events occurring some time later, not neccessarily next step	**subsequently** **later** **afterwards**
Expressions which mark simultaneous events	
if simultaneous event is brief	**at this stage**
event coincides with the one mentioned	**meanwhile,** **at the same time,** **simultaneously**
unspecified time within a longer period	**during this process**
One word which marks an event occurring after a long process (very long laps of time)	**eventually**
immediately after (often urgency)	**as soon as**
	just after **a short while/time after** **soon after** **some time after** **a long time after** **as soon as possible** **as soon as possible after**
similar to as soon as, less urgent (e.g. once the bubbles burst)	**once**

NOMINALIZATION

3. Transform the sentences (work out verbal nouns from verbs), eg:

As the plant germinates, the seed swells → During germination the seed swells.

Preceding action:
Before the plant germinates, it is watered. → Before.....

→ Prior to.....

Following actions:
After the plant germinates, the roots and leaves develop. → After.....

Simultaneous actions:
As the plant germinates, the seed swells. → During.....

NOMINALIZATION
the use of noun phrases in place of sentences or clauses: the **germination of the seed** instead of **the seed germinates**. Notice that the subject of the verb follows the verbal noun and ´of´. Often this nominalized sentence is further compressed into a compound noun, with the subject noun preceding the verb noun – **seed germination.** But the same thing happens to the object in a nominalized sentence (**we sow the seed** – **the sowing of the seed – seed sowing).**
In description of process, instead of saying, for example, the plant dies, we often say death of the plant **occurs** or **takes place**.

4. Work in pairs. Describe the flowchart of a plant life-cycle. Ask and answer the questions using the following words.

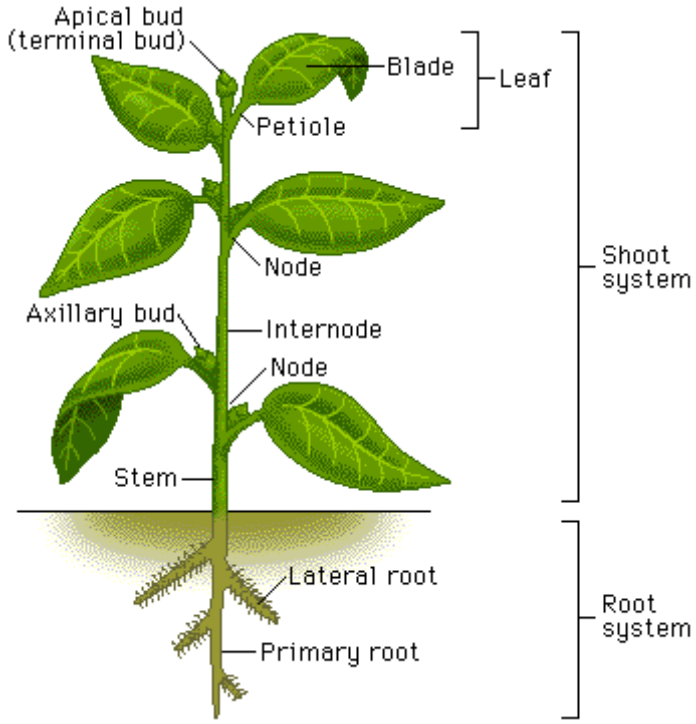
germination, growth, flowering, pollination (pollen transfer), seeds fall, decay, happen, occur, take place
prior to, during, before, after, as

Example. What happens prior to germination? Prior to germination, the seed is watered /the seed swells.

PLANTS

5. Structure of plant body

The basic plant body consists of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruits. The vegetative plant, before it produces flowers and fruits, consists of three organs. *Complete them*.....
Label the diagram. You will find some words in the glossary below.



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http://dictionary.reference.com

English	pronunciation		Czech
vegetative	/ˈvɛdʒɪˌteɪ tɪv/		
to sow		to plant seed for growth especially by scattering	sít
to germinate	/ˈdʒɜr məˌneɪt/	to begin to grow	klíčit
seed		the grains or ripened ovules of plants used for sowing	semeno
bud		a small lateral or terminal protuberance on the stem of a plant that may develop into a flower, leaf, or shoot	pupen
pollinate	‘/ˈpɒl əˌneɪt/		opylovat
pollen	/ˈpɒl ən/	a mass of microspores in a seed plant appearing usually as a fine dust	pyl
fertilize	/ˈfɜr tlˌaɪz/	to make fertile : as **a :** to apply a fertilizer to <*fertilize* land> **b :** to cause the fertilization of	oplodnit
decay	/dɪˈkeɪ/	v. to undergo decomposition, n.decomposition	rozkládat se, rozklad
to decompose	/ˌdi kəmˈpoʊz/	to break up into constituent parts by or as if by a chemical process	
to swell		to expand (as in size, volume, or numbers) gradually beyond a normal or original limit <the population *swelled*> **b :** to become distended or puffed up <her ankle is badly *swollen*> **c :** to form a bulge or rounded elevation	nabobtnat, zvětšit se
stigma	/ˈstɪg mə/	the usually apical part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains and on which they germinate	blizna
fruit	/frut/		plod
ammoniac	əˈmoʊ niˌæk/		čpavek
stomata	/ˈstoʊ mə tə, ‘stɒm ə-, stoʊˈmɑ tə/		průduchy

PLANT			
shoot system		is above ground and includes the organs such as leaves, buds, stems, flowers (if the plant has any), and fruits (if the plant has any).	
shoot		a sending out of new growth or the growth sent out: as **a :** a stem or branch with its leaves and appendages especially when not yet mature	výhonek
blade		the flat expanded part of a leaf as distinguished from the petiole	čepel listu jednotl.stéblo trávy
petiole	/ˈpɛtiˌoʊl/	the slender stem that supports the blade of a leaf	řapík
stem	stem	**a :** the main trunk of a plant; *specifically* **:** a primary plant axis that develops buds and shoots instead of roots **b :** a plant part (as a branch, petiole, or stipe) that supports another (as a leaf or fruit)	stonek, stvol, lodyha
internode	/ˈɪntərˌnoʊd/		internodium
node	ˈnOd	a point on a stem at which a leaf or leaves are inserted	uzlina(kolínko trávy), nodus
internode			internodium
FLOWER			
stamen	/ˈsteɪmən/	a microsporophyll of a seed plant; *specifically* **:** the pollen-producing male organ of a flower that consists of an anther and a filament	tyčinka
pistil	/ˈpɪstl/	a single carpel or group of fused carpels usually differentiated into an ovary, style, and stigma	pestík
ovule	/ˈɒvyul, ˈoʊvyul/	an outgrowth of the ovary of a seed plant that is a megasporangium and encloses an embryo sac within a nucellus	vajíčko
ovary	/ˈoʊvəri/		vaječník
receptacle	/rɪˈsɛptəkəl/		lůžko
anther	/ˈænθər/	the part of a stamen that produces and contains pollen and is usually borne on a stalk	prašník
petal	/ˈpɛtl/	one of the modified often brightly colored leaves of the corolla of a flower	plátek (korunní)
sepal	/ˈsipəl/	one of the modified leaves comprising a calyx	kališní lístek
calyx	/ˈkeɪlɪks, ˈkælɪks/	*plural* **ca·li·ces** the outermost group of floral parts	kalich
style	/staɪl/	the filiform usually elongated part of the pistil bearing a stigma at its apex	čnělka
corolla	/kəˈrɒlə/ ə	the inner envelope of floral leaves of a flower, usually of delicate texture and of some color other than green; the petals considered collectively.	okvětí
whorl	/ʰwɜrl, ʰwɔrl, wɜrl, wɔrl/	an arrangement of similar anatomical parts (as leaves) in a circle around a point on an axis,	přeslen

6. **Work in groups. Each group will have one topic. Prepare a lecture for your colleagues from the other groups so that they can label the diagram and answer the questions you will prepare for them. Don't forget to provide useful vocabulary.**

    a. Flower parts
    b. Plant tissues
    c. Reproduction
    d. Photosynthesis