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**SREDNJE POKLICNO IZOBRAŽEVANJE**

**PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATOR, RAČUNALNIČAR, TRGOVEC**

**ANGLEŠČINA 3**

**INTERNO GRADIVO**

**Pripravila: Nataša Černe**

**IS A MAN STILL A CHILD WHEN HE'S 30?**

Children usually live with their parents – but **until** what age? 20? 25?

Stephen Richardson, a social psychologist, studies the lifestyles of young people in Britain and the USA. He says that today **many** young people live at home until they are 25 or more. They are happy to live with their parents, go out at night, and **spend** their money on mobile phones and **designer clothes**. It's not only university students, but also young people who have jobs and earn money.

In many other European countries children leave home **later**. In Italy, for example, 30% of men and 18% of women **between** 30 and 34 live with their parents. Not long ago, in Naples a **judge** decided that Giuseppe Andreoli, aged 70, **must pay** €750 a month to his ex-wife for their son Marco. Marco lives with his mother – but he is not a child, he's a 30-year-old lawyer!

1. **Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**
2. Stephen Richardson is a student.
3. Many young people aged 25 live with their parents.
4. They don't like living with their parents.
5. In Italy 18% of 30-year-old men live with their parents.
6. Giuseppe Andreoli is divorced.
7. **What's the meaning of the words in bold type?**
8. **What do you think about young people living with their parents?**
9. **What's the situation in Slovenia?**

**PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS (ENOSTAVNI / OPISNI SEDANJIK)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dogaja se vsak dan,**  **dejanja se ponavljajo.** | **Dogaja se zdaj, v tem trenutku.** |

He **plays** football, but now he **is playing** golf.

(On igra nogomet, toda sedaj igra golf.)

She **goes** to work by bus, but now she **is going** by car.

(Ona hodi na delo z avtobusom, toda zdaj se pelje z avtom.)

1. **Circle the correct option.**

Ana, Marko and their mum and dad usually **are staying / stay** at home at the weekend but today they **are visiting / visit** uncle Ferdo and aunt Tončka. Ana and Marko's mum  **isn't cooking / doesn't cook** today. She **is talking / talks** to aunt Tončka in the kitchen. Marko's father **is liking / likes** watching television but he **isn't watching / doesn't watch** TV today. He **is drinking / drinks** coffee with his brother. They **are talking / talk** about the weather. Ana and Marko **aren't doing / don't do** their homework at the moment. Ana **is listening / listens** to music. Marko **is reading / reads** a story.

1. **Write the correct form.**
2. Today Tina's mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) fruit from a small shop. She usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) fruit from the market.
3. Brane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) football at the weekend. This weekend, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) a kite.
4. This weekend, Nina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (camp) by the sea. She usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the library at the weekend.
5. Today, Urban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fish). On Tuesday afternoon, he usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) his grandparents.
6. **Choose the verb and put it in the right form (simple / continuous)**

|  |
| --- |
| clean work go play live phone shop write talk wash meet |

Hi. My name's Lee. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my family in a large town in the south of England. My parents sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the supermarket on Saturday morning but today they're at home. My dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his car and my mum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house. I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football on Saturday, but today I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my friends. My sister Sally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a clothes shop every Saturday, but today the shop is closed. Now, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her boyfriend on the phone.

**LEON ŠTUKELJ**

Leon Štukelj, one of the most famous Slovenian athletes, was born in Novo mesto in 1898. He started training as a gymnast very early in his life and was very successful. He competed in seven international sporting events, including three Olympic Games: in Paris (1924), Amsterdam (1928) and Berlin (1936). He won twenty medals, including six Olympic medals; three gold, one silver and two bronze ones.

In 1927 he completed his university studies and became a lawyer. After he stopped competing in 1936, he worked as a judge, first in his hometown of Novo mesto and later in Maribor, where he lived for the rest of his life.

At the opening ceremony of the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, he was one of the oldest living athletes in the world and he shook hands with the President of the United States. A year later he joined the International Gymnastics Hall of Fame.

He died in 1999, just four days before his 101st birthday.

1. **Complete the questions.**
2. What nationality was Leon Štukelj? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did he study at university? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What job did he do after university? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who did he meet at the 1996 Olympic Games? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. When did he join the International Gymnastics Hall of Fame? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. How old was Leon Štukelj when he died? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. **Copy the verbs in the past tense from the text.**

Regular verbs: Irregular verbs:

**PAST SIMPLE (ENOSTAVNI PRETEKLIK)**

uporabljamo ga za nekaj, kar se je zgodilo v preteklosti.

**YESTERDAY** (včeraj)

**LAST WEEK, LAST TUESDAY, LAST YEAR…(**prejšnji teden, prejšnji torek, lani…….)

**2 DAYS AGO, 4 WEEKS AGO, 3 YEARS AGO…** (pred dvema tednoma, pred štirimi tedni, pred tremi leti….)

**IN 2004, IN 1997….** (v letu 2004,…….)

**PAST SIMPLE / PAST CONTINUOUS**

Neko dejanje **se je zgodilo** medtem ko je neko dejanje **trajalo**.

My mum **was cooking** when my dad **came** home.

(Mama **je kuhala**, ko **je** oče **prišel** domov.)

dalj časa v trenutku se je zgodilo

He **broke** his leg when they **were playing** football.

(**Zlomil** si **je** nogo, ko **so igrali** nogomet.)

v trenutku se je zgodilo dalj časa

1. Tomaž \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) his girlfriend.
2. Tine\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( cook) lunch while his sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework.
3. The students (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_while the teacher (explain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tenses.
4. The thief (sneak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into the house, (steal) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the jewels and (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_without a trace.
5. While Eva \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( dance), she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her phone.
6. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Portorož, the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (shine) and the wind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (blow).
7. While Tom (read)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Anica (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a documentary on TV.

**THE NIGHT THE TITANIC SANK**

On 14th April 1912m the Titanic was sailing across the Atlantic. It was the largest and most expensive ship of its time and it was carrying 2,228 people on its first journey, from Southampton in England to New York.

The night was very cold. At 11.40, a few passengers were talking and playing cards, but most people were getting ready for bed or were already asleep. High up in the ˝crow's nest˝, the young sailor Frederick Fleet was watching the sea. It was quiet and the stars were shining. Then Frederick saw something. Immediately he picked up the phone and shouted:˝Iceberg ahead!˝

The Titanic changed direction, but it was sailing fast. The ship was still turning when it hit the iceberg and a long hole opened along its side, deep under the water. Water started to come into the bottom of the ship. The Titanic was sinking.

Frederick Fleet was one of the 705 people who survived. He was watching from a small lifeboat when the Titanic broke in two and sank to the bottom of the ocean.

1. **Find the words in the text that match these descriptions.**
2. A city in the south of England. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Two words that mean ˝not very many˝. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. People on a ship, a train, a bus, or a plane. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A person who works on a ship. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A word that means ˝didn't die˝. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Another word for ˝sea˝. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. **Write the questions to the answers.**
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Across the Atlantic.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 2,228
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? They were talking and playing cards.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? The phone.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Fast .
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? A small lifeboat.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? To the bottom of the ocean.

**THE STORY FROM THE TITANIC**

1. **Complete the story with the verbs in the box. Use past simple or past continuous.**

|  |
| --- |
| give hit sink die walk (2x) find want get start be say sail |

Jerome Burke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a young Irishman from Glanmire. In 1912, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to America, where two of his sisters lived. With the help of his other sister, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a ticket on a modern new ship called the Titanic. Before he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his journey, his neighbour, Mrs O'Connell, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him a present for good luck. It was some holy water, which he put in a small bottle.

Early on 11th April 1912, Jerome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to his family and friends. That evening he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the street outside his home in Cork for the last time. The Titanic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an iceberg three days later when it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to New York. At 2.20 on Monday morning, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Jerome Burke was one of the many passengers who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the ice-cold water.

Three years later, in the summer of 1915, a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his dog along the river in Cork harbour when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a small bottle with a piece of paper inside. The paper said: ˝13/4/1912 from Titanic. Goodbye to all Burkes of Glanmire, Cork˝.

1. **Write the questions to the answers.**
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? He was from Glanmire.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? They lived in America.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? She gave him a present for good luck.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? He left Ireland on 11th April 1912.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? It sank three days after the start ofthe journey.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Yes, a man in Cork found it.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? He was walking with his dog.
9. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?** There was a message in it.

**PRESENT PERFECT**

**ARE YOU JEALOUS?**

1. **Answer the questions.**
2. Are you jealous? \_\_\_\_\_\_ often

\_\_\_\_\_\_ sometimes

\_\_\_\_\_\_ hardly ever / never

1. Can you remember a time when you were jealous of….?
2. a brother or a sister
3. a friend
4. another person
5. Do you know a very jealous person? Who?
6. Who do you think are more jealous, men or women?
7. **Read the story. Answer questions questions 1-3.**

|  |
| --- |
| Robert is going out with Maja, a woman who works in the same company as him. They want to go away somewhere for the weekend. |
| It was a Thursday evening in June when we sat down in Maja's living room with the **holidays brochures**. ˝I got these from the travel agent's today,˝said Maja. ˝This is going to be **fun**! Have you been to Italy?˝  ˝Yes, I have,˝ I **replied**. ˝I've been to Rome and Florence.˝  ˝On holiday?˝  ˝Yes…with Rebeka.˝  ˝Oh.˝ There was a long **silence**.  ˝But I haven't been to Venice. What about Venice?˝  ˝No. Forget about Venice. Have you been to Spain?˝  ˝Yes. I've been to Barcelona.˝  ˝With Rebeka?˝  ˝Yes, but….˝  She **picked up** a brochure for Lisbon.  ˝Don't tell me. You've been there too. With Rebeka.˝  ˝No. I've never been to Portugal. Look, what's the problem? Rebeka's not my girlfriend now. She's thousands of miles away. She lives in Canada. Why are you so jealous of her?˝  ˝Me? Jealous? I'm not jealous.˝  There was another long silence. |

1. Which cities has Robert visited? Tick √.

Barcelona \_\_\_\_

Lisbon \_\_\_\_

Madrid \_\_\_\_

Rome \_\_\_\_

Venice \_\_\_\_

Florence \_\_\_\_

1. Who is Rebeka? Where is she now?
2. Why doesn't Maja want to go to these three places?
3. **Find the meaning of the words in bold.**
4. **Look at the sentence from the story. Answer the questions.**

|  |
| --- |
| **I've been to Rome and Florence.** |

1. Does Robert know Rome and Florence? **yes / no**
2. Do we know exactly when Robert went to Rome and Florence? **yes / no**
3. What verb is **'ve**?
4. What verb is **been**?
5. **Look at the story again. Underline all the +, X and ? examples of *have been*.**
6. **Complete the chart with have, has, haven't or hasn't.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **+** | **X** | **?** |
| I, you, we, they | I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been to Rome. | I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been to Venice. | \_\_\_\_ you been to Lisbon? |
| he, she, it | She \_\_\_\_\_ been to Rome. | She \_\_\_\_\_ been to Venice. | \_\_\_\_\_ he been to Lisbon? |

1. **Write +, X or ? sentences with *been*.**

+ She / Italy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

X I / Rome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

? you / Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

X Mark / South America \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

? Ann / Argentina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

+ My parents / Africa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

X We / Budapest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Read the rest of the conversation between Robert and Maja. Who phones?**

|  |
| --- |
| Robert: Why don't we go to Paris? I haven't been there.  Maja: Are you sure?  Robert: Look, I promise. I've never been to Paris.  Maja: OK. Let's look at the brochure. I love Paris. It's one of my favourite cities.  Robert: You choose a hotel then.  Maja: What about this one? It's very near the Eiffel Tower. It looks nice. Very romantic.  Let's go there.  Robert: Is that your phone?  Maja: No, it's yours.  Robert: Oh yeah. You're right. Hello? ...Who?... Oh hi. What a surprise…Fine, fine. How are  you? … Sorry? … it's seven o'clock here. In the evening. What time is it in  Canada?... Sorry?... No, I'm not. I'm with… I'm with a friend… Can I call you back  later?... I said, can I call you back later this evening?... Sorry?... I can't hear you…  OK I'll call you back later… Yes, OK. Bye… Sorry, Maja, what did you say about the  hotel?  Maja: Forget it Robert. I don't want to go away with you this weekend. In fact I don't want  to do anything with you. See you sometime.  Robert: Maja, don't go. Listen, I can explain. It isn't what you think… |

1. **Complete the sentences with Maja, Robert or Rebeka.**
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hasn't been to Paris.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likes the hotel.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 's mobile rings.
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doesn't want to talk on the phone to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is angry with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and leaves the house.

**HAVE YOU BEEN TO…?**

**Ask your friends if they have been to different places.**

|  |
| --- |
| Have you been to……? |

Find a person who…

has been to a very hot country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has been to a karaoke bar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has been to a big sports event \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has been to an opera \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has been to a spa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has been to a fortune teller \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has been to another continent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has been to a big pop concert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Think of some more ideas.**

**PRESENT PERFECT**

Present perfect povezuje preteklost s sedanjostjo.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **HAVE**  **+ ….ED / GLAGOL 3**  **HAS** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **+ (trdilna oblika)** | | | |
| I  you  we  they | **have**  **('ve)** | **played**  **worked**  **been**  **bought**  **made** | Pred glagolom stoji  **HAVE** ali **HAS.**  Glagolu dodamo končnico **– ED** oziroma uporabimo glagol v **TRETJI OBLIKI.** |
| He  She  It | **has**  **('s)** |

I **have been** to Italy twice.

We **have** just **played** football

He **has** never **eaten** snails.

**Fill in the correct form. (Dopolni s pravilno obliko glagola.)**

a) I can play with you now. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( finish) my homework.

b) Sara \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drink) milk .

c) Peter and Manja \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) out. They are not here now.

d) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in the kitchen for ages.

e) My little sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) there for ten years.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **? (vprašalna oblika)** | | | |
| **Have** | I  you  we  they | **played?**  **worked?**  **been?**  **bought?**  **made?** | Pri vprašalni obliki  zamenjamo vrstni red osebka  (I, HE, SHE…)  in pomožnika HAVE oziroma HAS |
| **Has** | he  she  it |

H**ave** you **been** to Italy twice?

**Have** theyjust **played** football?

H**as** he ever **eaten** snails?

**Make sentences interrogative. (Spremeni povedi v vprašalne oblike.)**

1. I’ve done my homework. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We’ve eaten sandwiches. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. My brother has come home. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mateja has made some pancakes. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **X (nikalna oblika)** | | | |
| I  You  We  They | **have not**  **(haven't)** | **played**  **worked**  **been**  **bought**  **made** | Pred glagolom stoji  **HAVEN'T** ali **HASN'T.**  Glagol ostane nespremenjen.  (končnica **– ED** oziroma glagol v **TRETJI OBLIKI)** |
| He  She  It | **has not**  **(hasn't)** |

I **haven't been** to Italy yet.

We **haven't played** football

He **hasn't eaten** snails.

**Make sentences negative. (Zanikaj povedi.)**

a. she / sing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. you / sleep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. I / work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. he / read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Present perfect se uporablja:

* za življenjske izkušnje, kjer točen čas ni pomemben

I have **never** been to Finland. (….še nikoli….)

Have you **ever** seen a snake? (si že kdaj……)

* za dejanja, ki so se začela v preteklosti in še vedno trajajo

I have lived in Bled **for** 10 years. (… že 10 let živim….)

She has lived in Lesce **since** 2016 (---že od leta….živi…)

* za rezultat dejanja (čas ni pomemben, ni omenjen)

They have **already** bought a new car. (…že…)

Has she made the cake **yet**?

I haven't done my homework **yet**. (…ne še….)

* za dejanja, ki so se pravkar zgodila

He has **just** come home. (…ravnokar…)

They haven't been home **lately**. (…v zadnjem času…)

**Present perfect - exercises**

1. **Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| forget finish see take buy invite break |

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
2. I'm looking for Pavla. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her?
3. Look. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that window.
4. I know that woman, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her name.
5. Suzana is having a party tonight. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people.
6. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
7. You can have this newspaper. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with it.
8. **Make question with HOW LONG….?**

Ex. Neja **is** on holiday. HOW LONG **has she been** on holiday?

1. Miha and Eva are in Portugal. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I know Marjetka. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Dijana lives in Poland. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I'm a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Katarina works in a bank. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Borut is ill. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. They are married for five years. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. He has a new car. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. **Which is right?**
10. Marko **is / has been** in Spain since April.
11. Teja is a good friend of mine. I **know / have known** her very well.
12. Teja is a good friend of mine. I **know / have known** her for a long time.
13. How long **do you live / have you lived** in this house? - About ten years.
14. Is that a new coat? - No, I **have / have had** this coat for a long time.
15. Urban **is / has been** in Hungary at the moment. He **is / has been** there fort he last three days.
16. **FOR or SINCE?**
17. Vanja has been in Germany \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
18. Vanja has been in Germany \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three days.
19. My aunt has lived in Macedonia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15 years.
20. Manca is in her office. She has been there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock.
21. India has been an independent country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1947.
22. Nik has been ill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long time. He has been in hospital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ July.
23. **Match.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Shall I get you some cough medicine? | a. | I've been there three times. |
| 2. | How long have you been here? | b. | Not yet. I'm going to London next week. |
| 3. | I live in a village called Mlaka. | c. | Since Monday. |
| 4. | Have you ever been to Iceland? | d. | Really? I've never heard of it. |
| 5. | Have you been to London yet? | e. | I've already taken some. |
| 6. | I've bought you some flowers. | f. | That's very kind of you. |

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2\_\_\_\_\_ 3\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Read the passage about the performance of the computer manufacturer Compaq. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the box. Use present perfect**.

|  |
| --- |
| be go grow have manage already/reach open |

This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an excellent year so far, and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of our sales targets. Worldwide unit shipments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up to 2.5m over the last eight months, and every region \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to set new records. In North America, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sales of $3.1 billion, and sales in Europe and the Pacific Rim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by 38% and 94%. Our international expansion plans are going well. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new office in Beijing and are planning to open five more next year.

**PRESENT PERFECT / PAST SIMPLE**

**CINEMA EXPERIENCES**

1. **Complete the questionnaire above with these past participles:**

|  |
| --- |
| slept bought cried kissed left spoken seen |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Have you ever….?** | **Yes** | **No** |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a film actor or actress |  |  | Who was it?  What did you say? |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a film more than three times |  |  | What film?  When was the last time you saw it? |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a film |  |  | What film was it?  Why did you cry? |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a soundtrack from a film |  |  | What film was it?  Did you like the film? |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cinema in the middle a the film |  |  | What film was it?  Why did you leave? |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the cinema |  |  | What film was it?  Why did you sleep? |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ somebody in the back row |  |  | Who was it?  Did you see the film? |

1. **Interview a partner.**

|  |
| --- |
| **A: Have you ever spoken to an actor or actress?**  Yes, I have.  **B: Who was it?**  Tanja Ribič.  **C: What did you say to her?**  I asked her for the autograph. |

1. **What tense is question A?**
2. **What tense are questions B and C?**
3. **Which question is GENERAL?**
4. **Which questions are SPECIFIC?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Have you seen** the fim**? -** Yes**, I have.**  When **did you see** it? **-** I **saw** it last week. | **PRESENT PERFECT –**  **GENERAL EXPERIENCE IN THE PAST (what?)**  **Connection with the present**  **PAST SIMPLE –**  **SPECIFIC MOMENT IN THE PAST**  **(when, where..)** |

**THE BOOK PROGRAMME**

Do good books make good films?

When a book becomes bestseller, we know that a film version is soon going to appear.

But which is usually better, the book or the film?

1. **Read about Cene, Lucija, and Stanko phoning the radio programme.**

**Which person is most positive about films made from books?**

|  |
| --- |
| **Presenter:** Our next caller is Cene from Lancovo. Hello, Cene.  **Cene:** Hi.  **Presenter**: What do you think, Cene? Do good books make good films?  **Cene**: Well, I've read a lot of books and then seen the films, and I usually think that books are better.  For example, I loved the Lord of the Rings books but I didn't like the films very much.  **Presente**r: Thank you, Cene. Our next caller is Lucija from Tržič. Hello, Lucija.  **Lucija**: Hi. Well, what I think is that today people don't read very much. But they do go to the cinema.  And sometimes after they've seen a film of a book then they go and buy the book, so that's a  good thing because they read more.  **Presenter**: But do you think good books make good films?  **Lucija:** Yes. I've read a lot of good books and then I've seen the films and I've loved them all, *The*  *Exorcist, Harry Potter, Gone with the Wind*. They're all great books and great films.  **Presenter:** Thank you, Lucija. And our last caller is Stanko from Mojstrana. Hello, Stanko. What do  you think about our question today?  **Stanko:** I think it depends. I think good books don't usually make good films. But I've seen some films  which I think are better than the books. That's usually because the book wasn't very good.  **Presenter:** So bad books can make good films?  **Stanko**: That's right.  **Presenter:** Give me an example.  **Stanko**: Well, the James Bond films. The books aren't very good but some of the films are great, like  *Goldfinger*, or *From Russia with Love*.  **Presenter:** Thank you, Stanko. Bye. |

1. **Read again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**
2. Cene thinks books are usually better than films.
3. He loved the *Lord of the Rings* films.
4. Lucija says people read a lot.
5. She thinks people buy books after they see a film.
6. Stanko thinks good books make bad films.
7. He preferred the James Bond films.
8. **Think of a film based on a book. Make a class list on the board.**
9. **Look at the chart. What are the questions?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **See (name of the film)?** | |
| Yes  Like it? | No |
| **Read the book?** | |
| Yes.  Like it? | No |
| **Which / prefer,**  **the film or the book?** | |

1. **Ask and answer about the films in exercise c.**

**Present perfect or past simple?**

1. **A:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / be) to the opera?

**B:** Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) last year.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / speak) to a famous actor or actress?

**B:** Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A:** Who\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it?

**B:** Jurij Zrnec

**A:** Where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) him?

**B:** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) him at an airport.

**A:** What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / say) to him?

**B:** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) him for an autograph.

1. **A:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (your brother / be) to South Korea?

**B:** Yes, he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Seoul.

**A:** When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he / go) there?

**B:** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) there in 2002, to see the World Cup.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he / like) it?

**B:** Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (love) it.

1. 1. Where's your key? - I don't know, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) it.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep.

3. Marjana \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to New Zealand for a while but she's back again.

4. Where's Klemen? - He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) out. He'll be back in an hour.

5. I did German at school but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (forget) most of it.

6. I meant to phone Darja last night but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (forget).

7. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a headache earlier but I feel fine now.

8. They're still building the new road. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) it.

9. Ivica \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) for Elan before she came to work for us.

10. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis for five years when he

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school.

11. When Jaka was at school, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to play the guitar. He

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) it ever since.

12. Tanja lives in Dovje. Before she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (move) there, she

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Rateče for three years.

13. Patrik \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Vienna last year. That means that he

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Vienna three times!

14. How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/live) there before coming here?

1. **Right or wrong**? Correct the ones that are wrong.
2. Do you know about Ana? She'**s given up** her job. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Chinese **have invented** printing. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How many plays **has Linhart written**? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. **Have you read** any of Linhart's plays? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Aristotle **has been** a Greek philosopher. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. My grandparents **have got** married in Ljubljana. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Mimi isn't at home. **She's gone shopping.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Where **have you been born**? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**MATHEMATICS GAMES**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **+** | **plus** |  | **2+1** | **Two plus one** |
| **-** | **minus** |  | **6-4** | **Six minus four** |
| **X or \*** | **times** |  | **5X3** | **Five times three** |
| **: or /** | **divided by** |  | **8/2** | **Eight divided by two** |
| **=** | **equals, is** |  | **4+1=5** | **Four plus one equals /is five** |

Write these out in words:

9 : 3 = 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16 – 3 = 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 X 5 = 20 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24 + 7 = 31 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12 : 2 = 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Decimals and fractions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0.25 **point** two three  3.05 three **point** oh five  12.781 twelve **point** seven eight one | ⅓ one third  ¼ one quarter  ½ one half  ¾ three quarters |

Write these out in words:

⅙ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

⅜ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

⅔ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

⅗ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16.125 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.304 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Percent %**

98% ninety-eight **percent**

20% twenty **percent**

**Large numbers**

We use a **comma** (,) or a s**pace** ( ).

1,000 or 1 000 one thousand

10,000 or 10 000 ten thousand

1,000,000 or 1 000 000 one million

10,000,000 or 10 000 000 ten million

23,501 twenty-three thousand, five hundred **and** one

2,612,798 two million, six hundred **and** twelve thousand, seven hundred **and** ninety-eight

1. Write these large numbers in figures:

Seven thousand, two hundred and fifty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Twelve thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One hundred and forty-five thousand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Three hundred and eight thousand, two hundred\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, one hundred and four\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One million, two hundred and seventy-five thousand\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Five hundred and forty-seven million \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. Write these numbers in words:

1,842 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

29,360 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

500,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1,632,409 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10,471,987 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ADJECTIVES (PRIDEVNIKI)**

**PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES**

1. **Match the adjectives of personality with their meaning.**

|  |
| --- |
| **aggressive careful stylish friendly generous quiet serious** |

1. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person is open and kind

2. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person doesn't make mistakes or have accidents

3. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person thinks a lot and doesn't make jokes

4. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person doesn't talk a lot

5. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person likes giving people things

6. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person dresses well

7. an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person likes arguing and can be violent

1. **What colour is your / your family's car?**

**Do you like the colour?**

1. **Read the conversation about car colours and personality.**

**Write the colours in the chart.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **your car colour**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **your personality**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 1. | yellow | very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (more popular with women than men) |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (very popular with doctors) |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | More \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than normal |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (popular with business people) |
| 7. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |
| --- |
| **Presenter:** Hello. Today we talk to Dr Andrej Beznik, a psychologist, about car colour and personality. So, what does the colour of our car say about our personality?  **Dr Beznik:** Well, let's start with yellow. People who drive yellow cars are usually very friendly. This colour is more popular with women than with men.  **Presenter**: And white?  **Dr Beznik**: A white car shows that you are careful. It's the favourite colour for doctors – they buy more white cars than any other colour.  **Presente**r: What about other colours?  **Dr Beznik**: Well, let's take red. People who choose red cars are usually more aggressive drivers than normal. With blue cars, it's the opposite. If you have a blue car it means you are probably quiet.  **Presenter**: What about green?  **Dr Beznik:** People with green cars are usually generous.  **Presenter:** And what about black?  **Dr Beznik:** Well, people who like black cars are usually serious people. Business people often choose black cars.  **Presenter:** One more colour. What about silver?  **Dr Beznik**: Yes, well if you have a silver car it means you are stylish.  **Presenter:** What colour is your car, Dr Beznik? White?  **Dr Beznik**: No, it's red, actually.  **Presenter:** Thank you very much, Dr Beznik. |

1. **Read again. Complete ˝your personality˝ with the adjectives from ex. A**
2. **Think of three people you know who have a car. What colour are their cars? Is their personality the same as in the chart?**

**THE TRUE /FALSE SHOW**

1. **Look at the sentences from the show. Write T (true) or F (false).**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **THE TRUE /FALSE SHOW** | | |
| 1. | Mosquitoes are more dangerous than sharks. |  |
| 2. | Brown eggs are healthier than white eggs. |  |
| 3. | The Earth is hotter than Mars. |  |
| 4. | Coffee is more popular than tea in England. |  |
| 5. | Tigers are better swimmers than cats. |  |
| 6. | An adult is shorter in the morning than in the evening. |  |
| 7. | White cars are safer than yellow cars. |  |
| 8. | The word ˝yes˝ is more common than the word ˝no˝. |  |

1. **Read *The True False Show*. Check your answers.**

**How much money does Darko win?**

|  |
| --- |
| **Presenter:** Good evening. Welcome to *The True False Show*. Tonight's show comes from Kranj. My  name's Ivana Tržan and I ask questions.  Remember, after each question you have ten seconds to say ˝true˝ or ˝false˝. If you  get the first answer right, you win 10,000 euros. If you get the second answer right, you  win 20,000 euros, and you win 30,000 euros for the third correct answer. For eight  correct answers you win 80,000 euros. But if you get an answer wrong, you go home  with…nothing. Our first contestant is Darko from Žirovnica. Right, Darko, for 10,000  euros. Mosquitoes are more dangerous than sharks. True or false?  **Darko:** Er, true.  **Presenter**: Correct. Mosquitoes are more dangerous than sharks. More people die every year from  mosquito bites than from shark attacks. Now, for 20,000 euros, brown eggs are  healthier than white eggs. True or false?  **Darko**: Er…false.  **Presente**r: Correct. It's false. Brown eggs *look* nicer than white ones, but they are exactly the  same. For 30,00 euros, the Earth is hotter than Mars.  **Darko**: I think it's true, Ivana.  **Presenter**: Correct. The Earth is much hotter than Mars. Next, for 40,000 euros, coffee is more  popular than tea in UK. True or false?  **Darko:** Er, false.  **Presenter:** Correct. British people drink 185 million cups of tea every day. Next, 50,000 euros,  tigers are better swimmers than cats. True or false?  **Darko:** Er… false. No – true.  **Presenter:** Is that your answer?  **Darko**: Yes, true.  **Presenter:** Correct. Tigers are very good swimmers. For 60,000 euros, an adult is shorter in the  morning than in the evening.  **Darko**: Er… false.  **Presenter:** Correct. Adults are one centimetre taller in the morning than in the evening. OK Darko,  for 70,000 euros. White cars are safer than yellow cars. True or false?  **Darko**: Er, I'm sure that's false, Ivana.  **Presenter:** Correct. Yelow cars are safer – they are easier to see during the day, so they don't have  as many accidents. And finally, the last question. Be very careful, Darko. If you get it  right, you win 80,000 euros, but if you get it wrong, you lose everything. Are you ready?  **Darko**: Yes, ready.  **Presenter:** OK, so for 80,000 euros. The word ˝yes˝ is more common than the word ˝no˝. True or  false?  **Darko**: Er…er…  **Presenter:** Quickly, Darko, time's running out.  **Darko**: True.  **Presenter:** No, Darko. It's false. ˝No˝ is more common than ˝yes˝. You *had* 70,000 euros, but now  you go home with *nothing*. |

1. **Look at the adjectives in the quiz sentences.**

**Answer the questions.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| USING ADJECTIVES TO COMPARE TWO THINGS | | |
| 1. | What two letters do you put at the end of one-syllable adjectives (***short***)? |  |
| 2. | Why is ***hot*** different? |  |
| 3. | What happens when an adjective ends in ***–y***? |  |
| 4. | What word do you put in front of long adjectives (***popular***)? |  |
| 5. | What's the missing word?  *China is bigger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Japan.* |  |

**OUR INCREDIBLE WORLD**

1. **Match the questions with the right answers.**
2. How long is the River Nile? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How old is the Earth? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How high is Mount Everest? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. How big is the Sahara Desert? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. How dangerous is the poison arrow frog? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. How far can a flea jump? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. How large is a 747 jet? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. It's about 4,600 million years old.
10. It's 2,000 kilometres from north to south and 5,000 kilometres from east to west.
11. It's 6,695 kilometres long.
12. It's 8,848 metres high.
13. 33 centimetres. That's 220 times the size of its body!
14. It can carry more than 500 people.
15. It's very dangerous. The poison from one frog can kill a hundred people.
16. **Complete the descriptions.**
17. The longest river in the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. The largest plane in theworld is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
19. The highest mountain in the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. The biggest desert in the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
21. The most amazing athlete in the animal kingdom is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. It is the most dangerous animal in the world. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**EXTREME LIVING**

1. Read the article. Complete each heading with a phrase.

**The coldest The highest The hottest**

***Welcome to the coldest, highest, and the hottest places in the world****!*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country in the world

How do people live in Mali, West Africa, where the temperature is often 50⁰? John Baxter, a BBC journalist in Mali, says, ˝People get up very early and they don't move very much in the afternoon. Surprisingly, they wear a lot of clothes (usually **cotton**) as this helps them not to get dehydrated. Houses are very hot and don't have air conditioning – the best place to sleep is on the **roof**!˝

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capital city in the world

La Paz in Bolivia is 4,090 metres above **sea level**. It can be difficult to **breathe** because there isn't much oxygen. Liz Taylor, a travel agent who lives there, says,˝When people arrive at Alto airport we sometimes need to give them oxygen.˝ It is also the worst place to be if you drink too much beer. The next day you feel terrible because you get more dehydrated. But La Paz is a very good place to play golf. At this **altitude**, when you **hit** a golf ball it goes further!

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place in the world

Can you imagine living in a place which is four times colder than your **freezer**? This is Yakutia in Siberia, where in winter it is often -50⁰ or lower. Valeria Uvenko, a housewife, says,˝After a few minutes outside your **nose** fills with ice. It **snows** a lot and there is always a lot of ice and snow on top of the houses. The most dangerous time is the spring – when the ice falls, it can kill people! The winter is very boring because we can't go out much. A lot of babies are born here in autumn.˝

1. **Read the article again. Answere these questions.**

1. Where do people wear a lot of cotton clothes? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where is a good place to play golf? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where do people sleep on the roof? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where can you have a problem with your nose? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where do you need to be careful in spring? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where is a bad place to drink a lot of alcohol? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Guess the meaning of the words in bold.**
2. **Choose five new words to learn from the article.**
3. **Complete the chart with superlatives from the article.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **adjective (positive)** | **comparative** | **superlative** |
| cold | colder |  |
| high | higher |  |
| hot | hotter |  |
| dangerous | more dangerous |  |
| good | better |  |
| bad | worse |  |

**HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR COUNTRY?**

Ask and answer these questions about your country.

**Climate:** What's / wet / place? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / hot / place? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / windy / place? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / cold / place? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Geography:** What's / high / mountain? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / long / river? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / big / city? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Tourism:** What's / beautiful / city? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / popular / place for tourists? why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / good / time of year to visit? why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / bad / time of year to visit? why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / good / way to travel round the country? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What's / dangerous / city?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**ADJECTIVES – COMPARISON**

**(pridevniki : lep, dober, velik… – stopnjevanje)**

Pridevniki imajo tri stopnje stopnjevanja:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Positive** (osnovnik) | hladen | **cold** |
| 1. **Comparative** (primernik) | hladnejši | **colder** |
| 1. **Superlative**  ( presežnik) | najhladnejši | **the coldest** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Positive** (osnovnik) | lep | **beautiful** |
| 1. **Comparative** (primernik) | lepši | **more beautiful** |
| 1. **Superlative**  ( presežnik) | najlepši | **the most beautiful** |

Pridevnike stopnjujemo na dva načina:

1. s končnicami **………- ER / THE ………….- EST**
2. opisno : **MORE ……. / THE MOST………**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** | **.………- ER / THE ………….- EST** |

Tako stopnjujemo pridevnike, ki imajo en ali dva zloga (če se drugi zlog konča na –y)

warm -- warm**er**---**the** warm**est** (topel – toplejši – najtoplejši)

nice -- nic**er** -- **the** nic**est** (prijazen – prijaznejši – najprijaznejši)

happy – happi**er** – **the** happi**est**  (srečen – srečnejši – najsrečnejši)

big -- bigg**er** -- **the** bigg**est** (velik – večji – največji)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **2.** | **MORE ……. / THE MOST………** |

Tako stopnjujemo daljše pridevnike.

beautiful -- **more** beautiful -- **the** **most** beautiful (lep – lepši – najlepši)

interesting --  **more** interesting -- **the** **most** interesting (zanimiv – zanimivejši –

najzanimivejši)

clever---**more** clever----**the most** clever (pameten – pametnejši – najpametnejši)

modern----**more** modern---**the most** modern (modern – modernejši – najmodernejši)

**Izjeme** : pet pridevnikov se stopnjuje nepravilno:

|  |
| --- |
| **good -- better -- the best** (dober, boljši, najboljši)  **bad -- worse - the worst** (slab, slabši, najslabši)  **much -- more -- the most** (veliko, več, največ)  **little -- less -- the least** (malo, manj, najmanj)  **far -- further -- the furthest** (daleč, bolj daleč, najbolj daleč) |

Sonja is t**he prettiest** girl in our group. ( najlepša)

August **is hotter than** May. ( bolj vroč kot)

This film is **more boring than** the book. (dolgočasnejši kot)

The film is **as interesting as** the book. (tako zanimiv kot)

This is **the most difficult** exercise. (najtežja)

Ljubljana is **further** from Bled **than** Kranj. (bolj oddaljen kot)

1. **Put the adjective in the correct form. (Pridevnik postavi v pravilno obliko).**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **POSITIVE** | **COMPARATIVE** | **SUPERLATIVE** |
| fast |  |  |
|  | happier |  |
| tall |  |  |
|  | more boring |  |
|  | worse |  |
| slow |  |  |
|  |  | the fattest |
|  |  | the best |
| amazing |  |  |
| big |  |  |
|  |  | the largest |
| dirty |  |  |
| hot |  |  |
|  |  | the prettiest |
|  | further |  |
| cold |  |  |
|  | more incredible |  |

1. **Put the adjective in the correct form. (Pridevnik postavi v pravilno obliko.)**
2. Our car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (large) than yours.
3. Matej is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than Robi.
4. Ljubljana is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (big) city in Slovenia.
5. January is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cold) month of the year.
6. Maja is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) student at our school.
7. Which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (important) industry in Slovenia?
8. June is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hot) than April.

**ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS (PRIDEVNIKI / PRISLOVI)**

**(KAKŠEN? / KAKO?)**

|  |
| --- |
| **beautiful greeen hot angry deep handsome unhappy**  **carefully happily quickly suddenly immediately unfortunately quietly** |

**THE PRINCESS AND THE FROG**

Once upon a time, there was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ princess who had a golden ball. She lived in a palace with her father, the King, and her seven sisters. Every day she played with her ball in the garden of the palace. At the end of the garden there was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dark lake. When the weather was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the princess liked playing near the lake.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, one day she dropped her golden ball into the water. She was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and she sat on the grass and started to cry.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she heard a voice:˝Don't cry, princess˝.

She opened her eyes and saw a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frog. ˝Oh please help me!˝ she said, ˝I can't get my ball.˝

˝I'll help you˝, said the frog,˝if I can come and live with you in the palace.˝

˝Yes, yes, of course. I promise˝, said the princess.

So the frog jumped into the water and came back with the ball. The princess laughed and took the ball. She ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to the palace and forgot all about the frog.

The frog was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He followed the princess into the palace and told his story to the King.

˝A promise is a promise˝ said the frog.

˝Yes˝, said the King and called his daughter:˝a promise is a promise, my daughter. Take this frog to your room and look after him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.˝

The pricess cried again, but she took the frog and put him on her bed. The frog looked at her and said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:˝Please, kiss me, princess.˝

She closed her eyes and kissed him. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the frog turned into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prince.

Of course, he and the princess fell in love. One week later, they married and they lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ever after.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ADJECTIVE (Kakšen?)** | **ADVERB (Kako?)** |  |
| cheap | cheaply | + **-LY** |
| slow | slowly |
| easy | easily | **Y………ILY** |
| happy | happily |
| terible | terribly | **ABLE/IBLE/LE..…..ABLY/IBLY/LY** |
| gentle | gently |
| economic | economically | **IC……..ICALLY** |
| basic | basically |

Time goes quickly. (hitro)

He carefully picked up the sleeping child. (previdno)

He kissed her gently. (nežno)

**ADJECTIVE = ADVERB**

|  |
| --- |
| **fast – fast late –late hard – hard**  **high – high early-early near-near** |

It is a fast car. (hiter)

It drives very fast. (hitro)

This is a hard exercise. (težka)

He works hard. (težko, trdo)

|  |
| --- |
| **good - well** |

He is a good student. (dober)

He studies well. (dobro)

They are good swimmers. (dobri)

They swim well. (dobro)

1. **Complete with a country or city.**

They drive dangerously in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They dress very stylishly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

You can eat very well in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

People in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk loudly.

They play football badly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They work hard in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

People speak English very well in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

People dance beautifully in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Adjective or adverb? Circle the right word.**
2. He's very **polite / politely**.
3. Our techer speaks very **slow / slowly**.
4. Her German is **perfect / perfectly**.
5. Evrything happened very **quick / quickly.**
6. The food was very **good / well**.
7. Please drive **careful / carefully**.
8. My sister dresses very **good / well.**
9. The weather is **terrible / terribly** tonight.
10. **Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.**

|  |
| --- |
| **bad good careful hard easy healthy slow quiet beautiful** |

1. I don't speak French very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We played \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.
3. Hurry up! You're walking very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Can you talk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please? Your father is asleep.
5. We had a good map and we found their house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The boss likes him because he works \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. He eats very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - lots of fruit and vegetables.
8. Open the bag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are eggs inside.
9. She sings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I'm sure she's going to be famous.

**IN TOWN**

|  |
| --- |
| shop supermarket cinema post office  bus station bank train station police station  fire station museum library bookshop  shoe shop clothes shop sweetshop café  bakery / baker’s chemist’s swimming pool park  greengrocer’s zoo castle market  square street road church  hospital Health Centre shopping centre disco / night club  gym / sports centre Town hall newsagent’s |

**Where can you...?** **(Kje lahko….?)**

You can watch a film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can buy some fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can swim there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can dance there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can buy some bread and rolls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can buy some medicine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can buy some books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can borrow books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can see old things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can have some cakes and coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can send a letter or a postcard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can get some money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You go there if you are sick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can buy some newspapers and magazines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can take a bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can do some sports\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can take a train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can buy some clothes there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can see animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**YOUR TOWN (1)**

1. Do you live in a village, town or city?
2. Is your town near the sea? Are there any beaches?
3. Are there any mountains / lakes / rivers near your town?
4. What can young people do in your town?
5. How old is your town?
6. What is the oldest building?
7. Were any famous people born in your town? Who?
8. Do any famous people live in your town? Who?
9. Do many tourists visit? When do they come? Why? Why not?
10. Are there any important tourist areas near where you live?
11. Where you live, is there….? Write the name.

An interesting museum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A famous street \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A beautiful square \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A famous bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A good art gallery \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

An old castle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

An important church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A good department store \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A good, cheap hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A street market \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the top three tourist attractions in your town?
2. What is your favourite place in your town?

**MY TOWN (2)**

Complete the sentences about your town.

1. The biggest hotel is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The tallest building is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The most expensive shops are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The cheapest shops are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The newest buildings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The busiest street is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The worst traffic is at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (What time?)

**CHRISTCHURCH**

1. **Look at the facts about Christchurch. Find the abbreviations for:**

population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

telephone number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ square \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

early closing day (for shops)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

information bureau \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ street \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| **Pop** 37,600  **EC** Wed. **MD** Mon. **See** Priory Church, Red House Museum, Castle  **Shopping** Saxon SQ, High St. Church St. Bridge St.  **i** Saxon Sq. T 74655552 |

1. **Read the text.**

|  |
| --- |
| Christchurch is a small town in Dorset, in the south of England. The Saxons built the first town here about 1,100 years ago, and the centre has many old **buildings**. The most famous is the eleventh century Christchurch Priory, the longest church in England. Near the priory the **ruin** of the twelfth century castle. The Constable's House, which is next to the castle, is one of the finest Norman buildings in the country.  There are two rivers, the Stour and the Avon, which run through the town. There are interesting small shops near the church, and a modern **pedestrian precinct**, Saxon Square, at the opposite-end of the High Street to the church. The town has a large **harbour**, and there are **sandy beaches** around. It is a popular centre for tourists and there are hundreds of small boats in the harbour and along the rivers.  There are **housing estates** to the west, east and north-east of the old centre. There are several **warehouses** and **factories** which are to the north-east of the town. The town has a railway station where you can get trains to London and Bournemouth, and Bournemouth Airport is within the town boundaries. |

1. **What's the meaning of the words in bold?**
2. **Compare your town with Christchurch. / Talk about your town.**

I come from………

.. is a small / big / medium-sized….town/ village… in the north/south/west/ east…of Slovenia

It is … kilometres from….. / It is not far from…..

It is located on the coast / a river / the River Sava / a lake

It is a commercial / industrial / rourist / country / university ….town/ village

It has /There is/are…..

It is famous / well-known for a……

I like…. because it ………

**Odd one out (Vsiljivec)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | north | east | near | south |
| 2. | village | country | town | city |
| 3. | priory | cathedral | town | church |
| 4. | take-away | cafe | restaurant | factory |
| 5. | castle | park | building | house |
| 6. | sea | beach | harbour | mountain |
| 7. | station | road | street | avenue |

**DIRECTIONS (SMERI)**

|  |
| --- |
| go across go along go past turn left turn right at the end of on the left on the right on the corner at the traffic lights a roundabout opposite go straight on |

nasproti \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zavij levo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pri semaforju \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prečkaj \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pojdi vzdolž \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ krožišče \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

na koncu.. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ na desni \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pojdi mimo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pojdi naravnost naprej \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

zavij desno \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ na vogalu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

na levi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the dialogue.**

1. **A:** ¹\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, please. Can you tell me the ²\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bank?

**B:** Sure. Go ³\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ North Road and ⁴\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right into

King's Road. Go across Albert Square. ⁵\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the clothes shop and the

department store. The bank is ⁶\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the end of the street on your left.

**A:** Thanks a lot.

1 a Sorry b Excuse c Pardon

2 a road b way c street

3 a along b on c past

4 a turn b across c on

5 a on b past c along

6 a on b in c at

1. **A:** Excuse me. Where's King Street, please?

**B:** Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ know.

1. **A:** Excuse me. Is King Street near here?

**B:** King Street? It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here but I don't know exactly

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sorry.

**A:** Thank you.

1. **A:** Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to King Street?

**B:** Yes. Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on. Go past the church, and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left at the traffic lights. And then I think it's the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the right.

**A:** Thank you.

**THE POSTCARD**

Read the postcard. Put the verbs in the correct form (present simple, present continuous, or past simple).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dear Katja,  Hope you're OK. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great holiday here! We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) four days ago, and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in a small hotel in the old town. Yesterday morning we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see the castle, and in the afternoon we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) a beer factory.  At the moment we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in a cafe in the main square. It's really beautiful. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a wonderful old clock – you can see it in the picture.  My favourite area is the old part of Prague and it's fantastic. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of nice restaurants, and we usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk there in the evening and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner.  You'd really like it.  See you next week!  Love,  Marta  PS Uroš sends his love. | Katja Smolej  14 Cankarjeva Street  Kranj 4000  Slovenia |

Write a postcard. Imagine you're on holiday in another town or city. Give this information.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Are you having a good time?  When did you arrive?  Where are you staying?  What did you do yesterday? | Where are you at the moment?  What are you doing? | Say something about the town.  Say what you usually do in the evening. |

**DISCUSSING AND EVALUATING MEETINGS**

What do we call it? - a meeting - a conference - a get-together

- a discussion - a chat

Who participates? to participate = sodelovati

|  |
| --- |
| udeleženec predsednik sodelavec predstavnik |

- a chairperson (chairman/chairwoman) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- a participant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- a delegate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- a colleague \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How do we organize it? - to call a meeting - to set up a meeting

|  |
| --- |
| odločiti se odložiti/preložiti razpravljati pogajati se izmenjati ideje  priporočiti izvajati možgansko nevihto/brainstorm predlagati |

What do we do?

- discuss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - brainstorm\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - exchange ideas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - negotiate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - propose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - decide\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- recommend\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - postpone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What do we talk about? - items - points - topics

- issues - matters - subjects

What's the atmosphere? **+ positive** **- negative**

friendly unfriendly

collaborative hostile

co-operative uncooperative

participative competitive

What's the output? output = rezultat, zaključno dejanje

|  |
| --- |
| poročilo zapisnik postopek dejanje |

- minutes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - reports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- action \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - proceedings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What did we think of it all? **+ fruitful** **- fruitless**

productive unproductive

helpful boring

positive pointless

useful useless

stimulating a waste of time

interesting

**OPENING A MEETING**

Starting: Let's get down to business.

We'd better start.

OK, shall we make a start?

Welcoming: We're very pleased to welcome…..

It's a pleasure to welcome….

I'd (particularly) like to welcome….

I'd like to start by welcoming……

Introducing: I'd like to introduce…

I don't think you've met…

Can I introduce…?

Stating the purpose / objectives / agenda: We're here today to …….

Our aim is to……

I've called this meeting in order to…..

The purpose of this meeting is……..

By the end of this meeting, we need…….

Setting the agenda: As you'll see from the agenda….

Have you all seen a copy of the agenda?

I suggest we take this item first / next / last.

Is there any other business?

First item: So, the first item on the agenda is…….

…, would you like to start?

Process: I suggest we go round the table first.

I'd like to hear what you all think before we make a decision.

Defining roles: …., could you take minutes?

… has kindly agreed to give us a report on….

… is going to take us through…

…, I wondered if you'd like to tell us something about…?

Timing: This should take abou two hours.

The meeting is due to finish at…

We're short of time, so can I ask you to be brief?

I'd like to keep each item to ten minutes, otherwise we'll never get through.

I would like to aim for a three o'clock finish.

I would like to finish by four o'clock.

Choose a verb to complete the sentences

|  |
| --- |
| go get receive call take limit chair |

1. Could somebody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the minutes, please?
2. I've asked Ana to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this part of the meeting.
3. If we don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down to business soon, it'll be time for lunch.
4. Can't we just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round the table asking opinions?
5. This meeting has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to review our strategy.
6. In order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through agenda, I suggest we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each item to ten minutes.

**INTERRUPTING, COMMENTING, RESUMING**

Interrupting (prekinjane): Excuse me, may I interrupt?

Just a moment…

Can I say something here?

Ana, I'm sorry,…….

Commenting (pripominjanje): Yes, that's interesting.

That's a good point.

I see what you mean.

Emphasizing (poudarjanje): I'd like to point out…

Let me emphasize….

Can I just draw your attention to …?

Considering alternatives (razmišljanje o drugih možnostih): Have you considered…?

What about…?

There's another way of looking at this

…is worth considering.

Finishing what you want to say (zaključevanje svojih misli): Just let me finish.

I'll come to that in a moment.

I haven't finished what I was saying.

No, wait a moment…

May I finish?

**Complete the sentences with the most appropriate expression.**

1. Excuse me. Can I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something here? ( tell / say / speak )
2. I see what you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (say / think / mean )
3. Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taking early retirement?

( thought / thought about / considered about )

1. There's another way of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this. (do / looking at / consider )
2. These shares are worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (to consider / considering / consider )
3. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the disadvantages. ( point to / point out / point at )
4. I'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that in a moment. ( got to / come to / arrive at )

**SUMMARIZING, CLARIFYING, CLOSING**

To summarize : povzeti

To clarify: pojasniti, razčistiti

To close: zaključiti

To ensure: zagotoviti

|  |
| --- |
| kritika povzetek poročilo priporočilo odločitev rezultat |

a summary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a write-up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a decision \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

an outcome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a recommendation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Summarizing: Before we close, let me just summarize the main points.

Shall I go over the main points?

So, to sum up….

Asking for clarification: Could you just explain / clarify…?

I'd like to clarify one thing.

Ensuring that everything is clear: OK, is that clear?

Let me just clarify one thing.

Do you all see what I'm getting at?

So, I hope everything's clear.

Obviously,

Clearly,….

Closing the meeting: Let's stop there.

I'm afraid we'll have to finish here.

I declare the meeting closed. (*formal*)

Let's call it a day. (*informal*)

**JOB DESCRIPTION FOR OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR**

Typical day-to-day tasks:

* Responding to telephone calls and e-mails \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Copy typing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Keeping diaries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Taking notes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Maintaining filing system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Greeting customers and business partners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Booking meeting facilities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Training junior office workers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ICT: COMPUTERS**

**ICT – INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

1. **Find the computer hardware and software words in Slovene.**

**Computer hardware** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a system unit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a monitor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a screen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a keyboard\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

keys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mouse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a mouse mat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Computer software** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a cursor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an icon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a window \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a taskbar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

menu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a folder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Fill in the correct expression.**

|  |
| --- |
| back up hard drive launch quit save memory stick CD shut down click |

When you want to use a program, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on its icon. This will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the program. You can also click on a file and this will launch the program, too. When you finish, you need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your work. You should also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything important. Your computer will save things on its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it's a good idea to save things on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, too. Then you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the program and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer.

|  |
| --- |
| password download username firewall virus connect |

Security is very important when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet. Never tell anyone your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Viruses normally get into your computer when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something from the Internet. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can cause a lot of problems with your computer, so you need a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect your files.

|  |
| --- |
| online technology wi-fi laptop connections |

Things change very quickly with computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At one time, computers were very big and Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were slow. Nowadays they're very fast and you can use your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or mobile phone to go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ almost anywhere with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connection.

1. **Answer. Discuss.**
2. Have you ever had a virus in your computer? When did it happen? What did you do about it?
3. Do you often save things on a memory stick? What do you save? Why?
4. Have you ever downloaded something from the Internet? What did you download?
5. Have you recently bought a new computer game? What game did you buy?
6. Have you ever used a laptop at home?
7. Do you use a mobile phone to go online? What do you use it for?
8. Have you ever lost some work because you didn't save it? What happened?

**THE INTERNET**

Where do you look for information, play games, watch videos, download e-books and buy music? What do you use to write emails or chat to friends on websites like Facebook or MySpace? More than 1.5 billion people do these things on the internet every day. Today, the internet is all over the world, but fifty years ago it did not exist.

The internet started in 1969 in the USA. It was called ARPANET at first, but its name soon changed to the ˝internet˝. Universities used it to communicate ideas and information. In those days, computers were enormous machines and not many people used them. This began to change in 1971 when Ray Tomlinson, an American engineer, sent the first email message. He chose the symbol @ on his keyboard to identify his email address.

The internet didn’t become really popular until Tim Berners-Lee, an English scientist, invented the World Wide Web in 1989. His invention was very important because it became possible to do a lot more things on the internet like listening to music and watching videos. He created the first website and named it info.cern.ch. He used the symbol ˝ch˝ for Switzerland because he worked in Geneva. After that people created millions of websites on every topic. At first, it wasn’t easy to find information, so in the early 1990s many universities developed search engines. Lycos was one of the first of these and later, Yahoo and Google became very popular.

Today you don’t need a big computer to go on the internet. You can use a smart phone or a laptop with a wi-fi connection. Internet technology is changing all the time and it is changing our lives.

1. **Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or not in the text (?)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| a. | The internet started fifty years ago. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| b. | The word ˝internet˝wasn't used at the beginning. \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| c. | The first email was sent in 1970s. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| d. | Tom Berners-Lee created millions of websites.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| e. | You can go on the internet with the computer only.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

1. **Answer.**
2. What was the first name for the internet? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Ray Tomlinson do?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How did Ray Tomlinson identify his email address? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Tom Berners-Lee use the symbol˝ch˝ in his website address? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why did universities create search engines? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. **Find the words that match the descriptions:**

1. to talk with people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. to start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. very big, huge\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. a new, useful machine or thing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. a machine or instrument\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**JOB DESCRIPTION FOR IT TECHNICAL SUPPORT OFFICER**

Typical tasks:

- monitor and maintain the computer systems and networks of an organisation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- install and configure computer systems

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- diagnose hardware/software faults

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- solve technical and application problems

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- support the roll-out of new applications

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- test and evaluate new technology

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- conduct electrical safety checks on computer equipment

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Technologies change rapidly and it is an essential part of the technical support officer's job to stay up to date with any developments in hardware and software of specific systems applications.

**IRREGULAR VERBS / NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| INFINITIVE (nedoločnik) | PAST TENSE  (preteklik) | PAST PARTICIPLE  (pretekli deležnik) | NEDOLOČNIK |
|  |  | -EN |  |
| be | was,were | been | biti |
| bite | bit | bitten | ugrizniti |
| break | broke | broken | zlomiti,razbiti |
| choose | chose | chosen | izbrati |
| drive | drove | driven | voziti (se), peljati (se) |
| eat | ate | eaten | jesti |
| fall | fell | fallen | pasti |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | pozabiti |
| freeze | froze | frozen | zmrzniti |
| give | gave | given | dati |
| hide | hid | hidden | skriti |
| ride | rode | ridden | jahati |
| see | saw | seen | videti |
| shake | shook | shaken | tresti (se) |
| speak | spoke | spoken | govoriti |
| steal | stole | stolen | krasti |
| take | took | taken | vzeti |
| write | wrote | written | pisati |
|  |  | -N |  |
| draw | drew | drawn | (na)risati, vleči |
| fly | flew | flown | leteti |
| grow | grew | grown | rasti, uspevati |
| know | knew | known | vedeti; poznati, znati |
| throw | threw | thrown | vreči |
|  | | | |
| do | did | done | storiti, narediti |
| go | went | gone | iti |
|  | | | |
| **-I** | **-A** | **-U** |  |
| begin | began | begun | začeti |
| drink | drank | drunk | piti |
| ring | rang | rung | zvoniti |
| sing | sang | sung | peti |
| swim | swam | swum | plavati |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cost | | cost | | cost | | stati,veljati | |
| cut | | cut | | cut | | rezati | |
| hit | | hit | | hit | | udariti;zadeti,trčiti ob | |
| hurt | | hurt | | hurt | | raniti | |
| put | | put | | put | | položiti | |
| !!! read /ri:d/ | | read /red/ | | read /red/ | | brati,prebrati | |
| INFINITIVE  (nedoločnik) | PAST TENSE  (preteklik) | | PAST PARTICIPLE  (pretekli deležnik) | | NEDOLOČNIK | |
| **-D** | **-T** | | **-T** | |  | |
| build | built | | built | | (z)graditi | |
| lend | lent | | lent | | posoditi | |
| send | sent | | sent | | poslati | |
| spend | spent | | spent | | porabiti;preživeti,prebiti | |
|  | **-T** | | **-T** | |  | |
| mean | meant | | meant | | pomeniti | |
| leave | left | | left | | zapustiti | |
| lose | lost | | lost | | izgubiti | |
|  | **-D** | | **-D** | |  | |
| sell | sold | | sold | | prodati | |
| tell | told | | told | | povedati | |
| have | had | | had | | imeti | |
| hear | heard | | heard | | slišati | |
| say | said | | said | | reči | |
| pay | paid | | paid | | plačati | |
|  | | | | | | |
|  | **-OU** | | **-OU** | |  | |
| bring | brought | | brought | | prinesti | |
| buy | bought | | bought | | kupiti | |
| fight | fought | | fought | | bojevati se, boriti se | |
| find | found | | found | | najti | |
| think | thought | | thought | | misliti | |
|  | **-AU** | | **-AU** | |  | |
| catch | caught | | caught | | ujeti | |
| teach | taught | | taught | | učiti,poučevati | |
| **-EE** | **-E** | | **-E** | |  | |
| feed | fed | | fed | | hraniti, krmiti | |
| feel | felt | | felt | | čutiti | |
| meet | met | | met | | srečati | |
| sleep | slept | | slept | | spati | |
|  | | | | | | |
| understand | understood | | understood | | razumeti | |
| stand | stood | | stood | | stati | |
| get | got | | got | | dobiti | |
| win | won | | won | | zmagati | |
| make | made | | made | | narediti,napraviti | |
| sit | sat | | sat | | sedeti | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| become | became | become | postati |
| come | came | come | priti |
| run | ran | run | teči |

**SKLOPI**

* Ponovitev časov (present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous)
* Present perfect
* Present perfect / past simple
* Mathematics games
* Adjectives
* Comparison of adjectives
* Adjectives / adverbs
* In town
* Directions
* Meetings ( discussing, evaluating, opening, summarizing, closing)
* Job description for office administrator
* ICT : computers, internet
* Job description for IT technical support officer
* Irregular verbs

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