

**Exercise 1:** Find grammar mistakes in the text below (no rewrites necessary).

Moreover the people should not limit themselves on using the new technology but also learn how to write their own programs. Despite of there is so many software on the market they do not cover every action that user require. But if the user have also some basic programming skills he can do his work faster and more effective. For example imagine office worker that have to process one thousand documents per day and each document is processed by the same sequence of commands. If the user spend few days by learning some simple programming language and then write the program that do the same sequence of commands automatically then the user never have to spend so much time by clicking thousand times the same button again. Thus he can do some other important work. Therefore programming skills can be very useful in situations like these and save people lots of repetitive work. And also if the program is correct it cannot do mistake while the user can.

**Exercise 2:** Look at the following short story and rewrite it using the prompts below.

Not having enough money for a 'vánočka,' Vincent stole 10 Kč from an old lady. However, the old lady started crying and once Vincent saw that, he began feeling guilty and eventually returned the money to her.

Not having enough money for a 'vánočka,' Vincent stole 10 Kč from an old lady. However, the old lady started crying and \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

Not having enough money for a 'vánočka,' Vincent stole 10 Kč from an old lady. However, the old lady started crying, causing \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

Not having enough money for a 'vánočka,' Vincent stole 10 Kč from an old lady. However, the old lady started crying. \_\_\_\_\_ing \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

## SKETCH ENGINE

<https://ske.fi.muni.cz>

Working with British National Corpus (BNC)

a) Simple search

- What texts does "I" appear in?

o Modifying search

Simple query:

[Query types](#) [Context](#) [Text types](#) [?](#)

### Context

**Lemma filter**

Window:   tokens.

Lemma(s):   of these items.

**PoS filter**

Window:   tokens.

PoS: 

noun  
 noun singular  
 noun plural  
 numeral  
 particle  
 preposition  
 pronoun  
 verb  
 full stop

 of these items.

### Text types

Subcorpus:  [info create new](#) [?](#)

**TEXT TYPE**

Spoken context-governed

Spoken demographic

Written books and periodicals

Written miscellaneous

Written-to-be-spoken

**PUBLICATION DATE**

1960-1974

1975-1984

1985-1993

Unknown

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Unknown

**DOMAIN FOR WRITTEN CORPUS TEXTS**

Imaginative

Informative: applied science

Informative: arts

Informative: belief & thought

Informative: commerce & finance

Informative: leisure

Informative: natural & pure science

Informative: social science

Informative: world affairs

**MEDIUM FOR WRITTEN CORPUS TEXTS**

Book

Miscellaneous: published

Miscellaneous: unpublished

Periodical

To-be-spoken

**DAVID LEE'S CLASSIFICATION**

[Documentation](#)

**SPEAKER ID**

- Use \* for anything (to \* surprise; to \* it differently, simply \*)

Simple query:

[Query types](#) [Context](#) [Text types](#) [?](#)

**Text types**

Subcorpus:  [info](#) [create new](#) [?](#)

- Are the following words or phrases formal or informal?
  - o A lot of
  - o figure
  - o America
  - o You
  - o Bad
  - o fridge
  - o Show

b) Sort and Frequency functions

- work with the word “consequently”

**Multilevel frequency distribution** [?](#)

Frequency limit:

first level	second level	third level	fourth level
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attribute: <input type="text" value="word"/>	Attribute: <input type="text" value="word"/>	Attribute: <input type="text" value="word"/>	Attribute: <input type="text" value="word"/>
Ignore case <input type="checkbox"/>	Ignore case <input type="checkbox"/>	Ignore case <input type="checkbox"/>	Ignore case <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text" value="6L"/> <input type="text" value="5L"/> <input type="text" value="4L"/> <input type="text" value="3L"/> <input type="text" value="2L"/> <input type="text" value="1L"/> <input type="text" value="Node"/> <input type="text" value="1R"/> <input type="text" value="2R"/>	<input type="text" value="6L"/> <input type="text" value="5L"/> <input type="text" value="4L"/> <input type="text" value="3L"/> <input type="text" value="2L"/> <input type="text" value="1L"/> <input type="text" value="Node"/> <input type="text" value="1R"/> <input type="text" value="2R"/>	<input type="text" value="6L"/> <input type="text" value="5L"/> <input type="text" value="4L"/> <input type="text" value="3L"/> <input type="text" value="2L"/> <input type="text" value="1L"/> <input type="text" value="Node"/> <input type="text" value="1R"/> <input type="text" value="2R"/>	<input type="text" value="6L"/> <input type="text" value="5L"/> <input type="text" value="4L"/> <input type="text" value="3L"/> <input type="text" value="2L"/> <input type="text" value="1L"/> <input type="text" value="Node"/> <input type="text" value="1R"/> <input type="text" value="2R"/>
Position: <input type="text" value="2R"/>	Position: <input type="text" value="2R"/>	Position: <input type="text" value="2R"/>	Position: <input type="text" value="2R"/>
<input type="button" value="Make frequency list"/>			

- compare the frequency of the following:
  - To put it another way vs to put it in another way
  - Another key thing to remember vs importantly
  - To give an illustration vs for instance
  - Little attention vs small amount of attention
  - Of equal importance vs equally important

c) Phrases

- Check for correct phrase – “researches were conducted,” “one criteria,” “make a photo,”

d) Lemmas – base form of the word