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TOUCHSTONE 7

REŠITEV VAJ
učbenik



Touchstone 7

Rešitve vaj iz učbenika

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TOUCHSTONE 7 - STUDENT'S BOOK (učbenik)

ANSWER KEY TO EXERCISES / REŠITVE VAJ

Opombe:

A) Poševnica (/) označuje dodatno možnost.

Na primer:

He is washing the car / his car pomeni, da sta pravilni obe povedi, in sicer *He is washing the car* in *He is washing his car*. Kjer je bilo smiselno, smo dodali več možnih rešitev, vendar to ne pomeni, da so pravilni samo dani odgovori. Marsikje nismo izčrpali vseh možnosti, zato se naj učenci o svojih rešitvah posvetujejo z učiteljem.

B) Oklepaj () označuje tiste besede, ki jih lahko izpustimo.

Na primer:

She is riding (a horse) pomeni, da je pravilno *She is riding* in tudi *She is riding a horse*.

Pri vajah, ki zahtevajo prosto dopolnjevanje, smo lahko dodali samo predloge rešitev, ki se seveda lahko močno razlikujejo od učenčevih.

Pri tistih vajah, kjer učenci izražajo svoje lastne izkušnje, rešitev seveda nismo mogli navesti.

UNIT 1: A LONG WEEKEND IS A SHORT HOLIDAY

I. What people do on holiday. (stran 7)

1 At the seaside

You can:

- (2) - **swim** (go swimming)
- (4) - **surf/windsurf** (go surfing/windsurfing)
- (5) - **sail** (go sailing)
- (3) - **sunbathe** (go sunbathing)
- (1) - **snorkel** (go snorkelling)

Things to take to the beach:

- (14) - **sun lounger**
- (10) - **beach umbrella**
- (11) - **swimming costume**
- (8) - **flippers**
- (9) - **suntan cream/suntan oil, sunscreen**
- (12) - **airbed**
- (7) - **inflatable dinghy**
- (13) - **beach towel**
- (15) - **swimming trunks**
- (6) - **sunglasses**

2 In the country

You can:

- (5) - **camp** (go camping)
- (2) - **ride** (go riding)
- (6) - **go orienteering**
- (4) - **go on a picnic** / have a picnic
- (3) - **go for walks** (go walking); **go on a country hike** (go hiking)
- (1) - **rest and relax**

Things to take with you:

- (12) - **tent**
- (9) - **sleeping bag**
- (7) - **anorak**
- (8) - **compass**
- (11) - **walking boots**
- (10) - **rucksack/backpack**
- (13) - **map**

3 In the mountains

You can:

- (3) - **ski** (go skiing)
- (4) - **hill-walk** (go hill-walking)
- (2) - **rock-climb** (go rock-climbing)
- (1) - **snowboard** (go snowboarding)

II. Your ideal holiday.

- 5 - a tropical island
- 7 - a cruise
- 4 - a safari
- 3 - a city
- 8 - camping in the mountains
- 1 - a theme park
- 6 - a circus
- 2 - a tourist farm; farm and country holidays

A1 WEEKEND PLANS

Exercise 2

1. F - Ryan doesn't like school. He thinks it's a real pain in the neck.
2. T 3. F - At the weekend, Ryan is going to go to the seaside. 4. F - His parents have got a weekend house at the seaside. 5. T 6. F - Tracy is going to take a long trip to France. 7. F - They are going to travel by train. 8. F - Scott would like to go somewhere abroad too.
9. T 10. T 11. F - They are not going to camp this time. They are going to stay in small hotels. 12. F - He is not going to be stuck indoors. He's going to visit his grandparents in the country. 13. F - Scott's grandparents live in the country. 14. T

Exercise 3a

1. Amy and Dustin are going to fly to Italy on Monday. / On Monday, Amy and Dustin are going to fly to Italy.
2. The Taylors are going to go on a picnic/have a picnic tomorrow.
3. Jessica and Colin are going to rollerblade in the afternoon.
4. Grandma is going to bake a cake next week.

5. Molly is going to wash her hair tonight.
6. Ryan and his father are going to repair a boat at the weekend.
7. Barry and Ian are going to go fishing this afternoon.
8. Leo is going to wash his (father's) car after school.
9. Scott is going to feed the animals at the weekend.
10. Holly and Joan are going to ride a bike on Sunday afternoon.

Exercise 5a

On Monday, he's going to go to the seaside. He's going to go windsurfing.
 On Tuesday, he's going to go snorkelling.
 On Wednesday, he's going to go on a country hike.
 On Thursday, he's going to go to the mountains. He's going to go hill-walking.
 On Friday, he's going to have a picnic.
 On Saturday, he's going to go fishing in a boat.
 On Sunday, he's going to rest and relax.

A2 WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN NEXT?

Exercise 2a

1. The girl/woman is going to fall into the hole.
2. The waiter is going to slip on the banana skin.
3. The boy is going to bump into the policeman.
4. She's going to have a baby.
5. He's going to dive.
6. The robber is going to rob/mug the businessman.
7. The car is going to splash the pedestrians.
8. The boy is going to empty his piggy bank.
9. The prisoner is going to escape.
10. The ship is going to hit the iceberg.
11. Team B is going to win the race.
12. The boomerang is going to come right back to the thrower.

Exercise 2b

1. Careful! You're going to fall into the hole.
2. Oh, no! The waiter is going to slip on the banana skin.
3. Look! The boy is going to bump into the policeman.
4. Look! She's going to have a baby.
5. Look at the guy on the diving board. He's going to dive.
6. Oh dear! The robber is going to rob/mug the businessman.
7. Watch out! The car is going to splash us.
8. Look! He's going to empty his piggy bank.
9. Oh, no! The prisoner is going to escape.
10. Oh dear! The ship is going to hit the iceberg.
11. Look! Team B is going to win the race.
12. Look! The boomerang is going to come right back to the thrower.

Fun-tastic English-Slovenian computer (stran 13)

1. Pred nami je dolg konec tedna. / Pred nami je dolg vikend.
2. Kaj boš počel(a) za konec tedna? / Kaj boste počeli za vikend? — Na dolg izlet v Francijo bomo šli. / Odpravljamo se na dolg izlet v Francijo.
3. Ali imaš kakšne načrte za ta konec tedna?
4. Za konec tedna bomo šli z avtom na izlet po podeželju. / Za konec tedna se bomo z avtom popeljali po podeželju.— Srečneži!/Srečnica!/Srečneži!/Blagor tebi!/Blagor vam!
5. Kaj nameravaš početi čez vikend?
6. Šola je pa res prava nadloga. / Šola je res zoprna. / Šola je pravi trn v peti.
7. Za spemembo bi tudi jaz rad(a) šel/šla nekam v tujino.
8. Ali mi boš poslal(a) razglednico? — Seveda bom./Jasno, da bom.
9. Ali boš občepel(a) doma? — Ne, ne bom.
10. Tokrat ne bomo taborili/sotorili/kampirali.
11. Če bi le lahko šel/šla s tabo! / Želim si, da bi lahko šel/šla s tabo!
12. Pazil/Previdno! Padel/Padla boš v luknjo.
13. Oh, ne! Natararju bo podrsnilo na bananinem olupku.
14. Pazil/Pazite! Avto naju/nas bo poškrpil/zmočil.

A3 THINK SAFE: WATER SAFETY

Exercise 1

- Boating:** When you go on a small boat, you must always wear a life jacket.
- Swimming:** You must wait at least two hours after a meal before swimming.
- Diving:** Before diving, you must always find out how deep the water is.
- Windsurfing:** If you are windsurfing near a beach, you mustn't get too close to swimmers.
- At the beach:** You must wear a sunscreen, sunglasses, a straw hat and sandals. You must sunbathe under a beach umbrella.

At the swimming

pool: You mustn't dive when there are other swimmers. You mustn't duck each other in the swimming pool. You mustn't push others into the swimming pool.

Exercise 4

<i>You can go snorkelling even if you can't swim.</i>	- No. You can't go snorkelling if you can't swim. You must be a good swimmer.
<i>I'm a very good swimmer: I can swim 25 metres on the surface and 5 metres under water.</i>	- No. You are not a good swimmer if you can swim 25 metres on the surface and 5 metres under water. You must be able to swim 100 metres on the surface and 12 metres under water.
<i>You can start learning in deep water.</i>	- No. You mustn't start learning in deep water. You have to start learning how to snorkel in shallow water.
<i>I always go snorkelling alone.</i>	- No. You mustn't snorkel alone. Always take a friend with you.
<i>You don't have to watch the weather.</i>	- No. You must watch the weather.
<i>I always go snorkelling in bad weather. It's very safe.</i>	- No. Snorkelling is dangerous in bad weather.
<i>I can use the equipment properly. With flippers I can breathe under water.</i>	- No. Flippers help you swim fast and easily. You don't breathe with flippers.
<i>With a snorkel I can see clearly underwater.</i>	- No. With a snorkel you can breathe under water.
<i>I always wear a knife on my right arm. It helps me swim fast and easily.</i>	- No. A knife doesn't help you swim fast and easily. With a knife you cut yourself free.
<i>A mask protects me from sunburn, and gloves protect my feet.</i>	- No. A mask doesn't protect you from sunburn. With a mask you can see clearly underwater, and gloves protect your hands.
<i>I don't have to use a shirt.</i>	- No. You must wear a shirt. It protects you from sunburn.
<i>But I never forget to take my hand harpoon because it protects my hands.</i>	- No. A hand harpoon doesn't protect your hands. You can catch fish with it.

Exercise 5

1. PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH. ⇒ You **mustn't** touch things.
2. FREE CAR PARK. ⇒ You **don't have to** pay for parking here.
3. NO BATHING ⇒ You **mustn't** swim here.
4. DO NOT LEAN OUT OF THE WINDOW ⇒ You **mustn't** lean out of the window.
5. ADMISSION FREE ⇒ You **don't have to** pay to go in.
6. TIE OPTIONAL ⇒ You **don't have to** wear a tie.
7. PLEASE CHECK YOUR CHANGE ⇒ You **must** check your change.
8. TU GOVORIMO SLOVENSKO ⇒ You **don't have to** speak Italian in this shop.
9. PLEASE DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS ⇒ You **mustn't** feed the animals.
10. CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED ⇒ You **don't have to** pay in cash.
11. CARTOON DUBBED INTO SLOVENIAN ⇒ You **don't have to** read subtitles.
12. DO NOT DIVE ⇒ You **mustn't** dive here.
13. FKK —Nudist Beach ⇒ You **mustn't** wear a swimming costume / trunks here.

Exercise 8a

1. At the table you must sit up straight.
2. You mustn't pick your nose.
3. You must be polite in the street.
4. You mustn't stare at people.
5. You mustn't point at people.
6. If you want to pass someone, you must say 'Excuse me.'

7. You must obey your parents and teachers.
8. You mustn't spit on the floor.
9. You mustn't bite your nails.
10. You mustn't talk with your mouth full.
11. If you bump into someone, you must say 'I'm sorry'.
12. You must cover your mouth when you yawn, cough or sneeze.
13. You must say 'please' when you ask for something.
14. You must say 'thank you' when you are given something.
15. On a bus, you must give up your seat to someone who needs it more than you do.

Exercise 9

1. The merry-go-round is going round very **fast**.
2. It's raining **heavily/hard**.
3. Snow White and the prince lived **happily** ever after.
4. The tightrope walker is walking very **carefully**.
5. He is driving very **dangerously**.
6. Tarzan is fighting the crocodile **bravely**.

Exercise 10a

1. angrily
2. badly
3. carefully
4. dangerously
5. heavily
6. warmly
7. fast
8. bravely
9. easily
10. happily
11. well
12. loud, loudly
13. nervously
14. politely
15. quickly
16. sadly
17. silently
18. slowly
19. quietly
20. sweetly
21. proudly
22. sleepily
23. beautifully
24. hard

Fun-tastic English-Slovenian computer (stran 18)

1. Po jedi moraš počakati vsaj dve uri, preden greš plavat.
2. V plitvo vodo/Če je voda plitva, ne smeš skakati na glavo.
3. Če se hočeš potapljati s kisikom/globinsko, se moraš včlaniti v klub in se tega naučiti.
4. Ni ti treba pripraviti na površje po zrak. / Ni ti treba priti na površje, da bi lahko dihal.
5. Plavati moraš blizu reševalca.
6. S plavatkami lahko plavaš hitro in z lahkoto, in to celo brez pomoči rok. / Plavutke ti pomagajo plavati hitro in brez težav, in to brez rok.
7. Vedno, kadar si v majhnem čolnu, moraš na sebi imeti rešilni jopič.
8. Na avtobusu odstopi sedež tistemu, ki ga potrebuje bolj kot ti.
9. Ryan se zna zelo dobro potašljati (z masko in dihalco).
10. Jodie zna kar dobro skakati na glavo.
11. Scott zna malce/malček peti.
12. Sploh ne znam jadrati na deski.

A4 A PICNIC IN THE COUNTRY

Exercise 2

1. They are in the (Scottish) countryside.
2. No, they aren't. They are having a picnic.
3. No, they aren't. They are not going to be alone at the picnic site.
4. No, it isn't. Only Jodie thinks it's dangerous.
5. No, there isn't. There's a cow at the picnic site.
6. It comes from cows.
7. They are town children.
8. He finds a Frisbee.
9. Mr Hoyle is going to cook some food.
10. She discovers a wasps' nest.

Exercise 3a

1. Excuse me, is this your basket?
No, it isn't **mine**. It's **his**.
2. Is this **yours**?
No, it isn't **mine**. It's **hers**.
3. Excuse me, is this your basket?
No, it isn't **mine**. It's **theirs**.
4. Hello. Is this **yours**?
Yes, it is. It's **ours**. Thank you. Oops! But the cat's not **ours**.
Sorry, it's **mine**.

B1 FARM AND COUNTRY HOLIDAYS

Exercise 1a

(predlog)

In the countryside	In the city
fresh air; mountains; animals; hills; open space; villages; friendly people; farms; woods; pretty cottages; fields	tall buildings; violence; noise; pollution; traffic

Exercise 2

1. Cardiff is in Wales.
2. His grandparents live in the country, in a small village called Cerrigydrudion.
3. Scott often spends his weekends or holidays on their farm/on his grandparents' farm.
4. He thinks that farm holidays are fun and very interesting.
5. Yes, they do. They have to work hard (because there's always a lot of work to do on a farm).
6. In the morning, Scott feeds the chickens, collects the eggs and lets the white pony out.
7. His favourite animal is the white pony.
8. Scott's grandfather hasn't got any horses because he's got a tractor. He says that tractors don't get tired.
9. Scott's grandparents don't have to shop for food every day because they've got chickens and eggs, and they grow their own vegetables.
10. They've got ten cows.
11. They have to milk them twice a day.
12. No, they don't. They don't have to milk them by hand because they've got a milking machine.
13. Scott can go fishing or swimming in the lake or in the river near the village. He can go on a country hike and explore the green hills around the village, he can have a picnic, go for walks in the forest...
14. Yes, he does. He likes his grandma's home-made food very much.

Exercise 3

(predlog)

slika	zaporedna številka	key words
<i>traktor</i>	5	tractor; don't get tired
<i>picnik</i>	10	have a picnic
<i>piščanci, kokoši</i>	2, 6	feed the chickens
<i>domača hrana</i>	12	home cooking, home-made food, appetite
<i>vt, gojenje zelenjave</i>	6	grow vegetables
<i>kokoš, pobiranje jajc iz gnezda</i>	3	collect the eggs
<i>sprehod po naravi</i>	9	go on a country hike; explore the green hills
<i>moljenje krav</i>	7	10 cows, milk the cows, milking machine
<i>poni-trekking</i>	4	the white pony, go pony-trekking
<i>vas, podeželje</i>	1	country, countryside, village, farm
<i>ribarjenje</i>	8	go fishing, swimming, lake, river
<i>sprehod po gozdu</i>	11	go for walks in the forest

Exercise 4

	Croxteth Hall & Country Park	Lytham St. Annes	Peak District
cycling			✓
playing tennis		✓	
fashion shows		✓	

sailing		✓	
pony-trekking			✓
farm animals	✓		
climbing			✓
flower shows		✓	
parks	✓		
playing mini golf		✓	
garden parties		✓	
walking			✓
dog shows		✓	
swimming		✓	

B2 ON THE FARM

Exercise 1

- 15 - a hen
- 18 - a cat
- 5 - a sheep
- 21 - a scarecrow
- 17 - a cow
- 8 - a peacock
- 13 - a pig
- 12 - a dog
- 10 - a bull
- 2 - a stork
- 14 - a goat
- 6 - an ox
- 4 - a goose
- 9 - a turkey
- 3 - a donkey
- 19 - a chick
- 20 - a swallow
- 16 - a cock
- 7 - a rabbit
- 11 - a duck
- 1 - a horse
- 22 - a lamb

Exercise 2a

(Možni odgovori)

Cows	give milk. / eat grass/hay.
Horses	eat grass/hay. / help farmers with their work.
Pigs	are a bit smelly. / eat the leftovers.
Goats	give milk.
Dogs	guard your house. / bark. / can swim.
Cats	catch mice.
Hens	lay eggs.
Cocks	crow at dawn.
Turkeys	are funny.
Peacocks	are beautiful.
Geese	can swim.
Sheep	give wool. / have got four legs.
Bulls	have got four legs. / are dangerous.
Oxen	help farmers with their work. / have got four legs.
Donkeys	help farmers with their work. / are noisy.
Rabbits	are funny.
Ducks	can swim.

B3 SEND ME A POSTCARD

	postcard 1	postcard 2	postcard 3	postcard 4
Who is the postcard from?	from Tracy	from Ryan	from Scott	from Jodie
Who are the postcards for?	for Scott Greenhill	for Sharon Beal	for David Foster	for Justin Lockhart
Where are the people?	in Paris, France	at the seaside, at the beach	in Wales, village called Cerrigydrudion	in Scotland, in the country

What are they doing?	sightseeing Paris	repairing an old boat	spending the weekend with his grandparents	having a holiday; walking a lot; thinking of Justin
Are they having a good time?	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

C PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 1

- 3 - push
- 1 - swim
- 1 - flippers
- 2 - beach
- 5 - tunnel
- 1, 5 - swimming trunks
- 1 - hill-walking
- 1, 1 - picnic
- 6 - barbecue
- 5 - underwater
- 2 - seaside
- 4 - walking boots
- 4 - scuba diving
- 1, 1 - dinghy
- 3 - bull
- 6 - lifeguard
- 5, 6 - sunglasses
- 4 - cruise
- 1, 1 - city
- 5 - lucky
- 1 - mix
- 4 - pool
- 2 - meal
- 2 - deep

E CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD

Exercise 2

In Britain, ...

- 1 The British use polite words such as 'Please', 'Thank you' and 'Excuse me' very, very often.
- 2 The British say 'Good appetite' at the start of a meal.
- 3 The British don't talk about the weather at all.
- 4 When you meet a person for the first time, you have to shake hands.
- 5 If you visit a British home, you don't have to take off your shoes.
- 6 Schoolchildren in Britain do not wear slippers in school.
- 7 Most British pupils still have to wear a uniform.
- 8 When someone sneezes, an English speaker says 'Bless you.'
- 9 The correct answer to 'How do you do?' is 'I'm fine, thank you.'
- 10 'Sorry' and 'Excuse me' always mean the same.

TRUE	FALSE
✓	
	✓
	✓
✓	
✓	
✓	
	✓
	✓

G SLURP UP WORDS! Insects

1. A ladybird has black spots.
2. The following insects can sting you: a bee, a wasp, a bumblebee, a mosquito, an ant, a spider.
3. Wasps, bees and bumblebees can be dangerous. Some spiders and ants can be poisonous.
4. The bee makes sweet honey.
5. The spider (has got eight legs, and spinž webs to catch insects to eat).
6. — (poljuben odgovor)
7. The ant (is famous for hard work, and lives in an anthill).
8. The mosquito (sucks the blood of people and animals).
9. The grasshopper (can jump high).
10. The butterfly (develops from a caterpillar, and often has beautifully-coloured wings).
11. Flies, ants, mosquitoes, and wasps are picnic pests.

H ENGLISH OBSERVED

Exercise 1

1. raining cats and dogs
2. a wolf in sheep's clothing
3. cock-and-bull story
4. till the cows come home
5. count sheep
6. bull in china shop
7. straight from the horse's mouth
8. the black sheep of the family
9. hit the bull's eye
10. hold your horses
11. buy a pig in a poke
12. a hen party
13. the dog days
14. dog-tired
15. gooseflesh

Exercise 2

1. It's a dog's life , working on this farm.	<i>Delo na tej kmetiji je pasje življenje.</i>
2. I'm dog-tired .	<i>Na smrt sem utrujen/a.</i>
3. People buy most air conditioners during the dog days of summer.	<i>Največ klimatskih naprav ljudje kupijo v času pasjih dni.</i>
4. It's raining cats and dogs .	<i>Dežuje/lije kot iz škafa.</i>
5. Give me back my money or I'll wait here till the cows come home .	<i>Vrni mi moj denar, ali pa se ne premaknem od tod. / ali pa bom čakal v nedogled.</i>
6. You're late again. I'm sure you're going to come up with some/a cock-and-bull story .	<i>Spet si pozen. Gotovo mi boš natvezil kakšno izmišljotino / izmišljen izgovor.</i>
7. Don't be so clumsy. You're like a bull in a china shop .	<i>Ne bodi tako neroden. Si kot slon v trgovini s porcelanom.</i>
8. Try to hit the bull's eye .	<i>Poskusi zadeti v črno / v sredino tarče.</i>
9. There's going to be a party tonight. I've got it straight from the horse's mouth .	<i>Danes se obeta zabava. To vem iz prve roke.</i>
10. Hold your horses! Why are you walking so fast?	<i>Ustavi konje! Zakaj hodiš tako hitro?</i>
11. Don't buy a pig in a poke .	<i>Ne kupuj mačka v žaklju.</i>
12. He's the black sheep of the family .	<i>On je črna ovca v družini.</i>
13. I can't fall asleep. - Close your eyes and count sheep .	<i>Ne morem zaspati. - Zapri oči in šteji ovce.</i>
14. The new teacher acts friendly, but he can be a wolf in sheep's clothing .	<i>Novi učitelj deluje prijazno, vendar je lahko volk v ovčji koži.</i>
15. I'm going to a hen party tonight.	<i>Danes grem na žensko zabavo / dekliščino.</i>
16. It gives me gooseflesh when I look at that tightrope walker!	<i>Ob pogledu na tistega vrvohodca me obliva kurja polt.</i>

I BITS AND BOBS

RIDDLES (stran 34)

- If a horse wears shoes, what should a camel wear? [Sandals.]
- How do clowns dress on a cold day? [Quickly.]
- What does the sea say to the beach? [Nothing. It just waves.]
- Two geese before a goose, and two geese behind a goose, and a goose in the middle. How many geese in all? [Three geese, one behind the other.]

RHYMES (stran 34)

Seasons Afoot

Spring wheels in on roller skates, zooms up and down the street
Winter plods in heavily with snow-boots on its feet
Summer jumps in barefoot, kicking water in the pool
Autumn squeaks in brand-new shoes nervously, to school.

UNIT 2: YESTERDAYS

Life with the computer (stran 35)

3 - keyboard, 5 - mouse pad/mat, 6 - floppy disks, 7 - CD-ROMS, 8 - modem, 4 - mouse, 1 - screen/monitor, 9 - speaker, 10 - computer, 2 - printer

Strong and weak points of computers. (stran 35)

- weak point** **Software** often has **bugs**, and sometimes computers **crash** and you can lose all your work.
- strong point** We can **store** large amounts of information on a computer.
- strong point** You can use your PC as a **word processor**. It is very easy to write letters and reports, and to do work for school on it.
- weak point** Computers can get **viruses** which can destroy all your programmes.
- strong point** Computers let you communicate very quickly, by **e-mail** or using the **Internet**.
- strong point** If you have a PC, you can work from home.
- weak point** Some children spend too much time playing **computer games**, which can be very violent.
- strong point** You can use **multimedia** and **interactive software**. It makes learning more exciting. Many books are now available on **CD-ROM**.
- weak point** Anyone can put information on the Internet (e.g. criminals, sending pornography). It is very difficult to **police** the Internet.
- weak point** Computers quickly become **obsolete** (i.e. we have to replace them).

A1 PHOTOGRAPHS AND MEMORIES

Exercise 3

1. (poljubni odgovori)
2. She was awake.
3. She was quite small, her hair was blond and her eyes were blue.
4. Their first car was a Vauxhall. It was very big and yellow.
5. She was very playful.
6. There were twenty-five pupils in her class.
7. She was in the country—on her grandparents' farm. She was with her grandparents.
8. Their old home wasn't very big. There were only two bedrooms in their old home.
9. In photo 7, the Spencers were on holiday at the seaside. The weather was bad.
10. In photo 8, Maddy was at the doctor's. No, she wasn't. She wasn't often ill. She was a healthy child.
11. Rollerblading. Maddy's favourite free time activity six years ago was rollerblading.

Exercise 4

- Photo 1:* Maddy **was** about eight months old in this photo. She **wasn't** asleep, she **was** awake. Her hair **was** blond and her eyes **were** blue. She **wasn't** a big baby, she **was** quite small.
- Photo 2:* This **was** their first car. It **was** a Vauxhall. It **was** very big and yellow.
- Photo 3:* This **was** their cat Kitty. She **wasn't** naughty, she **was** only very playful.
- Photo 4:* These **were** her schoolmates in the first form. There **were** twenty-five children in Maddy's class.
- Photo 5:* Here Maddy and her sister **were** in the country. They **were** on their grandparents' farm. It **was** great fun.
- Photo 6:* This **was** their home five years ago. It **wasn't** a big house. There **were** only two bedrooms upstairs.
- Photo 7:* Here the Spencers **were** on holiday at the seaside. They **weren't** very lucky because the weather **was** bad.
- Photo 8:* This **was** Maddy at the doctor's. Her Mum **was** there with her. She **wasn't** often ill. She **was** a healthy child.
- Photo 9:* This **was** Maddy on her eighth birthday. There **were** many friends at her birthday party.
- Photo 10:* This **was** Maddy with her best friend Elsie six years ago. It **was** during the summer holidays. Her favourite free time activity **was** rollerblading.

Exercise 5

- [Photo 8]* She wasn't at the dentist's. She was at the doctor's. She wasn't there alone. Her Mum was there with her. She wasn't often ill. She was a healthy child.
- [Photo 4]* There weren't thirty pupils in her class. There were twenty-five pupils in her class.
- [Photo 7]* They weren't on holiday in the mountains. They were on holiday at the seaside. The weather wasn't fantastic. It was bad. They weren't very lucky. They were unlucky.
- [Photo 5]* She and her sister weren't at a theme park. They were on their grandparents' farm.
- [Photo 2]* Their first car wasn't very small and red. It was very big and yellow.
- [Photo 10]* Her favourite free time activity wasn't swimming. It was rollerblading.
- [Photo 6]* Their house wasn't very big. It was small. There weren't five bedrooms upstairs. There were only two bedrooms upstairs.
- [Photo 1]* Maddy wasn't a big baby. She was quite small. Her eyes weren't brown. They were blue.
- [Photo 3]* Their cat Kitty wasn't very naughty. It was only playful.
- [Photo 9]* This wasn't Maddy's seventh birthday. It was her eighth birthday.

Exercise 6

- Was their house big?—No, it wasn't.
- Was she alone at the doctor's?—No, she wasn't.
- Was their first car a Vauxhall?—Yes, it was.
- Were she and her sister at the zoo?—No, they weren't.
- Was her cat playful?—Yes, she was.
- Were the Spencers on holiday in the country?—No, they weren't.
- Were there twenty pupils in Maddy's class?—No, there weren't.
- Were Maddy and her sister at their grandparents' house at the seaside?—No, they weren't.
- Were Maddy's eyes brown?—No, they weren't.
- Was the weather fantastic when they were on holiday at the seaside?—No, it wasn't.
- Was rollerblading her favourite free time activity six years ago?—Yes, it was.
- Was Maddy a small baby?—Yes, she was.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER (stran 39)

- Naj tej sliki/fotografiji sem bil(a) star(a) približno tri mesece. / Naj tej sliki/fotografiji sem imel(a) kakšne tri mesece. In kot po navadi ... nisem spal(a).
- To je bil naš prvi avtomobil. Bil je *peugeot*. / Bil je znamke *Peugeot*.
- To je bil naš pes *Tarzan*. Bil je zelo igriv.
- To so moji sošolci (in sošolke) iz tretjega razreda.
- Tak je bil naš dom pred petimi leti.
- Tule pa smo na počitnicah na morju.
- To sem jaz na svoj četrti rojstni dan. / To sem jaz, ko sem imel(a) četrti rojstni dan.
- Ali si bil(a) na tej sliki star(a) štiri leta?—Ne, star(a) sem bil(a) pet let.
- Kakšne barve so bile tvoje oči?

- Kje si se rodil(a)?
- Kdaj si se rodil(a)?
- Ob kateri uri si se rodil(a)?

A2 WHERE WERE YOU YESTERDAY?

Exercise 2

- True. 2. True. 3. False. Walter wasn't well yesterday. He was ill.
- False. He didn't have a cold. He had a sore throat and a temperature.
- False. He had a temperature. 6. False. He didn't have a Maths test yesterday. He was ill and he stayed at home. 7. False. It wasn't very easy. It was all right.

Exercise 7

Yesterday, at 8 o'clock in the evening, Maddy was in her bedroom. She was home alone. It was **warm** and she was **thirsty**. Her father was **at the sports club** and her mother was at the shops. Her sister, Molly, was **at the cinema**, and her brother was at the theme park. Suddenly, there was a power cut. There were no lights, and the **computer** was dead. It was very dark and very quiet. Maddy was scared to death. Then, there was a **noise** in the **hall**. Then there was a knock on the door. Who was at the door? It was Maddy's **mother**. She had a **candle** in her hand.

Exercise 8

A woman had seven husbands. 7
 Each husband had seven cats. $7 \times 7 = 49$
 Each cat had seven kittens. $49 \times 7 = 343$
 Each kitten had seven fleas. $343 \times 7 = 2,401$

There were 2,401 (*two thousand, four hundred and one*) fleas altogether.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER (stran 42)

- Kje si bil(a) včeraj?—Bil(a) sem bolan/bolna in v postelji. / Bil(a) sem bolan/bolna in sem ležal(a). / Zbolel(a) sem in obležal(a) v postelji.
- Zakaj te ni bilo v šoli? / Zakaj nisi bil(a) v šoli?—Imel(a) sem vneto grlo.
- Te je bolel želodec?—Ja, me je. / Ne, ni me.
- Walter je bil tri dni v postelji. / Walter je moral tri dni ležati. / Walter je obležal za tri dni.
- Daj, no! Povej nam(a)!
- Imel(a) sem gripo.—Ubožec!/Ubožica!
- Srečnež./Srečnica. Mi pa smo pisali matematični test!
- Kakšen je bil test? Je bil težek?—Bil je kar lahek. / Bil je precej preprost.
- Kje si bil(a) v sredo ob 8.00 zvečer/ob 20.00?—Bil(a) sem na obisku pri prijatelju/prijateljici.
- Je bil konec tedna/vikend prijeten? / Si preživel(a) prijeten konec tedna?—Da, bilo je krasno. Bil(a) sem na košarkarski tekmi.

A3 THEN AND NOW

Exercise 1

Things people had in 1940	Things people didn't have in 1940
electric light, radio, record player	fridge, washing machine, television, telephone, car, computer, vacuum cleaner

Exercise 4

- In Pair 1, *the scythe* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 2, *the wooden abacus* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 3, *the oil lamp* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 4, *the broom* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 5, *the washboard* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 6, *the typewriter* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 7, *the kitchen-range* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 8, *the record player* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 9, *the flat iron* was used longer ago.
- In Pair 10, *the hand-crank phone / the dial phone* was used longer ago.

Exercise 5

The pickpocket is the man Number 1.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER

(stran 45)

1. Babica, kakšno je bilo življenje, ko si bila ti deklica?
2. Je bilo takrat vse povsem drugače?—Da, bilo je. / Da, res je bilo.
3. V tistih casih / Takrat življenje ni bilo tako lahko.
4. Ljudje niso imeli pralnih strojev.
5. Vsa svoja oblačila so prali na roke v velikem škafu.
6. Hladilnik so takrat imeli samo bogataši. / In samo bogataši so takrat imeli tudi hladilnik.
7. V tistih casih navadni/preprosti ljudje niso imeli televizorja.
8. Imeli smo shrambo, nismo pa imeli hladilnika.
9. Ali si imel(a) kolo z desetimi prestavami, ko si bil(a) star(a) pet let?—Ne, nisem.
10. Walter meni, da se njemu bolje godi. / Walter je prepričan, da je njemu bolje.
11. Ko je bil g. Slade mlad, so imeli ljudje več časa drug za drugega.
12. Nikoli ni bil osamljen ali nesrečen.
13. Ves čas so bili zunaj/na prostem in se frnikolali.
14. Ko je bil g. Slade (še) otrok/deček, so v njegovi vasi telefon imeli samo pri zdravniku in na pošti. / Ko je bil g. Slade (še) otrok/deček, je bil v njegovi vasi telefon samo pri zdravniku in na pošti.

B1 A QUIZ "WHO WAS WHO?"

Exercise 2a

- 1994—nineteen ninety-four
- 1620—sixteen twenty
- 1011—ten eleven
- 1900—nineteen hundred
- 1855—eighteen fifty-five
- 2000—two thousand
- 1333—thirteen thirty-three
- 1500—fifteen hundred
- 1960—nineteen sixty
- 1291—twelve ninety-one
- 1902—nineteen-oh-two
- 1460—fourteen sixty
- 1739—seventeen thirty-nine
- 2004—two thousand and four
- 1514—fifteen fourteen

Exercise 3a

6	an English dramatist and poet
9	a South American revolutionary [<i>hero, idealist</i>]
3	an Austrian composer
7	a French emperor
10	a Slovenian Olympic champion (or gold-medallist)
4	an English director (of suspense films)
2	an American film actress
1	a Russian ballet dancer
8	a Greek opera singer
5	an American civil rights leader

Exercise 4a

	achievements	Date
7	He was the first to walk on the Moon.	1969
4	She was the first woman in space. She orbited the earth 48 times.	1963
1	He was the first to travel to the North Pole.	1909
6	He was the first to cross the Atlantic in an airplane alone.	1927
8	She was the first woman to cross the Atlantic in an airplane alone.	1932
9	He was the first to circle the earth in space.	1961
5	He was the first to sail round the world.	1521
2	He was the first to travel to the South Pole.	1911
3	He was the first to climb Mount Everest, with Tenzing.	1953

Exercise 6b

1. Ricky Martin was born on a Friday.
2. Svetlana Makarovič was born on a Sunday.
3. David Beckham was born on a Friday.
4. Kate Winslet was born on a Sunday.
5. Eros Ramazzotti was born on a Monday.
6. Lili Novy was born on a Thursday.
7. Leonardo DiCaprio was born on a Monday.
8. Jože Plečnik was born on a Tuesday.

Exercise 7

- Aaron Did you play cards last night?
 Lee Yes, I did. What about you?
 Aaron No, I didn't. I played darts.

Exercise 9a

Names	Activities
Bridget	stayed at home, listened to music
Patrick and Ryan	were at the theme park, were on the Ghost Train
Gill and Tory	helped her mother with the housework, cycled together
Brandon	washed their car, studied English, watched TV

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER

(stran 53)

1. Lara se je rodila leta 1994.
2. Kdaj se je rodila kraljica Viktorija?—V devetnajstem stoletju.
3. Katerega leta si se rodil(a)?
4. Kje se je rodil Mozart?—Rodil se je v Avstriji.
5. Leon Štukelj je živel od leta 1898 do leta 1999.
6. Picasso je imel rad Francijo. / Picasso je bila Francija všeč. Tam je živel skoraj sedemdeset let.
7. Ali je Alfred Hitchcock ustvarjal/komponiral glasbo?—Ne, ni. Režiral je filme.
8. Ugani ime slavne osebnosti iz preteklosti.
9. Zdaj je rezultat 7 za Jerryja in 5 za Davea.
10. Kaj si delal(a)/počel(a) prejšnji konec tedna/vikend?—Učil(a) sem se zgodovino.

B2 THE KING OF COMEDY: Sir CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Exercise 3

1. Charlie Chaplin was born on 16th April, 1889.
2. Charlie Chaplin was born in London.
3. Charlie's childhood was very hard. His family was very poor, his mother was often ill, his father died when Charlie was still a child, Charlie lived in a children's home, he was often hungry, cold and miserable.
4. He first appeared on stage when he was five.
5. He first travelled to the USA in 1910.
6. He first appeared on screen in 1914.
7. He first introduced his famous tramp character in 1914.
8. *The Great Dictator* was Chaplin's first sound film.
9. He married Oona O'Neill in 1943.
10. They had eight children (three sons and five daughters).
11. They moved to Switzerland because they didn't like America any more.
12. He lived in the Sates for almost forty years (from 1913 to 1952).
13. Yes, he did. He returned to the States to receive his honorary Oscar in 1972.
14. He died in Switzerland (at Corsier-sur-Vevey).

Exercise 4

wandered tried lived hated wanted appeared joined travelled
 accepted moved acted introduced played earned formed
 started directed visited married published returned knighted
 believed

Exercise 5

- 1889—Chaplin was born in London.
 1894—He first appeared on stage.
 1906—He joined a troupe.
 1910—He (and his brother) travelled to America.
 1913—He moved to Hollywood.
 1914—He acted in his first film. He introduced his famous tramp character. He appeared in 35 films.
 1915—He acted in 14 films.
 1921—He directed his first film. He visited Europe.
 1940—He acted in his first sound film.
 1943—He married Oona O'Neill.
 1952—He moved with his large family to Switzerland.
 1964—He published his memoirs.
 1972—He received his honorary Oscar.
 1975—Elizabeth II knighted him.
 1977—He died in Switzerland.

Exercise 6

1. His mother wasn't a teacher. She was a singer.
2. They didn't have a lot of money. They were very poor.
3. It wasn't easy to get work. It was very difficult to get work.
4. When his father died, Charlie didn't live in a big country house. He lived in a children's home.

5. He didn't first appear on stage at the age of 10. He first appeared on stage at the age of five.
6. At the age of 17, he didn't join the army. He joined a troupe.
7. In 1910 he didn't travel to Spain. He travelled to the States.
8. In 1913 he didn't move to New York. He moved to Hollywood.
9. In 1914 he didn't act in twenty films. He acted in thirty-five films.
10. He didn't play the role of the 'little tramp' in three films. He played this role in more than seventy films.
11. In 1921 he didn't visit Africa. He visited Europe.
12. In 1943 he didn't marry Elizabeth Taylor. He married Oona O'Neill.
13. He and his wife didn't have six children. They had eight children.
14. He didn't return to the USA in 1960 to receive his honorary Oscar. He returned to the USA in 1972.
15. Elizabeth II didn't knight him in 1970. She knighted him in 1975.
16. He didn't die in Austria. He died in Switzerland.

Exercise 7

1. Was Chaplin born in Paris?—No, he wasn't.
2. Did his parents work in the theatre?—Yes, they did.
3. Was Charlie an only child?—No, he wasn't.
4. Did he live in a children's home?—Yes, he did.
5. Did he have enough to eat?—No, he didn't.
6. Did he often wander about the streets of London?—Yes, he did.
7. Did he travel to America with his sister?—No, he didn't.
8. Did Charlie want to make people cry?—No, he didn't.
9. Did he produce and direct his own films?—Yes, he did.
10. Did he live in America from 1920 to 1925?—No, he didn't. [Yes, he did.]
11. Did he move to Switzerland in 1952?—Yes, he did.
12. Did he publish his memoirs in 1970?—No, he didn't.
13. Did he die in France?—No, he didn't.

Exercise 8

- Interviewer** *Where were you born?*
Chaplin I was born in London.
- Interviewer** *When were you born?*
Chaplin In 1889.
- Interviewer** *Where did your parents work?*
Chaplin They worked in the theatre. My mother was a singer, and my father was a comedian.
- Interviewer** *When did your father die?*
Chaplin He died in 1901, when I was twelve years old.
- Interviewer** *Where did you live when your father died?*
Chaplin I lived in a children's home.
- Interviewer** *When did you first appear on stage?*
Chaplin I first appeared on stage when I was five.
- Interviewer** *When did you move to Hollywood?*
Chaplin I moved to Hollywood in 1913.
- Interviewer** *In how many films did you act in 1914?*
Chaplin That year I acted in 35 films.
- Interviewer** *When did you marry Oona?*
Chaplin I married Oona in 1943.
- Interviewer** *How many children did you have?*
Chaplin We had eight children.
- Interviewer** *Why did you move to Switzerland?*
Chaplin We moved to Switzerland because we didn't like America any more.
- Interviewer** *How long did you live in the USA?*
Chaplin I lived in the USA for almost forty years.
- Interviewer** *When did you receive your honorary Oscar?*
Chaplin I received my honorary Oscar in 1972.

Exercise 9b

(odgovori 1, 3 in 8 so narejeni za leto 2004 in jih je treba ustrezno spremeniti)

1. The Channel Tunnel opened ten years ago.
2. We were on a school trip sixteen days ago.
3. The Panama Canal opened ninety years ago.
4. I had a pizza two hours ago.
5. [poljuben odgovor] I was born _____ years ago.
6. She washed the car four days ago.
7. My uncle had an operation four months ago.
8. Slovenia declared its independence thirteen years ago.

C PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 2

t	watched	d	tried	ɪd	acted
ɪd	visited	d	lived	t	introduced
d	wandered	ɪd	hated	d	earned
t	helped	d	appeared	ɪd	started
		d	travelled	ɪd	directed
		d	married	d	believed
		d	moved	d	joined

Exercise 4b

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| a. daughter | g. answer | m. guess |
| b. castle | h. wrong | n. car |
| c. whale | i. born | o. comb |
| d. knife | j. walk | p. night |
| e. wrong | k. autumn | q. laugh |
| f. Christmas | l. birth | r. work |

E CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD

1. Bill Clinton was American President for eight years (1992-2000).
2. There was a war in the Balkans (ex-Yugoslavia). Yugoslavia ended in 1991.
3. Diana, Princess of Wales died on the 31st of August 1997 in a tragic car accident in Paris, France.
4. Millions of people watched the Gulf War on television. It started in 1991.
5. The Internet started to develop rapidly in the 1990s.
6. Britain handed Hong Kong to China in 1997. Hong Kong was a British colony from 1842 to 1997.
7. West Germany and East Germany reunited on 3 October, 1990. Germany was divided from 1945 to 1990.
8. The Channel Tunnel, connecting England and France, opened in May 1994.
9. Margaret Thatcher resigned as British Prime Minister in 1990. She was British Prime Minister from 1979-1990. In Britain, this is a record.
10. Nelson Mandela was freed in 1990. He was in prison from 1964 to 1990. Later he was the first black President of South Africa.
11. Slovenia declared its independence in June 1991.
12. British scientists cloned Dolly the Sheep in 1997. They artificially developed an exact copy of her. In the 1990s, genetic engineering started to develop very fast.
13. The USA handed the Panama Canal back to Panama in 1999.
14. The European Union introduced the Euro on 1 January, 1999 as an electronic currency. The new euro banknotes and coins were in place on 1 January, 2002.

Povezava slik in dogodkov:

12 (ovca Dolly); 7 (berlinski zid); 9 (Margaret Thatcher); 10 (Nelson Mandela); 14 (evro); 6 (Hong Kong, britanski princ Charles); 1 (Bill Clinton); 3 (pogreb princese Diane); 8 (Evrotunnel); 4 (Zalivska vojna); 5 (internet); 2 (vojna na Balkanu); 13 (Panamski prekop); 11 (razglasitev slovenske samostojnosti)

G SLURP UP WORDS! Some games

Exercise 2

Hop-scotch: You can have any number of players. First you draw out a pitch with ten squares. You write the numbers one to ten in the squares with chalk. Then you draw a line in front of number one. You need a stone to throw. You stand in front of the line and throw your stone onto number one. Then you hop to number one and kick the stone back over the front line. You do the same to number two and so on to number ten. Everyone takes it in turns to go. You miss a go if you step on a line, fall over or throw to the wrong number. The first player to finish is the winner.

Marbles: You need some marbles and you can have two to six players. First you draw a big circle and then you put 13 small marbles in the middle. Each player has a large marble and the players take it in turns to try and knock the smaller marbles out of the circle. The player who knocks the most marbles out of the circle is the winner.

H ENGLISH OBSERVED

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 1. answer | V, N |
| 2. break | N, V |
| 3. change | V, N |
| 4. cook | N, V |
| 5. dance | V, N |
| 6. drink | V, N |
| 7. fish | N, V |
| 8. group | N, V |
| 9. look | V, N |
| 10. match | N, V |
| 11. park | N, V |
| 12. rain | V, N |
| 13. show | V, N |
| 14. swim | V, N |
| 15. telephone | N, V |
| 16. watch | N, V |
| 17. water | V, N |

I BITS AND BOBS

A Rhyme (stran 64)

Sneeze on Monday, sneeze for **danger**;
 Sneeze on Tuesday, kiss a **stranger**;
 Sneeze on Wednesday, get a **letter**;
 Sneeze on Thursday, something **better**;
 Sneeze on Friday, sneeze for **sorrow**;
 Sneeze on Saturday, joy **tomorrow**.

Riddles (stran 64)

- 3 - A starfish.
- 4 - Because the poor had nothing worth stealing.
- 5 - Because the class was so bright.
- 1 - Scratch himself.
- 2 - Madam, I'm Adam.

UNIT 3: STORIES AND PAST EVENTS

I. Looking at the sky

- 4 - a shooting star / a falling star / a meteor
- 9 - a UFO (an Unidentified Flying Object)
- 2 - an alien
- 7 - stars
- 1 - a spaceship
- 3 - the Moon
- 6 - a constellation (e.g. The Great Bear or Ursa Major)
- 10 - a planet (e.g. Saturn)
- 5 - a satellite
- 8 - a rocket

II. Childhood stories and fairy tales

- 5 - Snow White
- 1 - Little Red Riding Hood
- 4 - Cinderella
- 2 - Baron Munchausen
- 3 - Hansel and Gretel

A1 THE UNIVERSE

Exercise 2

1. Yes, it is. The Earth is part of the Universe.
2. Scientists use telescopes and probes to learn about the Universe.
3. Early astronomers thought that everything in the Universe circled around the Earth.
4. The Earth orbits, or circles, the Sun.
5. The Sun is a star.
6. We call the nine planets and the Sun the Solar System.
7. No, it isn't. The nearest planet to the Sun is Mercury. The Earth is the third planet from the Sun.
8. The Earth is so special because it is the only planet in our Solar System with water and air.
9. It takes the Earth one year to circle the Sun.
10. It takes the Moon about a month to orbit the Earth.
11. No, there isn't. The Moon has no air or water. Nothing can live there.
12. There are 88 constellations in the whole sky.
13. Yes, there are. There are other Solar Systems in outer space.
14. *poljubni odgovor*
15. *poljubni odgovor*

Exercise 3

Mercury, the winged god - Merkur, krilati bog
Venus, the goddess of love - Venera, boginja ljubezni
Mars, the god of war - Mars, bog vojne
Jupiter, king of the gods - Jupiter, kralj bogov
Uranus, father of Saturn - Uran, Saturnov oče
Neptune, god of the sea - Neptun, bog morja
Pluto, god of the underworld - Pluton, bog podzemlja
Saturn, father of Jupiter - Saturn, Jupitrov oče

A2 UFOs

Exercise 1

1. UFOs are Unidentified Flying Objects. They are flying saucers.
2. They come from outer space.
3. UFOs are round and flat like saucers. Some people see other shapes: cigars, doughnuts, rugby balls, etc.
4. Pilots and astronauts in particular see them very often.
5. People usually see UFOs at night.
6. Aliens usually wear silver, shiny suits and helmets.
7. They are usually smaller than us, but they have bigger heads.

8. They are friendly and don't want to hurt anyone. They don't have any guns.
9. Some scientists believe that it can fly at 340,000 kph (Mach 285).

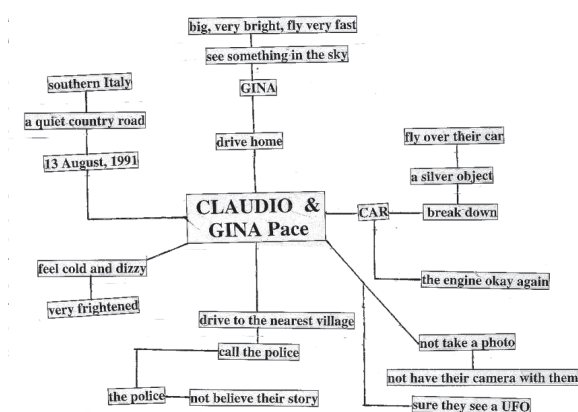
Exercise 4a

present	past
see	saw
think	thought
fly	flew
break down	broke down
feel	felt
drive	drove
have	had
make	made
come	came
can	could
speak	spoke
go	went

Exercise 4c

1. It wasn't a cloudy night and there was a full moon. It was a clear summer's night.
2. Gina didn't see something on the road. She saw something in the sky.
3. Gina didn't see a plane in the sky. She saw a UFO in the sky.
4. It didn't fly very slowly. It flew very fast.
5. The UFO didn't break down. Their car broke down.
6. Gina and Claudio didn't know what it was.
7. They didn't feel hot. They felt cold and dizzy.
8. They didn't drive to the nearest town. They drove to the nearest village.
9. They didn't call their parents. They called the police.
10. The police didn't believe their story.
11. Gina and Claudio didn't take a photo of the flying saucer. They didn't have their camera with them.

Exercise 6b



Exercise 7a

E.T.'s spaceship **landed** on Earth just before Christmas 1982. E.T. **left** the spaceship, but then his friends **flew** away without him. He **was** very unhappy and afraid of people. That evening he **met** a boy called Elliott. Elliott **took** E.T. home and **hid** him in his room. They **became** very good friends. But the scientists **discovered** that an alien was in the town. Elliott **helped** E.T. to escape. They **constructed** a special telephone, **went** into the woods and **called** E.T.'s friends. E.T.'s spaceship **arrived** and **saved** him.

Exercise 8a

	John & Elaine	Garry & Colin
Who?		
When?	On Sunday 27 th October 1997	On 27 th August 1992
Where?	Harold Hill in Essex, to Aveley	on a quiet country road, from Edinburgh to the village Tarbrax
What time?	10 pm	9 pm
What/see?	unusual lights, green fog, a UFO landed, some aliens	a flat, star-like, silvery object, many lights, 20 metres wide, small creatures
How many?	5 (3 tall and 2 small ones)	6 (3 to each side of the car)
What ... look like?	very tall and hairy, large triangular eyes, pointed ears	small and very ugly, green skin, heart-shaped faces and black eyes; hands: 3 big fingers like sausages
What/happen?	take them on a tour of the ship, show a star chart and a picture of their planet	take them on a tour of the ship, not remember much
How/feel?	cold and dizzy, very frightened	couldn't walk or talk properly; terrible headaches
Why/report?	to tell the people that UFOs really exist	to tell the people that aliens are visiting our planet

Exercise 10a

- It was sunny on Saturday.
- On Saturday it rained all day.
- He had a fancy dress party.
- He had a concert.
- He bought some presents for his friends.
- He bought food and drink for the party.
- They danced wildly.
- They sang very loudly.
- His neighbours complained about the noise.
- He broke his leg.
- He broke his arm.
- His friends took him to the hospital.
- He stayed in hospital for three days.
- He came out of hospital on the same evening.
- On Sunday he went skiing.
- He went to the beach with his dog.
- They went for a walk.
- They went swimming.
- In the evening he stayed at home and did some reading.
- He went to the Theme Park with Nick.

✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓

Exercise 11a**A story with a moral**

Last year I **went** to Italy for a holiday with my family. Every day we **went** to the beach and every day we **saw** an Italian family there. My wife and I don't speak Italian, so every day we **looked** at the Italian family and **smiled** but we **didn't speak**. There **were** two small children in the Italian family and there are two small children in my family. The children **were** very little then so of course they **didn't speak** any languages at all. But every day all the children **played** happily together.

Exercise 12a**Romeo and Juliet**

- In the town of Verona, Italy, in the late 1500s, lived two families, the Capulets and the Montagues. There was an old quarrel between these two families, and they **hated** each other very much.
- One day, Old Capulet, Juliet's father, **gave** a costume party. The Montagues were not invited, of course, but Romeo—a Montague—**put on** a mask and **slipped** into the party. At this party Romeo **met** Juliet, and immediately **fell** in love with her. He later **found out** that she **was** a Capulet. But Romeo **loved** her anyway.
- That night he **went** to her house, because he **wanted** to see her again. He was afraid to go in so he **waited** under the balcony until she **appeared**. During the "balcony scene" they **confessed** their love for each other. They **spent** the night together, and the next day Romeo's friend Friar Lawrence **married** them secretly.
- On the day of the wedding, Romeo **had** a fight with his wife's cousin Tybalt and **killed** him. For this, Romeo **had** to leave Verona. He **decided** to travel to Mantua.
- Juliet's father **didn't know** of his daughter's marriage, so he **wanted** to marry her to another young man named Paris. Juliet **did not want** to marry this man. So she **made** a plan. She **decided** to take a sleeping potion and pretend to be dead. After three days, when the potion wore off, she would wake up. She **planned** to escape from the family tomb and run away with her husband.
- Then she **sent** a message to her husband, and **took** the potion. But Romeo **didn't get** the message on time because the messenger **couldn't** find him.
- Bad news **travelled** fast. When Romeo **heard** that his wife was 'dead', he **went** to her tomb. He **broke in**, **kissed** his Juliet one last time, **drank** the poison and **died**. When Juliet **woke up**, she **saw** her husband **was** dead so she **killed** herself with Romeo's dagger. They were not yet fourteen.
- Finally, because both their children **were** dead, the two families **made** peace.

GRAMMAR TIME OUT (str. 76)

- Glagoli v angleščini so pravilni in **nepravilni**.
- Pravilni glagoli tvorijo preteklik z obrazilom **-(e)d**, nepravilni pa imajo povsem drugačno obliko. Za tvorbo nepravilnih glagolov na žalost ni pravila. Te oblike se je treba naučiti na pamet.
- Poved v pretekliku zanikamo z **did not** oz. **didn't**. To velja za pravilne in nepravilne glagole. Pri tem moramo glagol postaviti v nedoločnik.
- Vprašalno obliko v pretekliku tvorimo pri pravilnih in nepravilnih glagolih z **did**. Glagol postavimo v **nedoločnik**.
- To je glagol 'be'. [Fred **wasn't** at the cinema yesterday.]
- Pri glagolu 'be'. [**Was** Fred at the cinema yesterday?]

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER**(stran 77)**

- Jaz znam plavati, moj brat pa ne. / Jaz znam plavati, moj brat pa ne zna.
- Moja sestra je shodila, ko je bila stara devet mesecev. / ... z devetimi meseci.
- Pred dvema letoma Bob še ni znal jadrati na deski, zdaj pa zna.

- Ali si znal(a) pisati, ko si bil(a) star(a) šest let?
- Ali si znal(a) brati in pisati, ko si bil(a) star(a) tri leta?—Ne, seveda nisem. / Ne, seveda nisem znal(a).
- Ali si znal(a) govoriti, ko si bil(a) star(a) eno leto?—Znal(a) sem reči samo 'mama'.

GRAMMAR TIME OUT (stran 78)

Preteklik glagola **can** se glasi **could**.

B2 CHILD LABOUR: The stain on British history**Exercise 2**

- False. There weren't enough workers.
- True.
- False. They had to stay with their factory owner until they were 21.
- True.
- False. Not all children worked hard in the 18th and 19th centuries, but most of them did.
- False. Children had to work long hours. They worked 16 hours a day.
- True.
- False. Children worked in coalmines, too.
- True.
- False. Dickens had to work in a factory when he was ten.
- False. Dickens wrote about unhappy children and poor people in his novels.
- True.
- False. He had to clean the machinery on Sundays.
- False. If children were late for work, they were severely punished.
- False. Overseers were very strict and the children were afraid of them.
- True.
- True.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER**(stran 81)**

- Ali si znal(a) uporabljati računalnik, ko si bil(a) star(a) sedem let?—Ja, sem.
- Moj oče ni znal plavati do svojega dvajsetega leta. / Moj oče se je naučil plavati šele, ko je bil star dvajset let.
- Charles Dickens je moral delati v tovarni, ko je bil star osem let.
- Otrokom bogatašev ni bilo treba delati.
- Otroci niso smeli nositi ure.

Exercise 5

- There were too many people. There weren't enough chairs. She **had** to stand up. She **couldn't** sit down.
- They **didn't have** to pay to go in. They **could** go in for free.
- There were too many cars. There weren't enough parking spaces. She **couldn't** park her car.
- We **couldn't** feed the animals. We **weren't allowed** to feed the animals.
- There weren't any trees. There was a lot of snow. He **could** go skiing.
- He **could** park his car for free. He **didn't have** to pay to park his car. He **was allowed** to park his car for free.
- There were too many speedboats. There wasn't enough wind. He **couldn't** go windsurfing.
- He **wasn't allowed** to dive. / He **couldn't** dive.

Exercise 7b

- Every child has the right to say what they think. - Vsak otrok ima pravico, da pove svoje mnenje.
- Every child has the right to knowledge. - Otrok ima pravico do informacij.
- Children have the right to follow their religion. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do svoje veroizpovedi.
- Children have the right to be with those they like. - Otroci se lahko družijo z ljudmi, ki jih ima rad.
- Every child has the right to a name at birth. - Otroci imajo pravico do imena.
- Every child has the right to be loved and cared for. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do ljubezni in nege.
- All children, however different, have the same rights. - Vsi otroci imajo enake pravice, čeprav so na videz še tako različni.
- Refugee children have the right to special care. - Še posebej je treba poskrbeti za otroke begunce.
- Disabled children have the right to special care. - Posebej je treba poskrbeti za hendikepirane otroke.
- Every child has the right to health and medical care. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do zdravstvene zaščite.
- Every child has the right to attend school. - Vsak otrok ima pravico, da hodi v šolo.
- Children have the right to free time and play. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do prostega časa in igre.
- Every child has the right to healthy food. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do primerne zdrave hrane.
- No-one may force a child to work like an adult. - Otroci ne sme nihče siliti, da delajo kot odrasli.

15. Children should be protected from sexual abuse. - Otroka ne sme nihče spolno zlorabljati.
16. No-one may beat, humiliate or torture a child. - Otroka ne sme nihče tepsti, zasmehovati, mučiti ...
17. Children should be protected from violence and war. - Noben otrok ne sme biti žrtev nasilja in vojn.
18. A child that breaks the law has the right to be treated with dignity. - Še posebej je treba poskrbeti za otroke, ki so prekršili zakon.
19. Children without parents have the right to proper care. - Posebej je treba poskrbeti za otroke brez družine.

GRAMMAR TIME OUT (stran 82)

Glagol **must** ali **have to** se v pretekliku glasi **had to**.

C PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 1a

	[o]	[eɪ]	ʊ	[ʊ]	[e]
flew					✓
broke			✓		
read				✓	
knew					✓
spoke			✓		
took		✓			
saw	✓				
ate		✓		✓	
came		✓			
bought	✓				
made		✓			
could			✓		
said				✓	
thought	✓				

Exercise 1c

- made
- said
- spoke
- kept
- brought
- cut
- fell
- read

F EXTRA READING

What do these four mysteries have in common?

All four mysteries are related to aliens, i.e. visitors from outer space.

G SLURP UP WORDS! Size and shape

Exercise 1

- An A4 sheet of paper is a **rectangle**.
- The Earth is almost **round** / **circular**.
- The Pentagon is a building with five sides. The STOP sign is **octagonal**.
- Trafalgar Square is not actually **square**.
- An egg is not a perfect **oval**.
- crenscent** as a new moon; a **crenscent** street
- straight** as an arrow
- square** as a window
- triangular** as a roof
- curved** as a snake; the **curved** tusks of an elephant
- tiny** as a lady-bird
- a **pointed** nose; **pointed** fingernails

H ENGLISH OBSERVED

Exercise 1

- G: ruler [vladar; ravnilo]
- J: plug [vtikač; čep, zamašek]
- B: compass [kompas, šestilo]
- E: boot [prtlačnik; škorenj]
- F: fork [vile; vilice]
- K: eye [oko; šivankino uho]
- I: seal [pečat; tjučenj]
- H: hand [roka; kazalec pri urji]
- A: crane [žerjav (ptica); žerjav (delovni stroj)]
- D: glasses [sončna očala; kozarci]
- C: bat [kij; netopir]
- L: nail [žebelj; noht]

I BITS AND BOBS

LIMERICKS

1
A careless explorer named **Blake**
Fell into a tropical **lake**
Said a fat **alligator**
A few minutes **later**
'Very nice, but I still prefer **cake**'.

3
There was a young man from **Kent**
Whose nose was terribly **bent**
One day, I **suppose**
He could follow his **nose**
And no one would know where he **went**.

2
There was a ghost named **Paul**
Who went to a fancy dress **ball**
To shock all the **guests**
He went quite **undressed**
But the rest couldn't see him at **all**.

4
Young Tommy would not go to **bed**,
But sat watching TV **instead**.
As he stayed up to **stare**
His face went all **square**
And aerials grew from his **head**.

The house that Jack built

[@ f,u] This is the **house** that Jack built.

This is the **malt**
that lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the **rat** that ate the malt
that lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the **cat** that killed the rat
that ate the malt that lay in the house
that Jack built.

This is the **dog** that chased the cat
that killed the rat that ate the malt
that lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the **cow** that tossed the dog
that chased the cat that killed the rat
that ate the malt that lay in the house
that Jack built.

This is the **girl** that milked the cow
that tossed the dog that chased the cat
that killed the rat that ate the malt
that lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the **man** that married the girl
that milked the cow that tossed the dog
that chased the cat that killed the rat
that ate the malt that lay in the house
that Jack built.

UNIT 4: PEOPLE AND COUNTRIES

Play 'I say ... you say ...' and match the opposites. (stran 93)

- F: cheap—expensive
- G: short—tall
- H: heavy—light
- E: lazy—hardworking
- C: clean—dirty
- D: full—empty
- A: brave—cowardly
- B: strong—weak

What nationality is (s)he? (stran 93)

- **Jennifer Lopez**—American (film actress; Jennifer's parents were born in Puerto Rico; her mother's parents were Europeans)
- **Luciano Pavarotti**—Italian (opera singer)
- **Anna Kournikova**—Russian (tennis star)

A1 DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND THINGS

Exercise 1a (možni odgovori)

- [picture 1]: fast, strong, black, ...
- [picture 2]: young, strong, sporty, ...
- [picture 3]: old, kind, kind-hearted/good-natured, nice, grey-haired, ...
- [picture 4]: fat, funny, old-fashioned, dissatisfied, stay-at-home, consumerist (i.e. potrošniški), ...
- [picture 5]: rich, happy, greedy, stingy, successful, ...
- [picture 6]: nice, kind-hearted, animal-loving, loving, young, happy, ...
- [picture 7]: tall; long (neck and legs), free, curious, nosy, ...
- [picture 8]: enormous, giant, tall, tiny, dwarfish, ...
- [picture 9]: happy, victorious/triumphant, broad/bright (smile), strong, healthy/white (teeth), ...
- [picture 10]: fast, safe, dangerous, passenger/private/light/sports/supersonic (plane), ...

A2 HOW TALL ARE YOU?

Exercise 1

- 1—Ivan. He is 1.56 m
- 2—Phil. He's 1.80 m
- 3—Andrew. He's about two metres.
- 4—Kyle. He's exactly 1.70 m.

Exercise 6a

- 1—C; 2—A; 3—D; 4—B; 5—C; 6—A

A3 A SCHOOL PLAY

Exercise 2

1. False. Martin is moving some heavy furniture.
2. False. They are reading comics.
3. True.
4. False. Sarah has the main part in the play. She can act very well.
5. True.
6. False. Terry is stronger than Roy.
7. False. He is free for the cinema.
8. True. Martin is (probably) weaker than Terry.
9. True.
10. False. She thinks that looks aren't important.

Exercise 3

2. The green vase is taller/higher than the red vase. The red vase is smaller/lower than the green vase.
3. The blue skirt is shorter than the pink one. The pink skirt is longer than the blue one.
4. The bottle on the left is fuller than the bottle on the right. The bottle on the right is emptier than the bottle on the left.
5. This horse is younger than that one. This horse is older than that one.
6. The bicycle on the right is newer than the bicycle on the left. The bicycle on the left is older than the bicycle on the right.
7. The blue suitcase is heavier than the yellow one. The yellow suitcase is lighter than the blue one.
8. This mountain is smaller than that one. That mountain is higher/taller than this one.
9. Lake Bohinj is deeper than Lake Bled. Lake Bled is shallower than Lake Bohinj.
10. The man on the left is stronger than the man on the right. The man on the right is weaker than the man on the left.
11. Laurel is thinner/slimmer than Hardy. Hardy is fatter than Laurel.
12. July is warmer/hotter than April. April is colder than July.
13. The desk on the left is messier than the desk on the right. The desk on the right is tidier than the desk on the left.
14. This pig is cleaner than that one. That pig is dirtier than this one.
15. These shoes are smaller than those. Those shoes are bigger/larger than these.

Exercise 4a

- Tory is older than Brian. Brian is younger than Tory.
 Tory is shorter than Brian. Brian is taller than Tory.
 Tory is lighter than Brian. Brian is heavier than Tory.
 Tory's hair is darker than Brian's. Brian's hair is fairer than Tory's. Brian's hair is shorter than Tory's. Tory's hair is straighter than Brian's. Brian's hair is curlier than Tory's.

Exercise 5

1. Which is **bigger**, the Pacific Ocean or the Atlantic Ocean? A: The Pacific Ocean.
2. Which is **larger**, Canada or the USA? A: Canada.
3. Which is **further** from the Sun, Mars or Earth? A: Mars.
4. Which is **longer**, the Suez Canal or the Panama Canal? A: The Suez Canal.
5. Which is **longer**, the Sava or the Danube? A: The Danube.
6. Which is **higher**, the Empire State Building in New York or the Eiffel Tower in Paris? A: The Empire State Building.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER

(stran 99)

1. Roy je zaljubljen/zagledan v Sarah. / Roy je nor na Sarah.
2. Terry je visok, toda Roy je višji. / ... vendar je Roy višji.
3. Sueški prekop je daljši od Panamskega (prekopa). / Sueški prekop je daljši kot Panamski (prekop).
4. Izzivam te na preizkus moči z rokami. / Ali si upaš pomeriti z mano, kdo je močnejši (z rokami)?
5. Poglejva, kdo je močnejši.
6. Videz ni pomemben, lenobil! / Videz ni pomemben, (vidva) lenuha!
7. Kateri (planet) je bolj oddaljen od Sonca, Mars ali Zemlja?
8. Obesi(ta) zastor.
9. Ali imaš danes zvečer čas za kino? / Ali bi danes zvečer šel/šla v kino? / Ali lahko greš danes zvečer v kino? / Ali si danes zvečer za kino?
10. Bolje/Raje debel in pameten kot suh in neumen.

GRAMMAR TIME OUT (stran 99)

Primernik pridevnika tvorimo tako, da dodamo obrazilo **-er**.
 Pridevnikom, ki se končajo na **-e**, dodamo samo **-r**.

Pri pridevnikih, ki se končajo na **-y**, se **-y** spremeni v **-i** → **-ier**.
 Če je kaj **višje**, **daljše**, **bolj oddaljeno** itd., za primerjanje uporabimo besedico **than**.

A4 (GREAT) BRITAIN VERSUS CANADA

Exercise 2a

easy—*easier*; small—*smaller*; green—*greener*; varied—*more varied*;
 heavy—*heavier*; far—*further*; good—*better*; red—*redder*; quiet—*quieter*;
 bad—*worse*; beautiful—*more beautiful*; severe—*more severe*

Exercise 2b

large—*(the) largest*; high—*(the) highest*; long—*(the) longest*

Exercise 3

	(Great) Britain	Canada
coins	heavier	lighter; not as heavy as in GB
buildings	redder	less red; not as red as in GB
grass	greener	less green; not as green as in GB
people	quieter; less outgoing	louder; more outgoing
manners	better	worse
travelling	easier	more difficult; not as easy as in GB
land area	smaller	bigger
mountains	smaller	higher, taller
rivers	shorter	longer
countryside / landscape	more beautiful, less varied; not as varied as in CAN	less beautiful; more varied
weather / climate	better; less severe; not as severe as in CAN	worse; more severe
food	worse; not as good as in CAN	better
beer	worse	better
coffee	worse	better

Exercise 4

1. Triglav is *high*, Mont Blanc is *higher*, Mount Everest is *the highest*.
2. The Soca is *long*, the Sava is *longer*, the Danube is *the longest*.
3. The USA is *large*, Canada is *larger*, Russia is *the largest*.
4. Sweden is *cold*, Canada is *colder*, Greenland is *the coldest*.
5. Slovenia is *small*, Andorra is *smaller*, Monaco is *the smallest*.
6. Earth is *far* from the Sun, Mars is *further* from the Sun, Pluto is *the furthest* planet from the Sun.

Exercise 5

1. Becky's room is quite big. It's 3m wide and 4m long. It's *bigger* than Ivy's room, but *smaller* than Gary's. Gary has got the *biggest* room. Ivy's room is the *smallest*.
2. Car B can go at 90 kph (kilometres per hour). It's *faster* than car C, but *slower* than car A. Car A can go at 120 kph and is the *fastest* of them all. The *slowest* car is car C.
3. Mumbo weighs 2,000 kg. He is *heavier* than Dumbo, but *lighter* than Jumbo. Jumbo weighs four tons and is the *heaviest* of them all. The *lightest* is Dumbo.
4. Michael is 43 years old. He is *older* than Cameron, but *younger* than Kirk. Kirk is 71 years old and is the *oldest* of them all. The *youngest* is Cameron.
5. A dog can run at 64 km/hr. It is *faster* than a man, but *slower* than a cheetah. A cheetah is the *fastest* of them all. The *slowest* is a man.

Exercise 7a

- Ljubljana the biggest/largest town in Slovenia. [267,000 inhabitants]
- The Sava is the longest river in Slovenia. [948 km, in Slovenia 221 km]
- Triglav is the highest mountain in Slovenia. [2,864 m]
- July is the warmest month of the year.
- January is the coldest month of the year.
- April/October is the wettest month of the year.
- Lake Bohinj is the largest lake in Slovenia. [318 hectares]. The largest lake in Slovenia is in fact Lake Cerknica [2,400 hectares], but it's a periodic lake.
- Lake Bohinj is the deepest lake in Slovenia. [44.5 m] The deepest lake in Slovenia is in fact Lake Velenje [55.8 m], but it's an artificial/man-made lake that has been sinking/moving downwards because of the coal-mine.
- Ptuj is the oldest town in Slovenia.

Exercise 9 (odgovori so številni, navajamo nekaj možnosti)

1. In **Maths**, Sue is the worst. In Maths, Daisy is better than Sue, but worse than Peggy. In Maths, Peggy is the best. / Peggy's Maths is the best.
2. Daisy's **History** is worse than Sue's and Peggy's. In History,

Sue and Peggy are better than Daisy. 3. In **Geography**, Sue is better than Peggy, but worse than Daisy. In Geography, Daisy is the best. In Geography, Peggy came bottom. / In Geography, Daisy is the best. 4. Daisy's **Science** is the best. In Science, Peggy is better than Sue, but worse than Daisy. In Science, Peggy came second. In Science, Sue came bottom. 5. Peggy's **Conduct** is the worst. In Conduct, Daisy is better than Sue. 6. Daisy's **report** is the best of all. Peggy's report was better than Sue's. Sue's report is the worst of all. Peggy came second.

Exercise 10

- The giant anaconda is the *heaviest* snake in the world. Some weigh 227 kg. That's as heavy as three men.
- The Dead Sea is the *saltiest* sea in the world. This saltwater lake is about nine times as salty as the ocean.
- The *smallest* country in the world is the Vatican City. It covers only 44 hectares (440.000 sq. m).
- The Mariana Trench is the *deepest* ocean valley. There, the ocean floor is 11,033 m below the surface.
- The Trans-Siberian Railway is the *longest* railroad line in the world (9,010 km).
- Pluto is the *furthest* planet from the Sun. Light from the Sun takes eleven hours to reach it.

GRAMMAR TIME OUT (stran 104)

Presežnik pridevnika tvorimo tako, da dodamo obrazilo **-est**. Pri pridevniki, ki se končajo na **-e**, v presežniku dodamo **-st**. Pri pridevniki, ki se končajo na **-y**, se **-y** spremeni v **-i** → **-iest**.

(THE USA QUIZ, stran 104)

1. C; 2. B; 3. A; 4. B; 5. C; 6. A; 7. B; 8. C; 9. C; 10. B

A 5 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (the USA)

Exercise 2

expensive—the *most expensive*; famous—the *most famous*; common—the *most common*; popular—the *most popular*; important—the *most important*; attractive—the *most attractive*; interesting—the *most interesting*

GRAMMAR TIME OUT (stran 107)

Primernik dolgih pridevnikov tvoriš z **more**, ko stopnjuješ navzgor, in z **less**, ko stopnjuješ navzdol. Presežnik tvoriš z **the most**, ali **the least**.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER

(stran 107)

- Kakšni so Britanci?
- Njihovo obnašanje/vedenje je boljše od našega. / Vesti se znajo bolje od nas. / Njihove manire so boljše od naših. / So bolj olikani/vljudni, kot smo mi.
- Vreme v Kanadi je veliko slabše kot v Britaniji.
- London je dražji od Ljubljane.
- Pluton je planet, najbolj oddaljen od Sonca.
- Mont Blanc je najvišja gora v Evropi.
- Nogomet je manj zanimiv kot smučanje.
- Kanada je druga največja država na svetu.
- Kdo je najboljši športnik/sportnica v našem razredu?
- Peggy ima boljše spričevalo kot Sue. Peggyjino spričevalo je boljše od spričevala Sue.

A 6 A SONG ABOUT MYSELF

Exercise 2

The naughty boy found that ...

the ground	in Scotland was	hard	as in England.
a yard	as	long	
a song		merry	
a cherry		red	
lead		weighty	
fourscore		eighty	
a door		wooden	

Exercise 4

1. Gary's room is as *big* as Ivy's, but it isn't as *big* as Becky's. 2. Uncle Bob is as *heavy* as Uncle Dan, but he isn't as *heavy* as Uncle Sam. 3. Mary is as *tall* as Pam, but she isn't as *tall* as Pat. 4. A Peugeot is as *fast* as a VW, but it isn't as *fast* as a Ferrari. 5. Rome is as *hot* as Athens, but it isn't as *hot* as Madrid. / In Rome, it's as *hot* as in Athens, but it's not as *hot* as in Madrid.

Exercise 5

No, they both weigh the same. Feathers are lighter than iron, so you need many more to get the same weight.

Exercise 6

1. Kate; 2. Sue; 3. Daisy; 4. Betty; 5. Alice

Exercise 8a, 8b

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. as quiet as a mouse | <i>tih kot miška</i> |
| 2. as free as a bird | <i>svoboden kot ptica (ptiček na veji), kot veter</i> |
| 3. as busy as a bee | <i>priden kot čebela, kot mravlja</i> |
| 4. as old as the hills | <i>star kot zemlja</i> |
| 5. as sharp as a razor | <i>oster kot britev</i> |
| 6. as black as coal | <i>črn kot saje, kot oglje, kot noč, kot vran</i> |
| 7. as flat as a pancake | <i>raven kot deska</i> |
| 8. as brave as a lion | <i>pogumen kot lev</i> |
| 9. as cold as ice | <i>mrzel kot led</i> |
| 10. as light as a feather | <i>lahak kot pero, kot sapica</i> |
| 11. as hard as rock | <i>trd kot kamen</i> |
| 12. as sweet as honey | <i>sladek kot med</i> |
| 13. as pretty as a picture | <i>ljubka, lepa kot roža, lepa kot slika</i> |
| 14. as green as grass | <i>zelen kot trava</i> |
| 15. as white as snow | <i>bel kot sneg</i> |
| 16. as proud as a peacock | <i>ošaben, nadut kot pav</i> |

B1 AT THE MILLENNIUM DOME

Exercise 2

1. False. The tourists are queuing up at the Millennium Dome. 2. True. 3. False. Tory hasn't got a watch. 4. False. Palmira and Tito are standing in queue too. 5. False. They are Spanish. 6. True. They come from a town called Toledo. 7. False. They are Canadian. 8. True. 9. True.

Exercise 4a

1. Stamp number one is from Ireland. / It's Irish. 2. Stamp number two is from Slovenia. / It's Slovene / Slovenian. 3. Stamp number three is from (Great) Britain. / It's British. 4. Stamp number four is from Italy. / It's Italian. 5. Stamp number five is from Australia. / It's Australian. 6. Stamp number six is from the Netherlands. / It's Dutch. 7. Stamp number seven is from the USA. / It's American. 8. Stamp number eight is from Switzerland. / It's Swiss. 9. Stamp number nine is from Spain. / It's Spanish. 10. Stamp number ten is from France. / It's French.

Exercise 4c

Stamp 1: a bird (a robin); *Eire* (= Irish Gaelic name for the Republic of Ireland)

Stamp 2: mountains, the Goldenhorn

Stamp 3: Princess Diana (or Lady Di): 1961-1997

Stamp 4: a Vespa (a motor scooter)

Stamp 5: a kangaroo, a map of Australia

Stamp 6: a tulip

Stamp 7: an astronaut; the first man on the moon (Neil Armstrong walking on the moon), a spaceship (the Apollo 11 spacecraft landed on the moon), the Earth

Stamp 8: a town (Luzern); 800th anniversary of the city of Luzern (1178-1978)

Stamp 9: Guernica (a painting by Picasso). Guernica is a town in the Basque area of North Spain, which was destroyed by bombs dropped by German aircraft in 1937, during the Spanish civil war. Picasso's picture 'Guernica' shows the destruction of the town.

Stamp 10: a sports event, a sports championship

Exercise 5

- They speak German in Austria. - They speak German in Austria.
- They speak Greek in Norway. - No, they don't.
- They speak French in Canada. - They speak French in Canada.
- They speak Finnish in Finland. - They speak Finnish in Finland.
- They speak Dutch in Ireland. - No, they don't.
- They speak Dutch in the Netherlands. - They speak Dutch in the Netherlands.
- They speak Italian in Switzerland. - They speak Italian in Switzerland.
- They speak French in Switzerland. - They speak French in Switzerland.
- They speak Russian in Slovenia. - No, they don't.
- They speak Greek in Greece. - They speak Greek in Greece.

Exercise 6a

Matryoshkas	<i>Russia</i>
Vikings	<i>Norway, Sweden, Denmark</i>
the kangaroo	<i>Australia</i>
Lego bricks	<i>Denmark</i>
bullfights	<i>Spain, Portugal</i>
the Eiffel Tower	<i>France</i>
the kozolec	<i>Slovenia</i>
the Beetle	<i>Germany</i>
red double-deckers	<i>Britain, Ireland</i>
spaghetti	<i>Italy</i>
the Olympic games	<i>Greece</i>

the St. Bernard dog	Switzerland
the sauna	Finland
yodelling / yodellers	Austria
the Atomium	Belgium
wind mills	the Netherlands
the buffalo	the USA
Guinness beer	Ireland
Pippi Longstocking	Sweden
Count Dracula	Romania

Exercise 6b (možne povezave)

trolls (Norway, Sweden, Denmark—Scandinavia), **beautiful fjords** (Norway), **the Alps** (Slovenia, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Germany, France); **the boomerang** (Australia), **the midnight sun** (Norway, Finland), **castanets** (Spain), **fans** (Spain), **Flamenco dancing** (Spain), **perfumes** (France), **the 'human fish'** (Slovenia), **the Lipizzaners** (Slovenia, Austria), **cuckoo clocks** (Germany), **Robin Hood** (Britain), **Big Ben** (Britain), **the Beatles** (Britain), **the Royal Family** (Britain), **pizza** (Italy), **the Leaning Tower** (Italy), **mozzarella** (Italy), **mortadella** (Italy), **Milka chocolate** (Switzerland), **Emmenthal cheese** (Switzerland), **Alphorn players** (Switzerland, Austria, Germany), **Santa Claus' home / Village in Lapland** (Finland), **Nokia** (Finland), **Edelweiss** (Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, Germany), **leather breeches / leather shorts** (Austria, Germany, Switzerland), **the Acropolis** (Greece), **tulips** (the Netherlands), **clogs** (the Netherlands), **Coca-Cola** (the USA), **the Statue of Liberty** (the USA), **great outdoors** (Ireland, Britain, Slovenia, etc.).

C PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 1b

attrActive; outgOing; Interesting; impOrtant; pOpular; cUrtain; IAzybones; Evergreen; kIlometre; geOgraphy; cOnduct

E CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD

- 13 - wayside shrine; wayside chapel
- 6 - the linden tree
- 2 - the button accordion
- 4 - the *kurent* (or: *korant*)
- 11 - the beehive panel
- 5 - the *kozolec*; the hayrack
- 14 - the Goldenhorn
- 3 - the *klopotec*; the wind-rattle bird-scarer
- 8 - woodenware; woodcraft and basketwork sellers, the Ribnica peddlers
- 10 - honeybread hearts
- 15 - *orehova potica*; walnut roll
- 12 - Alpine herdsmen, Alpine dairymen
 - 1 - the red carnation
 - 9 - the Lipizzaner, the Lipica horse
- 16 - buckwheat
- 7 - the salt-pans at Sečovlje

G SLURP UP WORDS: Flowers

- What colour are poppies?—They are red.
- Which flowers can you see in the garden?—Tulips, carnations, sunflowers, violets, lavender, daffodils, roses, forget-me-nots, lilacs, chrysanthemums.
- Which flowers can you see in the meadow?—Primroses, daisies, poppies, snowdrops, dandelions, forget-me-nots, violets.
- Which flowers do we usually put on a grave?—Chrysanthemums.

I BITS AND BOBS

Comparisons

As wet as a fish—as dry as a **bone**;
 As live as a bird—as dead as a **stone**;
 As heavy as lead—as light as a **feather**;
 As steady as time—uncertain as **weather**;
 As hot as an oven—as cold as a **frog**;
 As gay as a lark—as sick as a **dog**;
 As red as a rose—as square as a **box**;
 As bold as a thief—as sly as a **fox**.

PLAY ON WORDS

Why is Sunday the strongest day? - Because all the others are weak (week) days.

UNIT 5: LIFE IN THE FUTURE

KOLAŽ (stran 119)

I. b

Vesoljski potniki/popotniki; Leta 2050; Življenje v 21. stoletju; Piknik v vesolju; Obiskovalci z Zemlje

I. c

1. They are having a picnic. 2. They are in space. 3. No, they haven't got a car. They've got a spaceship. 4. It's spring or summer. 5. It's difficult to tell. It could be day or night. 6. Yes, they're having a good time.

II. a

Mr Frazer	a clown	4 th floor	a stunt man	Mr Wilde
Mrs Evans	a waitress	3 rd floor	a magician	Mr Collins
Mr Parry	a cook / a chef	2 nd floor	a model	Ms Crawford
Mrs Hyde	a nurse	1 st floor	a flight attendant	Ms Hall
Ms Yost	a ballerina	ground floor	a workman	Mr Wren

A1 LIFE IN THE FUTURE: Will it be better or worse?

Exercise 2a

1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F; 6. F; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. ? (not given); 11. T; 12. T; 13. F; 14. F

Exercise 2b

a word that means the same as	a word that means the opposite of
film	movie
not allowed out	grounded
come home	come in
father	dad
angry	cross
understand	get it
children	kids
silly, foolish	ridiculous
almost	nearly
in the end	eventually
have no idea, not know anything	not have a clue
answer	respond
make	produce
not real, false	artificial
two or more people	guys
pay for someone else	(my) treat
not have any money	be broke

Exercise 3a

● Describe the picture.

Jill is a robot. It is busy. It is doing the hoovering. Lorna is going out. She would like to borrow her mum's spaceship. Mrs Universe is sitting on the couch. She is watching commercials on TV. Brian is watching TV too. He would like to take a trip to the moon. Jackie is a robot too. It is serving some food and drink. Mr Universe is in his study. He is talking to his computer.

● Who are Jill and Jackie? Are they humans or robots?

Jill and Jackie are robots.

Exercise 4a

	Megan	Corey	Vicky
housing	we'll live in 3-element houses (air, earth, water)	people will build houses and cities underground	we'll build normal houses
school & learning	there will be no school; think children will stay at home, and they will learn from television and computer	will change for the better; big computers: type everything that the teacher says; students will record lessons on CDs	school week will be shorter; robots will teach some of the lessons
machines & technology	travel by skycars (on solar energy)	robots and computers will do most of the work	computers will rule the world; computers will have feelings; there will be lots of radio- and voice-controlled machines

Exercise 7

2. She'll have to walk home. / She'll have to pay to get her car back.
 3. He'll have to shovel away the snow. 4. She'll have to go to the supermarket and buy some food. 5. He'll have to go to the dentist's.
 6. She'll have to stand up. 7. He'll have to go on a diet. 8. She'll have to ask her schoolmate for help.

Exercise 9

1. There are too many people. There aren't enough chairs. She **will have to** stand up. She **won't be able to** sit down. 2. They **won't have to** pay to go in. They **will be able to** go in for free. 3. There are too many cars. There aren't enough parking spaces. She **won't be able to** park her car. 4. You **will have to** use the yoghurt by 15th June. 5. There aren't any trees. There is a lot of snow. He **will be able to** go skiing. 6. He **will be able to** park his car for free. He **won't have to** pay to park his car. 7. There are too many speedboats. There isn't enough wind. He **won't be able to** go windsurfing. 8. He **won't be able to** dive.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH SLOVENIAN COMPUTER (stran 125)

1. Če pohitimo, lahko še vedno ujamemo film ob 20.00/osmih.
2. V prihodnosti se bo veliko stvari/marsikaj spremenilo na bolje/izboljšalo.
3. V prihodnjih petdesetih letih bo težje razlikovati med človekom in strojem.
4. Zdravniki bodo lahko nadomestili/zamenjali vse dele telesa.
5. Ali bodo računalniki sposobni narediti umetne ljudi? - Ne, mislim, da ne. / Ne verjamem.
6. Kje se je rodil Srečko Kosovel?—Nimam pojma. / Še sanja se mi ne.
7. Potolazi se! / Glavo pokonci! / Ne bodi žalosten! V prihodnosti starši ne bodo tako strogi.—Kar sanjaj! / Kar misli si!
8. Plačajo fantje, ker sta Amy in Emma 'suhi'. / Fantje 'častijo', ker sta Amy in Emma brez ficka/brez prebite pare.
9. Nekatere stvari bodo vedno enake. / Nekatere stvari se ne bodo nikoli spremenile. Dekleta bodo vedno dekleta.
10. Ne verjamem, da bodo Nezemljani pristali na Zemlji. / Po mojem Nezemljani ne bodo nikoli pristali na Zemlji.
11. Berlin bo prestolnica/glavno mesto Združenih držav Evrope.
12. V prihodnosti bodo ljudje gradili velika mesta pod morjem.
13. Ko bom star(a) 25 let, bom veliko potoval(a).
14. Ko bom star(a) 20 let, bom na pogled drugačen/drugačna, kot sem zdaj. / ... ne bom taka, kot sem zdaj.
15. Ni dovolj sedežev/stolov. Morala bo stati. Ne bo se mogla uvesti.

A2 WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR YOU?

Exercise 2

1. *I'll go swimming then.*
2. *Oh no, I forgot. I'll do it now.*
3. *I'll wash them up for you.*
4. *Oh, I'll answer it.*
5. *I think I'll choose/have the one with letter N.*
6. *I'll open the door.*
7. *I'll carry it for you.*
8. *Thank you. I'll send you a postcard.*
9. *Leave it in the garage. I'll have a look at it tomorrow.*
10. *No, I don't think so. I'll finish my book.*
11. *Oh, thank you. I'll have some apple juice.*
12. *I'll switch on the light.*
13. *Oh, are you? I'll come with you then.*
14. *No, it's okay. I'll sit on the floor.*
15. *I'll turn up the TV.*
16. *Oh, I'll lend you some if you like.*

A3 THE WEATHER FORECAST

Exercise 2

- J** - rainbow
E - fog It's foggy.
K - temperature (cold, cool, warm, hot)
D - wind It's windy. The wind is blowing.
A - sun It's sunny. The sun is shining.
B - rain It's raining.
G - hail Hail is falling. It's hailing.
H - lightning Lightning hit the tree.
C - snow It's snowing.
F - storm It's stormy.
I - weather-cock

Exercise 3b

■ Scotland and Northern Ireland:	cloudy all day, won't rain; warmer than yesterday; temperature 10-11 degrees
■ the North West and the North East of England:	some rain, some storms with thunder and lightning; temperature 12 degrees
■ the South West and Wales:	rain in the morning, dry and sunny all afternoon, temperature 15 degrees
■ the South East and the Midlands:	sunny all day, temperature 18 degrees

Exercise 4a

In the north	It'll rain in the north tomorrow. The temperature will be around 10 or 11 degrees.
In the south	It won't rain in the south. It'll be dry and cloudy, but there will be some sunshine too. The temperature will be around 12 or 13 degrees.
In the east	In the east, it'll be dry and sunny all day, but there will be some clouds in the north-east of the country. The temperature will be around 12 or 13 degrees.
In the west	It'll be rainy in the west, with a temperature around 13 degrees.

Exercise 4b

Austria	In the south-east of Austria, it'll be dry and cloudy with a little sunshine. The temperature will be around 8 to 10. It'll be rainy and there will be even some snow in the south-west of Austria. The temperature will be around 7 or 8.
Italy	In the north-east of Italy, it'll be dry and mostly sunny. The temperature will be around 12 or 13.
Croatia	In the west of Croatia, it'll be dry and cloudy, with some sunshine. The temperature will be around 12 or 13.
Hungary	In the south-west of Hungary, it'll be sunny.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH SLOVENIAN COMPUTER (stran 131)

1. Kaj ti prinaša prihodnost? / Kaj se ti obeta v prihodnosti?
2. Mislim, da bom izbral(a) piškot s črko K.—V redu. Razlomil(a) ga bom.
3. Ugani, kaj piše. / Ugani, kaj je napisano. / Ugani, kaj pravi. Zaljubil(a) se boš v nekoga, ki ga že poznaš.
4. Kmalu/Hitro boš ugotovil(a), da prijatelja spoznaš v nesreči.
5. Grem po nakupih. / Grem po trgovinah.—Oh, kaj res? Potem grem pa s tabo.
6. In zdaj vremenska napoved za prihodnjih 24 ur.
7. Torek bo v Angliji in Walesu večinoma deževen.
8. Kakšno bo v Atenah vreme ob koncu tedna?—Verjetno bo oblačno. / Vse kaže, da bo oblačno. / Po pričakovanjih bo oblačno. / Obeta se oblačno vreme.
9. Jutri bo oblačno, z nekaj dežja v popoldanskem času.
10. Na jugovzhodu in v srednji Angliji/v pokrajini Midlands bo ves dan sončno, z najvišjo temperaturo 18 stopinj Celzija.
11. Kje je Ptuj? / Kje leži Ptuj?—Na severovzhodu Slovenije.

B1 SULKY JACK

Exercise 2

Questions	Answers
1 Where is Jack?	1 He is in his room.
2 What is Jack doing?	2 He is studying Maths. / He is e-mailing his friend Bob.
3 Why is Jack grounded?	3 Because he had his ear pierced.
4 Where would he like to go tomorrow?	4 To a pop concert.
5 Where is the new pop group from?	5 From New Zealand.
6 What does he have to figure out?	6 How to bring his parents round to let him go to the concert.
7 What annoys Jack?	7 When his parents say: "When we were young, things used to be different."
8 When does his father drive Jack mad?	8 When he comes into his room and turns down the music.
9 What will happen, when Jack grows up?	9 He'll do whatever he pleases. / He won't give hard time to his children.
10 What will he be, when he grows up?	10 He'll be a politician.
11 Why does he want to become a politician?	11 Because he wants to defend teenagers' rights.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER (stran 134)

1. Zelo veliko domače naloge smo dobili. / Imamo veliko domače naloge.
2. Včeraj sem si dal preluknjati uho, to pa seveda ni osrečilo mojih staršev.
3. Zdaj ne smem ven in tudi jutri na koncert ne. / Zdaj sem v hišnem priporu in ne pustijo me niti na jutrišnji koncert.
4. Moram se domisliti, kako naj starša pregovorim, da me bosta spustila na svobodo.

5. Resnično me spravi ob živce/razjezi, kadar rečeta: "Ko sva bila midva mlada, je bilo vse drugače."
6. Včasih komaj čakam, da odrastem.
7. Ko bom odrasel/odrasla, bom svoboden/svobodna kot ptiček na veji.
8. Delal(a) bom, kar bom hotel(a), predvsem pa ne bom 'težil(a)' svojim otrokom.
9. Upam, da se kmalu slišiva. / Upam, da boš kmalu odgovoril(a). / Upam, da se boš kmalu oglasil(a).
10. Kaj storiš, ko si utruješ(a)?—V kad zlezem. / Privoščim si vročo kopel. / Pripravim si penečo se kopel.
11. Kaj te razjezi?
12. Kaj te razbesni? / Kaj te spravi ob pamet?—Če starša v mojo sobo stopita brez trkanja.

B2 WHAT WILL YOU BE WHEN YOU GROW UP?

Exercise 1

a fireman, a cowboy, pilots, a farmer, a president, a pirate, an astronaut

Exercise 2

- A president leads his/her country.
 An astronaut travels to Mars very often.
 A farmer raises animals.
 A pirate sails his/her ship every day.
 A cowboy chases after cows if they run away.
 A pirate has adventures on his/her way.
 A cowboy lives on a ranch and rides everywhere on his horse.
 An astronaut flies his/her rocket to the moon.
 A pilot flies all sorts of planes.
 A fire-fighter fights fires.
 A farmer plants corn, potatoes, and wheat.
 A president makes important decisions.

Exercise 6a

6	in a garage
15, 3	abroad
5	at the police station
9	in an office
14	outdoors
2	in a hospital
1	in a restaurant
13	at home
3	on a plane
12	at a hairdressing salon
7	at school
4	on a farm
8	in a factory
10	in a coal mine
11	in a shop

Exercise 7a

	Picture	Job
Kate	3	an actress
Benjamin	8	a writer
Sue	5	a photographer
Jack	6	a marine biologist
Ellen	2	a tourist guide
Mike	7	a vet
Bob	4	a musician (a rock star)
Judy	1	a clown

Exercise 1 (stran 138)

1. a teacher—F, M
2. a cook—F, M
3. a bus driver—F, M
4. a model—F, M
5. a stewardess—F
6. a mechanic—F, M
7. a biologist—F, M
8. an engineer—F, M
9. a painter—F, M
10. a hairdresser—F, M
11. a policeman—M
12. a waitress—F
13. a housewife—F
14. a factory worker—F, M
15. a nurse—F
16. a photographer—F, M
17. a pilot—F, M
18. a secretary—F, M
19. a fire-fighter—F, M
20. a lawyer—F, M

Exercise 2 (stran 139)

FEMALE	MALE
a singer	a singer
a painter	a painter
a policewoman	a policeman
a cook	a cook
a stewardess	a steward
a model	a model
an actress	an actor
a bus driver	a bus driver
a housewife	a house husband
a shop assistant	a shop assistant
an engineer	an engineer
a reporter	a reporter
a vet	a vet
a hairdresser	a hairdresser
a postwoman	a postman
a waitress	a waiter

Exercise 3 (stran 139)

1. painter (slikar-ka)
2. worker (delavec, delavka)
3. singer (pevec, pevka)
4. cleaner (čistilec, čistilka)
5. climber (plezalec, plezalka, alpinist, alpinistka)
6. farmer (kmet, kmetovalec, kmetica, kmetovalka)
7. dancer (plesalec, plesalka)
8. driver (voznik, voznica)
9. player (igrallec, igralka, tekmovallec, tekmovalka)
10. reader (bralec, bralka)
11. speaker (govorec, govornik, govornica)
12. waiter (natakar, strežnik)
13. reporter (novinar-ka)
14. interpreter (tolmač, tolmačica)

C PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 1b

1. In the north it'll be dry and sunny.
2. There'll be clouds but it won't rain.
3. I'll go to school tomorrow.
4. She'll go to bed at 9 pm.
5. We won't be at school on Sunday.
6. They'll help us with our homework.
7. It'll be hot tomorrow so I'll wear my new T-shirt.
8. When will the bus be here? We'll be late.
9. Don't worry. It'll soon be here.

Exercise 1c

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | We'll have | a big house. |
| 2 | I live | in Liverpool. |
| 3 | You'll understand | it. |
| 4 | I have | a shower every morning. |
| 5 | She listens | to the news every day. |
| 6 | They'll work | in the afternoon. |
| 7 | I hope | I see you soon. |
| 8 | We'll walk | to work. |

Exercise 2

Weather forecast

And is the weather changing **now**?

It is, but I can't tell you **how**.

You're asking if the wind will **blow**.

But, as for that, I do not **know**.

Perhaps the weather map will **show**.

It's hardly likely it will **snow**.

Although the temperature is **low**.

F EXTRA READING

Find out (1) which job is mentioned in the text, and (2) what Pippi says about the weather in her letter.

1. **a postman** (pismoñoša), a **postmaster** (poštni direktor)
2. nuffing rong with the wether hear (= nothing wrong with the weather here)

G SLURP UP WORDS! Useful Jobs

1. a tailor/a dressmaker
2. a clockmaker/a watchmaker
3. a bricklayer
4. a beautician
5. a goldsmith
6. a plumber
7. an optician

8. a carpenter
9. an electrician
10. a locksmith
11. a shoemaker
12. a gardener

H ENGLISH OBSERVED (stran 147)

I. Vremenski pregovori (weather proverbs)

1. Nesreča nikoli ne pride sama. - *It never rains but it pours.*
2. Za vsakim dežjem spet pride sonce. - *After black clouds, clear weather. / After rain comes sunshine.*
3. Vsako hudo ima nekaj dobrega. - *Every cloud has a silver lining.*
4. Pšenico je treba požeti, kadar je zrela. / Kuj železo, dokler je vroče. - *Make hay while the sun shines.*
5. Po toči zvoniti je prepozno. - *There's no use crying over spilt milk. / It's too late to shut the stable door after the horse has bolted.*

II. Pregovori v zvezi s poklici (proverbs related to jobs)

1. Vsak je svoje sreče kovač. - *Every man is the architect of his own fortune.*
2. Le čevlje sodi naj kopicar. - *Let the cobbler stick to his last. / Every man to his own trade!*
3. Veliko babic, kilavo dete. - *Too many cooks spoil the broth.*
4. Vsak mlinar napelje vodo na svoj mlin. - *Every miller draws water to his own mill.*
5. Na napakah se učimo. - *Mistakes are often the best teachers.*
6. Eno jabolko na dan odžene zdravnika stran. - *An apple a day keeps the doctor away.*
7. Kovačeva kobila je vedno bosa. - *The cobbler's children go barefoot. / In a smith's house the knife is wooden.*
8. Lakota je najboljši kuhar. / Lačnemu vse diši. - *Hunger is the best sauce.*
9. Kdor ne dela, naj ne je. - *No labour, no bread.*

UNIT 6: IN TOWN

II. Town words (kolaž, stran 151)

- 3 - a busker
- 16 - a pavement
- 21 - traffic lights
- 5 - a bench
- 7 - a fountain
- 9 - a bridge
- 4 - graffiti
- 12 - a tower clock
- 1 - a beggar
- 13 - a post box
- 10 - a roundabout
- 14 - a phone box
- 15 - a road sign
- 17 - a litter-bin
- 2 - a cash dispenser, a cash point
- 19 - a pedestrian crossing
- 11 - a square
- 20 - a lamppost
- 22 - a crossroads
- 8 - a drinking fountain
- 23 - a tree-lined avenue, an avenue of trees
- 18 - a news-stand
- 24 - a bottle bank
- 6 - a statue

A1 A DAY OUT IN CHESTER

Exercise 2

1. False. They are not taking a bus tour around Chester. They are going sightseeing on foot. / They are walking the city walls. / They are going for a walk around the city walls. 2. True. 3. False. He can't stand old buildings. 4. True. 5. True. 6. False. There are 57 steps. 7. True. 8. False. There is a telescope on the tower. 9. False. Dave is afraid of heights. 10. True. 11. False. Dave wants to go somewhere else. 12. False. Dave is tired and hungry.

A2 BUILDINGS AND PLACES

Dumbo: Can you find me in the picture above?—Dumbo is entering the disco.

Exercise 2 (stran 154)

1. The Principal Secretary likes living in Mildendo because it's near the sea. It's a lovely city, and there are many places of interest. 2. Mildendo is famous for its old houses, its park and its harbour. 3. There is a lot to do in Mildendo. There are many cinemas and theatres. And there's a famous theme park too. 4. Cinemas, theatres, a theme park, a concert hall, a disco. 5. No, there isn't. There are many little old shops only. 6. No, they don't. They live in small houses with gardens. 7. (poljubni odgovor)

Exercise 3a

There is a hospital, a concert hall, a fire station, a library, a theme park, a park, a harbour, a museum, a cafe, a hotel, a police station, a pizza restaurant, a post office, a disco, a cinema, a theatre.

Exercise 5a

shops <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pubs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	swimming pool <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	parks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	museums <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
school <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	cathedrals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	old buildings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	factory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
cafes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	theatres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	cinemas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	market <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	blocks of flats <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 8

1. The black dog is **under a tree.**
2. What is in the cage? **a parrot**
3. There is a young man **in front of the phone box.**
4. There is an old woman **on the bench.**
5. Who is sitting in front of the statue? **a busker**
6. How many people are there on the bridge? **two**
7. The sun is **between the clouds**
8. Where is the white dog? **in the fountain**
9. What is behind the statue? **a café**
10. The ducks are **on the river.**
11. Where is the cage? **in the boat**
12. What's on the statue? **a bird**

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER

(stran 157)

1. Nočem na ogled znamenitosti. / Nočem si ogledati mesta. / Nočem si ogledati znamenitosti.
2. Tam je stolp. / Tamle je stolp.
3. S stolpa lahko vidijo celotno mesto. / S stolpa se vidi po vsem mestu.
4. Razgled je osupljiv/neverjeten/čudovit.
5. Dave se boji višine. / Davea je strah višine.
6. V Chestru je mogoče videti veliko zanimivih stvari. / V Chestru je mogoče videti veliko zanimivega.
7. Utrujen(a) in lačen/lačna sem. Ali je čas za kosilo? / Ali je čas kosila?
8. Ne prenašam starih stavb/hiš. / Stare stavbe/hiše mi gredo na živce / ... so mi zoprne.
9. Chester slovi/je znan po svoji katedrali.
10. Ali je veliko krajev/možnosti za zabavo?
11. Ali rad(a) živiš v Chestru? / Ali ti je všeč življenje v Chestru?
12. Na reki je nekaj čolnov.
13. Ni velikega nakupovalnega središča, je pa veliko majhnih, starih trgovin.
14. Gasilski dom je na vogalu ulic Wall Street in Bridge Road, poleg/zraven kina.

A3 THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Exercise 2

1. False. They want to visit the cathedral. 2. True. 3. True. 4. False. You can eat pizza at the sandwich bar. 5. False. The cathedral isn't far. 6. True. 7. False. She's always sick on the Big Wheel. 8. True.

Exercise 3a

Where can I see a film?—You should go to the **cinema**.
 Where can I buy some fruit and vegetables?—You should go to the **market**.
 Where can I get a room?—You should go to the **hotel**.
 Where can I buy a CD?—You should go to the **music shop**.
 Where can I go swimming?—You should go to the **swimming pool**.
 Where can I buy some stamps?—You should go to the **post office**.
 Where can I go for a walk?—You should go to the **park**.
 Where can I go dancing?—You should go to the **disco**.
 Where can I see some very old cars?—You should go to the **car museum**.
 Where can I buy a book?—You should go to the **bookshop**.

Exercise 3b

1. He is buying a new pair of jeans.—He is at the **clothes shop**.
2. He is on the Big Wheel.—He is at the **theme park**.

3. He is eating a pizza.—He is at the **pizza place**.
4. He is having a coffee.—He is at the **café**.
5. He is watching a film.—He is at the **cinema**.
6. He is buying some stamps.—He is at the **post office**.
7. He is reading a book.—He is at the **library**.
8. He is sleeping.—He is at the **hotel**.
9. He is watching a play.—He is at the **theatre**.
10. He is watching ships come and go.—He is at the **harbour**.

Exercise 3c (možni odgovori)

- What can you do at the clothes shop? - You can buy clothes at the clothes shop.
- What can you do at the post office? - You can buy stamps/send letters/send parcels/make a telephone call at the post office.
- What can you do at the disco? - You can dance /have fun at the disco.
- What can you do at the pizza place? - You can have/eat pizza at the pizza place.
- What can you do at the swimming pool? - You can swim at the swimming pool.
- What can you do at the library? - You can borrow/read books at the library. / You can study at the library.
- What can you do at the cinema? - You can watch a film at the cinema.
- What can you do at the bookshop? - You can buy books at the bookshop.
- What can you do at the market? - You can buy fresh fruit and vegetables at the market.
- What can you do at the music shop? - You can buy/listen to CDs at the music shop.
- What can you do at the theme park? - You can have a lot of fun at the theme park. / You can go on the Big Wheel /the Dodgems/the Corkscrew/the Rapids, etc. at the theme park.
- What can you do at the zoo? - You can see/watch interesting animals at the zoo.
- What can you do at the theatre? - You can watch a play at the theatre.
- What can you do at the museum? - You can see a lot of old things at the museum. / You can learn a lot (about history) at the museum.
- What can you do at the church? - You can attend a church service / You can attend mass / You can pray / You can make your confession at the church.

A4 DIRECTIONS

Exercise 2

- 11 - Turn left at the traffic lights.
- 10 - Turn right after the pedestrian crossing.
- 9 - Cross the road/street.
- 3 - Go straight on and take the second left.
- 4 - At the roundabout, turn left.
- 5 - At the crossroads, turn right.
- 2 - Turn right into *Park Road*.
- 1 - Go along *High Street*.
- 6 - Go past *the supermarket*.
- 12 - Go over the bridge.
- 8 - Go straight on until you come to the church. Then turn left.
- 7 - Go to the end of *Baker Street*, and turn right at the *school*.

Exercise 4 (možni odgovori)

- A. from the church (5) to the bank (11):** Turn right into Park Rd. Go straight on until you come to the bank. It's on your right, next to the police station.
- B. from the car park (8) to the post office (1):** Go along Beak St. The Post office is down the street, on your right, opposite the church.
- C. from the petrol station (13) to the hospital (4):** Go along Station Rd, and turn left into Beak St. Go straight on until you come to the post office on your right. At the traffic lights turn right into Park Rd. Cross the road, and you'll see the hospital in front of you. It's opposite the post office and the police station.
- D. from the music shop (10) to the sports shop (2):** Turn right into Park Rd. Go straight on, past the hospital on your left and the post office on your right. Go to the next traffic lights, and cross the road. You'll see the sports shop in front of you. You can't miss it.
- E. from the school (7) to the supermarket (12):** Go straight on and take the second left. It's in Baker St. You'll see it on your right.
- F. from the park (3) to the cinema (16):** Go straight on and turn right into Park Rd. Go along Park Rd. until you come to the church. At the church, turn left into King's St. Go straight on, the cinema is the third building on your right.
- G. from the railway station (6) to the police station (15):** Go straight on, along Beak St. At the traffic lights, turn right into Baker St. The police station is on your left, next to the post office.
- H. from the bookshop (9) to the market (14):** It's in front of you, just across the street. / Cross the street, it's over there, next to the church.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER (stran 163)

1. Shirley, Vicky in Dave si ogledujejo Chester. / ... si ogledujejo znamenitosti Chestra.
2. Oglejmo si katedralo/stolnico. Ni daleč. / Blizu je.
3. V lokalu/bistroju s sendviči lahko naročiš/dobiš tudi pico.
4. Umiram od lakote. / Sestradan(a) sem. Moram nekaj jesti.
5. Žejen/Žejna sem. Moram nekaj popiti/spiti.
6. Nismo se izgubili. Poznam Chester. / Znajdem se v C. / Vem, kje je kaj v C.
7. Počakaj malo! / Stoj! Daj mi zemljevid.
8. Ali nam lahko, prosim, poveste, kako se pride do katedrale?
9. Prečkaj(te) cesto. / Pojdi(te) čez cesto.
10. Pojdi(te) naravnost, dokler ne prideš/pridete do cerkve. Ne moreš/morete je zgrešiti/spregledati.
11. Pri semaforju (na krožišču, na križišču, pri kinu) zavij(te) levo.
12. Pri prehodu za pešce zavij(te) desno.
13. Zavij(te) levo v ulico Park Road.
14. Pojdi(te) po ulici High Street, mimo supermarketa. / Pojdi(te) vzdolž ulice High Street, ...
15. Pojdi(te) čez most in zavijte v drugo ulico levo.

B1 MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Daniel: | on/by scooter |
| 2. Mr Brown: | by underground, by train |
| 3. Sally: | by boat, by ferry |
| 4. Shirley: | walk/on foot |
| 5. Naomi: | by plane, by taxi |
| 6. Simon: | cycle/by bike, by car |

Exercise 2

name	means of transport	time
Virginia	by bike	15 minutes
Nick	walk	40 minutes
Patsy	on foot, by underground	45 minutes
Greg	by school bus	45 minutes, sometimes more than an hour
Ron	parents - by car	10 minutes
Anabeli and her schoolmates	walk, by plane, by minibus	5 minutes (by plane), 15 minutes (by minibus)

B2 UNUSUAL WAYS OF GETTING ABOUT

Exercise 1a

1. *slika zgoraj levo*: text 2; 2. *slika zgoraj na sredi*: text 3; 3. *slika zgoraj desno*: text 4; 4. *slika spodaj levo*: text 1; 5. *slika spodaj desno*: text 5

Exercise 2

- 4 - At Hogwart's, a prestigious school of witchcraft, Harry Potter learned how to fly a broom. [...]
- 7 - In 1908, Robert Peary led an expedition to the North Pole. [...]
- 8 - The magic carpet flies Aladdin up to Jasmine's balcony to talk to her. [...]
- 3 - In the past, messengers delivered messages. They travelled on foot or on horseback. [...]
- 6 - Icarus and his father, Daedalus, wanted to escape from the island of Crete by flying. [...]
- 1 - The Pony Express delivered mail by horseback. [...]
- 5 - The largest animal of the desert is the camel. It is called the 'Ship of the Desert'. [...]
- 2 - Martin Krpan smuggled salt from Trieste to Carniola on a worn-out old horse (little mare).

B3 ROAD SAFETY

Exercise 1a

- 12 - Maximum speed limit
- 7 - No overtaking
- 16 - Underground
- 13 - Stop
- 1 - No through road
- 6 - Children going to or from school
- 4 - Cyclists only
- 5 - Cats crossing
- 18 - Parking place
- 2 - No cycling
- 3 - Give way
- 15 - Green man signal

- 10 - Bus stop
- 8 - Information
- 17 - No right turn
- 11 - Red man signal
- 14 - Pedestrian crossing
- 9 - No entry

Exercise 1d

a circle	a triangle	a square	a rectangle	an octagon
circular, round	triangular	square	rectangular	octagonal
2, 4, 7, 9, (11), 12, (15), 16, 17	3, 6, 14	1, 18	5, (6), 8, 10, (11), (15), (16)	13

Exercise 2a

1. You must ride your bike on quiet roads, if you can.
2. You must wear a cycle helmet. If you have an accident, it can protect your head.
3. You mustn't ride your bike on the pavement.
4. You must stop at a pedestrian crossing.
5. You mustn't ride side by side.
6. You mustn't carry friends on your bike.
7. You mustn't ride with no hands. You must keep both hands on the handlebars.
8. You mustn't hold onto other cyclists.
9. You must give hand signals.
10. You mustn't play or do tricks. Remember—your bike is not a toy!

Exercise 2b

In picture B, she is not wearing a cycle helmet. You must wear a cycle helmet.

In picture C, she is riding her bike on the pavement. You mustn't ride your bike on the pavement.

In picture D, she is not stopping at a pedestrian crossing. You must stop at a pedestrian crossing.

In picture E, she is riding side by side. You mustn't ride side by side.

In picture F, she is carrying a friend on her bike. You mustn't carry friends on your bike.

In picture G, she is riding with no hands. She is not keeping both hands on the handlebars. You mustn't ride with no hands. You must keep both hands on the handlebars.

In picture H, she is holding onto her friend's bicycle. You mustn't hold onto other cyclists.

In picture I, she is not giving hand signals. You must give hand signals.

In picture J, she is playing tricks. You mustn't play or do tricks. Your bike is not a toy!

Exercise 3

- You mustn't climb trees.
- You mustn't cycle / ride a bike.
- You mustn't kiss.
- You mustn't jog.
- You mustn't play music.
- You mustn't take photos.
- You mustn't pick flowers.
- You mustn't sit on the grass.
- You mustn't play ball games.
- You mustn't laugh.
- You mustn't fish.
- You mustn't swim.
- You mustn't feed the ducks.

FUN-TASTIC ENGLISH-SLOVENIAN COMPUTER

(stran 171)

1. Pennyjin oče se v službo vozi s podzemno (železnico) in z vlakom.
2. Navadno//Po navadi grem od doma ob petnajst čez osem/četrt na devet.
3. Kako hodiš v šolo?—S šolskim avtobusom (peš, s kolesom, z rolerji).
4. Michael pride/prispe v šolo ob pol devetih.
5. Vožnja/Pot v šolo traja več kot eno uro.
6. Starši me v šolo vozijo z avtom.
7. Od doma do moje šole sta samo dva kilometra. / Šola je od mojega doma oddaljena samo dva kilometra.
8. Koliko časa porabiš za pot v šolo? / Koliko časa traja tvoja pot v šolo?—Porabim/Traja deset minut. / Deset minut.
9. Tukaj ne smeš prehitovati. / Tukaj je prehitovanje prepovedano.
10. Voziti moraš/morate zelo previdno. V bližini je šola.
11. Tukaj lahko kolesariš. / Tukaj je dovoljeno kolesariti.
12. Tukaj lahko dobiš/dobimo turistične informacije. / Tukaj so na voljo/je moč/mogoče dobiti turistične informacije.
13. Rdeča luč je. Ne smeš prečkati ceste/ Ne smeš čez cesto.
14. Kakšne oblike je znak za prednostno cesto?—Trikoten je. / Trikotne. / Po obliki je trikoten.

GRAMMAR TIME OUT (stran 172)

Nasprotje od glagola **must je (I) don't have to.**

C PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 1a

traffic lights	✓	concert	✗
underground	✗, ✓	theatre	✗
bridge	✓	river	✓, ✗
car park	✗, ✗	market	✗

Exercise 2a

u:	aʊ	aʊ	aɪ	eɪ
school	fountain	crossroads	traffic lights	pavement
statue	roundabout	post box	road sign	great view
news-stand	tower	lamppost	sightseeing	straight
museum	playground	boat	heights	famous café
beautiful view		disco	library	entertainment
zoo		hotel	behind	railway station
by tube		phone box	cycle	weigh
by scooter			by bike	by train
through				
queue				

Exercise 2c

u:	aʊ	aʊ	aɪ	eɪ
oo, ue, ew, u,	ou, o,	oa, o	igh, ig, igh, i, y	a, ea, aigh, e, ai,
eau, ough, ueue				eigh

E CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD

Exercise a (stran 174)

- 5 - The British drive on the left. The buses in London are red. [...]
- 1 - Barber's pole. [...]
- 2 - You will find different post boxes in most towns and villages. [...]
- 4 - The British queue for everything. [...]
- 3 - Pubs are an important part of British life. [...]

Exercise b (stran 174)

- No, they don't. People in Slovenia drive on the right.
- Our buses are different colours (green, blue, red, ...).
- Our telephone boxes are different colours.
- No, they don't. People in Slovenia don't queue at bus stops.
- Our post boxes are yellow.
- Our taxis are different colours (white, black, etc.).
- No, there aren't any double deckers (i.e. double-decker buses) in Slovenia, only single-deckers (i.e. single-decker buses). In Slovenia, there are double-decker coaches only.
- Yes, there are. There are pub signs outside Slovenian pubs or *gostilnas*.

G SLURP UP WORDS! Buildings and places

1. ice rink - skating
2. football stadium - sport
3. university - education
4. lighthouse - ships
5. town hall - local government
6. skyscraper - tall building
7. castle - kings and queens
8. pyramid - dead pharaohs
9. petrol station - motorway
10. cemetery - dead people
11. mall - shopping
12. airport - transport
13. opera house - classical music, musical play
14. art gallery - pictures
15. swimming pool - swimming trunks

I BITS AND BOBS

RIDDLES and ABSURD RIDDLES (stran 178)

- 6 - Throw a penny in first.
- 7 - By running.
- 8 - The pavement.
- 1 - A map.
- 10 - Because vacuum cleaners are too heavy.
- 2 - The letter 'R'.
- 3 - A bird in a submarine.
- 4 - Because it wanted to get to the other side.
- 5 - A taxi-driver.
- 9 - A traffic policeman.

RHYMES**This is the key of the kingdom**

This is the key of the **kingdom**,
In that kingdom there is a **city**,
In that city there is a **town**,
In that town there is a **street**,
In that street there is a **lane**,
In that lane there is a **yard**,
In that yard there is a **house**,
In that house there is a **room**,
In that room there is a **bed**,
On that bed there is a **basket**,
In that basket there are some **flowers**,
Flowers in a basket,
Basket on the bed,
Bed in the room,
Room in the house,
House in the yard,
Yard in the lane,
Lane in the street,
Street in the town,
Town in the city,
City in the kingdom,
Of that kingdom this is the key.