Ljudska univerza Radovljica

SREDNJE POKLICNO IZOBRAŽEVANJE

PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATOR, RAČUNALNIČAR, TRGOVEC

ANGLEŠČINA 3

INTERNO GRADIVO 2026 **Pripravila: Nataša Černe, prof.**

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!

a. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). (Ali so trditve resnične ali napačne?)

1. Stephen Richardson is a student.
2. Many young people aged 25 live with their parents.
3. They don't like living with their parents.
4. In Italy 18% of 30-year-old men live with their parents.
5. Giuseppe Andreoli is divorced.

b. What's the meaning of the words in bold type? (Razloži pomen odebeljenih izrazov.)

c. What do you think about young people living with their parents?

d. What's the situation in Slovenia?

Complete with WH-question words. (Dopolni z WH- vprašalnicami.)

a. _____ do you live?
b. _____ does your father do?
c. _____ is your favourite family member?
d. _____ hours do you work?
e. _____ do you want to learn English?

PRESENT SIMPLE (ENOSTAVNI SEDANJIK)

uporabljamo ga za navade, ponavljanja, splošne resnice.

ALWAYS (vedno)

USUALLY (ponavadi)

OFTEN (pogosto)

SOMETIMES (včasih)

NEVER (nikoli)

EVERY DAY, EVERY TUESDAY, EVERY YEAR… (vsak dan, vsak torek, vsako leto…….)

he, she, it — **-S / ES**	I **get up** early every morning. She usually **watches** TV in the evening. He sometimes **rides** the bike. We **have** dinner at 6.00 p.m. They **go** to the seaside every summer.

I, We, You, They — **DO ? / DON'T**	**Do** I **get up** early? I **don't get up** early. **Do** we **have** dinner at 6.00 p.m.? We **don't have** dinner at 6.00 p.m.
he, she, it — **DOES ? / DOESN'T**	**Does** she usually **watch** TV in the evening? She **doesn't usually watch** TV in the evening. **Does** he **ride** a bike? He **doesn't ride** a bike.

a. Choose. (Izberi.)

b. ***Are / Do / Be*** Sammy and Tina their friends?

c. My sister ***have / have got / has*** a lot of toys.

d. Ethan can ***plays / play / do play*** chess very well.

e. Ned never ***crys / cry / cries*** .

f. Sonya and Alice ***has / have / haves*** breakfast .

g. Does the rhino fight with other animals? No, it ***doesn't / it doesn't / it don't.***

h. ***Do / Does / Is*** our neighbour do all the housework?

i. David ***haven't / hasn't / doesn't*** got lessons in the afternoon.

b. Write questions. (Zapiši vprašanja na označen odgovor.)

a. The boys play chess **on Fridays**.

_____ ?

b. Our schoolfriend goes to school **by bus**.

_____?

c. Juliet writes **a new diary**.

_____?

d. My friends travel **to Australia**.

_____?

e. She studies hard **because she wants to be teacher**.

_____?

f. Judy and Millie have breakfast **at school**.

_____?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (OPISNI SEDANJIK)

Present continuous čas uporabljamo, da povemo, kaj se dogaja sedaj - v tem trenutku, oziroma v omejenem obdobju v sedanjosti.

NOW	**(**sedaj)
AT THE MOMENT	(v tem trenutku)
TODAY	(danes)
THIS WEEK, MONTH…	**(**ta teden, ta mesec..)

AM
IS + ….ING
ARE

I'**m reading** a book now.	**Am** I **reading** a book now?	I'**m not reading** a book now.
She'**s sleeping** at the moment.	**Is** she **sleeping** at the moment?	She **isn't sleeping** at the moment.
You'**re working** today.	**Are** you **working** today?	You **aren't working** today.

What are they doing at the moment? (Kaj delajo v tem trenutku?)

a. They _____ in the garden. (sit)

b. Why _____ Nigel _____ a hole? (dig)

c. You _____ for the test. (study)

d. Nelly _____ a sandwich. (eat)

e. I _____ the party. (leave)

PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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 **this week** she **is going** by car.

(Ona hodi na delo z avtobusom, toda **ta teden** gre z avtom.)

a. Circle the correct option. (Izberi ustrezno možnost.)

Ann, Mark and their mum and dad usually **are staying / stay** at home at the weekend but today they **are visiting / visit** uncle Freddy and aunt Tammy. Ann and Mark's mum **isn't cooking / doesn't cook** today. She **is talking / talks** to aunt Tammy in the kitchen. Mark'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. Ann and Mark **aren't doing / don't do** their homework at the moment. Ann **is listening / listens** to music. Mark **is reading / reads** a story.

b. Write the correct form. (Zapiši ustrezno obliko sedanjika.)

1. Today Tina's mother _____ (buy) fruit from a small shop. She usually _____ (buy) fruit from the market.
2. A: What _____ (you / cook)? I'm really hungry.
   B: Spaghetti. We can eat in ten minutes.
3. Bob _____ (play) football at the weekend. This weekend, he _____ (fly) a kite.
4. A: _____ (your parents / live) here?
   B: Yes. They _____ (have) a flat in the same building as me.
5. This weekend, Nina _____ (camp) by the sea. She usually _____ (go) to the library at the weekend.
6. A: How often _____ (you / go) to the hairdresser's?
   B: About once a month. When my hair _____ (need) a cut.
7. Today, Stephen _____ (fish). On Tuesday afternoon, he usually _____ (visit) his grandparents.

c. Choose the verb and put it in the right form.
(Izberi ustrezen glagol in ga postavi v pravilno obliko sedanjika.)

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.

Complete the conversations with a phrase from the list. (Dopolni pogovore. Izberi fraze iz okvirja.)

Are you sure	box office	Have a good day
in an hour	outside	towards

a. A: Do you want to meet us for lunch after your class?
   B: Yes, great. See you _____ in the canteen.

b. A: Charlie is late again! The bus leaves at 10.00!
   B: Well, he's coming now. Look he's walking_____ us.

c. A:. Are you booking the train tickets?
   B: Yes._____ you want to leave at 6 a.m.? It's very early.

d. A: I'm leaving now. See you this evening.
   B: Bye. _____.

e. A: Is it raining_____?
   B: Yes, it is. Don't forget your umbrella.

f. A: Where's Jenny?
   B: She's buying the cinema tickets at the_____ .

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.

a. Write short answers. (Zapiši kratke odogovore.)

1. What nationality was Leon Štukelj? _____
2. What did he study at university? _____
3. What job did he do after university? _____
4. Who did he meet at the 1996 Olympic Games? _____
5. When did he join the International Gymnastics Hall of Fame? _____
6. How old was Leon Štukelj when he died? _____

b. Copy the verbs in the past tense from the text. (Iz teksta izpiši glagole v pretekli obliki in jih razporedi v skupino pravilnih ali nepravilnih glagolov.)

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,…….)

-ED / NEPRAVILNI GLAGOL (V2)	I **got up** early yesterday morning. She **cooked** dinner last Friday. He **bought** a new bike two days ago. We **talked** to our friends yesterday. They **went** to the seaside last summer.

DID…? **DIDN'T…**	**Did** I **get up** early? I **didn't get up** early. **Did** we **have** dinner at 6.00 p.m.? We **didn't have** dinner at 6.00 p.m. **Did** she **cook** dinner last Friday? She **didn't cook** dinner last Friday.

a. Put the verbs in past simple. Match. (Glagole postavi v enostavni preteklik. Poveži.)

1.	My parents _____ (stay)		to go home.
2.	I _____ (book)		our flights on my phone.
3.	We _____ (pack)		my family when I was in the USA.
4.	I _____(miss)		our suitcases last night.
5.	She _____ (send)		in a hotel near the beach.
6.	We _____ (rent)		a car at the airport.
7.	I _____ (wait)		for the bus for half an hour.
8.	We _____ (not want)		me four messages yesterday.

b. Complete. Use the correct form of DO, GO, HAVE or GET.
(Dopolni. Uporabi ustrezno obliko zgoraj naštetih glagolov.)

a. Max was tired so he _____ to bed early last night.
b. It was a beautiful day, so we _____ lunch in the garden.
c. Did you _____ yoga yesterday?
d. Sorry I'm late. I _____ the bus this morning and the traffic was terrible.
e. I _____ to Italy for my summer holiday. It was amazing.
f. Sarah _____ a lot of sport when she was at school.
g. We _____ a taxi from the airport. It was really expensive.
h. Did you _____ a nice day yesterday?
i. I _____ a shower after breakfast.
j. Duncan _____ his homework after breakfast.
k. John and Dina _____ married in the summer.
l. We _____ to an exhibition at the National Gallery.

c. Choose. Complete. Use past simple.
(Izberi glagol. Dopolni. Uporabi ustrezno obliko enostavnega preteklika.)

be	get 2x	go	have 3x	listen	make	sit	watch

Last Sunday we _____ up early and _____ to the river. We walked for about an hour and then we _____ a coffee outside a small café. We _____ home at about 1.00 and then I _____ lunch for the family. We _____ vegetable soup and then chicken and pasta. The weather _____ nice, so after lunch I _____ on a comfortable chair in the garden and _____ to the music and relaxed. In the evening, we _____ a pizza for dinner and then we _____ a film together. A perfect slow Sunday!

d. What did you do last Sunday? Write at last five sentences.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PAST CONTINUOUS (OPISNI PRETEKLIK)

Past continuous čas uporabljamo, če se je nekaj dlje časa dogajalo v preteklosti.

Največkrat se uporablja v kombinaciji s preteklikom Past simple.

WAS + ….ING **WERE**		
I **was reading** a book at midnight.	**Was** I **reading** a book at midnight	I **wasn't reading** a book at midnight.
She **was sleeping**.	**Was** she **sleeping**?	She **wasn't sleeping** .
You **were working**.	**Were** you **working**?	You **weren't working**.

a. Tina is telling a friend about last Sunday morning. Complete what Tina says. Use the verbs. Use past continuous.
(Tina pripoveduje o prejšnjem nedeljskem jutru. Dopolni. Uporabi glagole iz okvirja. In jih postavi v opisn preteklik.

play sit wear 2x bark have listen sing stand watch

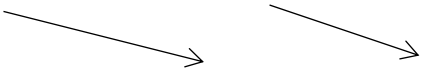
It was terrible! I opened the door and the policeman _____ there. My parents _____ breakfast in the kitchen. Mum _____ her old dressing gown. Dad _____ his pyjamas. My sister Zoe was in the hall. She _____ to her CDs and _____ at the top of her voice. My brother Fred _____ on the stairs. He _____ his guitar. The dog _____ at the front door. And our neighbours _____ everything from their garden, as usual!

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

a. Circle the correct option. (Izberi ustrezno možnost.)

a) When ***we arrived / were arriving*** home, she ***prepared / was preparing*** dinner.

b) I ***had / was having*** supper, when the lights ***went / were going*** out.

c) While we ***wrote / were writing*** a test, the headmaster ***came / was coming*** in.

d) Yesterday my father ***lost / was losing*** €10.000.

e) Peter and Silvia ***saw / were seeing*** an accident, while they ***drove / were driving*** to work.

f.) ***Were you playing / did you play*** football when you fell over?

b. Fill in. (Zapiši ustrezno obliko preteklika.)

a. Nigel _____ (play) basketball when he _____ (see) his girlfriend.

b. Tony_____ (cook) lunch while his sister _____ (do) her homework.

c. The students (listen) _____while the teacher (explain) _____the tenses.

d. The thief (sneak) _____into the house, (steal) _____the jewels and (leave) _____without a trace.

e. While Evelyn _____ (dance), she _____ (lose) her phone.

f. When I _____ (come) to Miami, the sun _____ (shine) and the wind _____ (blow).

g. While Tom (read)_____, Annie (watch) _____a documentary on TV.

c. Fill in. (Zapiši ustrezno obliko preteklika.)

My little brother Brian is so clumsy. The day before yesterday, he _____ **(get)** a pair of rollerblades for his birthday. He _____ **(learn)** to rollerblade in front of our house. I _____ **(turn around)** and saw that he _____ **(come)** pretty fast towards me. I _____ **(shout)** at him to stop. He _____ **(not can)** so he _____ **(bump)** into me and _____ **(crash)** into our neighbour's fence. He _____ **(scrape)** his knee pretty badly and it _____ **(hurt)** him. But he _____ **(not cry)** at all. Then yesterday morning, he _____ **(run)** round the kitchen when he _____ **(hit)** his head against the kitchen table. As if this wasn't enough, later in the afternoon, when he _____ **(climb)** a tree in the garden, he _____ **(fall)** and _____ **(sprain)** his left wrist. He _____ **(not say)** anything this time either. No matter how clumsy he is, he's the bravest little kid I know.

THE NIGHT THE TITANIC SANK

On 14th April 1912 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.

a. Find the words in the text that match these descriptions.
(Kateri izraz ustreza opisu? Poišči v tekstu.)

1. A city in the south of England. _____
2. The word that means ˝not very many˝. _____
3. People on a ship, a train, a bus, or a plane. _____
4. A person who works on a ship. _____
5. A word that means ˝didn't die˝. _____
6. Another word for ˝sea˝. _____

b. Write the questions to the answers. (Zapiši vprašanja na dane odgovore.)

1. _____? Across the Atlantic.
2. _____? 2,228
3. _____? They were talking and playing cards.
4. _____? The phone.
5. _____? Fast .
6. _____? A small lifeboat.
7. _____? To the bottom of the ocean.

THE STORY FROM THE TITANIC

a. Complete the story with the verbs in the box. Use past simple or past continuous. (Izberi glagol in ga ustrezno uporabi v enem izmed preteklikov.)

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˝.

b. Write the questions to the answers. (Zapiši vprašanja na dane odgovore.)

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

PRESENT PERFECT

ARE YOU JEALOUS?

a. Answer the questions. (Odgovori.)

1. Are you jealous? _____ often
   _____ sometimes
   _____ hardly ever / never
2. Can you remember a time when you were jealous of….?
   a. a brother or a sister
   b. a friend
   c. another person
3. Do you know a very jealous person? Who?
4. Who do you think are more jealous, men or women?

b. Read the story. Answer questions questions 1-3. (Preberi in odgovori.)

Robert is going out with Maya, 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 Maya's living room with the **holidays brochures**. ˝I got these from the travel agent's today,˝said Maya. ˝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 Rebecca.˝
˝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 Rebecca?˝
˝Yes, but….˝
She **picked up** a brochure for Lisbon.
˝Don't tell me. You've been there too. With Rebecca.˝
˝No. I've never been to Portugal. Look, what's the problem? Rebecca'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	____

2. Who is Rebecca? Where is she now?
3. Why doesn't Maya want to go to these three places?

c. Find the meaning of the words in bold. (Kakšen je pomen označenih izrazov?)

d. Look at the sentence from the story. Answer the questions.
(Oglej si poved iz zgodbe.Odgovori.)

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**?

e. **Look at the story again. Underline all the +, X and ? examples of *HAVE BEEN*.**
(Še enkrat preberi zgodbo. Podčrtaj vse primere z HAVE BEEN.)

f. **Complete the chart with HAVE, HAS, HAVEN'T or HASN'T. (Dopolni spodnjo tabelo.)**

	+	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?

g. **Write +, X or ? sentences with HAVE *BEEN*.**
(Zapiši povedi. Uporabi ustrezno obliko HAVE BEEN)

+ She / Italy _____
X I / Rome _____
? you / Barcelona _____
X Mark / South America _____
? Ann / Argentina _____
+ My parents / Africa _____
X We / Budapest _____

h. **Read the rest of the conversation between Robert and Maya. Who phones?**

Robert: Why don't we go to Paris? I haven't been there.
Maya: Are you sure?
Robert: Look, I promise. I've never been to Paris.
Maya: OK. Let's look at the brochure. I love Paris. It's one of my favourite cities.
Robert: You choose a hotel then.
Maya: 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?
Maya: 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, Maya, what did you say about the hotel?
Maya: 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: Maya, don't go. Listen, I can explain. It isn't what you think…

i. **Complete the sentences with <u>Maya, Robert or Rebecca</u>. (Dopolni z ustrezno osebo.)**

1. _____ hasn't been to Paris.
2. _____ likes the hotel.
3. _____ 's mobile rings.
4. It is _____ .
5. _____ doesn't want to talk on the phone to _____.
6. _____ is angry with _____ and leaves the house.

PRESENT PERFECT

Present perfect povezuje preteklost s sedanjostjo.

HAVE **+ ….ED / GLAGOL 3** **HAS**

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

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. Sarah _____ (drink) milk.
c. Peter and Mary _____ (go) out. They are not here now.
d. She _____ (eat) in the kitchen for ages.
e. My little sister _____ (work) there for ten years.
f. They _____ (have) this car for ages.

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

H**ave** you **been** to Italy twice?
Have they just **played** football?
H**as** he ever **eaten** snails?

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

a. I've done my homework. _____
b. We've eaten sandwiches. _____
c. My brother has come home. _____
d. Mary has made some pancakes. _____

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

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 povezuje preteklost s sedanjostjo in 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 **(How long?)**

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…)

a. Match. (Poveži.)

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_____

b. Which is right? (Izberi ustrezno možnost.)

a. Mike **is / has been** in Spain since April.

b. Tracey is a good friend of mine. I **know / have known** her very well.

c. Tracey is a good friend of mine. I **know / have known** her for a long time.

d. How long **do you live / have you lived** in this house? - About ten years.

e. Is that a new coat? - No, I **have / have had** this coat for a long time.

f. Kevin **is / has been** in Hungary at the moment. He **is / has been** there for the last three days.

c. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. (Izberi glagol in ga ustrezno uporabi.)

forget	finish	see	take	buy	invite	break

a. I _____ some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
b. I'm looking for Paula. _____ you _____ her?
c. Look. Somebody _____ that window.
d. I know that woman, but I _____ her name.
e. Stella is having a party tonight. She _____ a lot of people.
f. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody _____ it.
g. You can have this newspaper. I _____ with it.

d. FOR or SINCE?

a. Wendy has been in Germany _____ Monday.
b. Wendy has been in Germany _____ three days.
c. My aunt has lived in Macedonia _____ 15 years.
d. Samantha is in her office. She has been there _____ 7 o'clock.
e. Samantha is in her office. She has been there _____ 7 hours.
f. Slovenia has been an independent country _____ 1991.
g. Nick has been ill _____ a long time. He has been in hospital _____ July.

e. Beth and David, her fiancé are planning their wedding. Look at the list of things to do and write what they HAVE ALREADY/ HAVEN´T DONE YET.
(Kaj sta in še nista naredila. Uporabi ALREADY in YET.)

a. order child's meals. X _____
b. write the invitations. X _____
c. buy the wedding rings. √ _____
d. create their own wedding webpage. √_____
e. choose a honeymoon destination. X _____
f. get engaged √ _____

f. Fill in the correct adverbs from the box. (izberi ustrezen prislov.)

already	yet	just	a few times	this week	since	for	ever	never

a. They've been in the classroom _____ 8 am.

b. I've wanted to go to Cairo _____, but I never got the chance.

c. You've been to the cinema twice _____.

d. A: Why haven't you done your homework _____?

B: I've _____ come home from school.

e. A: Let's watch *Hunger Games*.

B: No, I've _____ seen them.

f. A: Have you _____ eaten cheesecake?

B: Yes, a few times.

g. She's been in the kitchen _____ hours.

h. We have _____ seen a shooting star. But we hope to some day.

g. Make question with HOW LONG….? (Tvori vprašanja z HOW LONG….? Pazi na glagole.)

Example: Naomi **is** on holiday. HOW LONG **has she been** on holiday?

a. I know Daisy. _____

b. Michael and Liz are in Portugal. _____

c. Diana lives in Poland. _____

d. I'm a teacher. _____

e. Katherine works in a bank. _____

f. Paul is ill. _____

g. They are married for five years. _____

h. He has a new car. _____

h. Read the passage about the performance of the computer manufacturer Compaq. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the box. Use PRESENT PERFECT.
(Izberi glagol in ga ustrezno uporabi.)

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

a. **Complete the questionnaire. Choose the correct verb and put it in the right form. (Dopolni spodnji vprašalnik. Uporabi ustrezen glagol in ga postavi v ustrezno obliko.)**

sleep	buy	cry	kiss	leave	speak	see

		Yes	**No**	
Have you ever….?	_____ 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 of 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?

b. Make dialogues. (Tvori dialoge.)

A: Have you ever spoken to an actor or actress?

Yes, I have.

B: Who was it?

George Clooney.

C: What did you say to her?

I asked him for the autograph.

1. **What tense is question A? (V katerem slovničnem času je vprašanje A?)**
2. **What tense are questions B and C? (V katerem slovničnem času sta vprašanji B in C?)**
3. **Which question is GENERAL? (Katero vprašanje je splošno?)**
4. **Which questions are SPECIFIC? (Katero vprašanje sprašuje o podrobnostih?)**

Have you seen the fim**? -** Yes**, I have.**	**PRESENT PERFECT –** **GENERAL EXPERIENCE in the past (WHAT?)** **Connection with the present**
When **did you see** it? **-** I **saw** it last week.	**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?

a. **Read about Charlie, Lucy, and Stan phoning the radio programme.**
   Which person is most positive about films made from books?

Presenter: Our next caller is Charlie from Los Angeles. Hello, Charlie.
CharlieHi.
Presenter: What do you think, Charlie? Do good books make good films?
Charlie: 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.
Presenter: Thank you, Charlie. Our next caller is Lucy from Toronto. Hello, Lucy.
Lucy: 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?
Lucy: 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, Lucy. And our last caller is Stan from Montreal. Hello, Stan. What do you think about our question today?
Stan: 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?
Stan: That's right.
Presenter: Give me an example.
Stan: 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, Stan. Bye.

b. Read again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). (Ali so trditve pravilne ali napačne?)

a. Charlie thinks books are usually better than films.
b. He loved the *Lord of the Rings* films.
c. Lucy says people read a lot.
d. She thinks people buy books after they see a film.
e. Stan thinks good books make bad films.
f. He preferred the James Bond films.

c. Think of a film based on a book. Make a class list.

d. Look at the chart. What are the questions? (S pomočjo tabele tvori vprašanja in odgoore.)

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

e. Ask and answer about the films in exercise C. (Tvori dialoge s pomočjo naloge C.)

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE?

a. Choose. (Izberi ustrezno možnost.)

b. Jack **has lost/lost** his mobile and now he can't call his parents. I could lend him mine, but he doesn't know their phone numbers. I think he **has actually left/actually left** his mobile at school yesterday. If so, he can get it back on Monday.

c. Betty **has called/called** the other day. She **has invited/invited** us to her birthday party.
I **have already bought/already bought** a present for her. I **have chosen/chose** a nice scarf.
I **haven't wrapped/didn't wrap** it yet, though.

b. Right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.
(Pravilno ali nepravilno. Nepravilno ustrezno popravi.)

1. Do you know about Ana? She'**s given up** her job. _____
2. The Chinese **have invented** printing. _____
3. How many plays **has** J.K.Rowling **written**? _____
4. **Have you read** any of Linhart's plays? _____
5. Aristotle **has been** a Greek philosopher. _____
6. My grandparents **have got** married in Ljubljana. _____
7. Mimi isn't at home. She'**s gone** shopping. _____
8. Where **have** you **been** born? _____

c.Complete. (Dopolni dialoge. Zapiši ustrezno obliko časov.)

a. **A:** _____ (you / be) to the opera?
B: Yes, I _____ (go) last year.

b. **A:** _____ (you / ever / speak) to a famous actor or actress?
B: Yes, I _____ .
A: Who_____ (you / speak / to)?
B: Kate Winslet.
A: Where_____ (you / see) her?
B: I _____ (see) her at an airport.
A: What_____ (you / say) to her?
B: I _____ (ask) her for an autograph.

c. **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.

d. Complete. (Dopolni dialoge. Zapiši ustrezno obliko.)

a. Where's your key? - I don't know, I _____ (lose) it.

b. I _____ (be) very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep.

c. Mary _____ (go) to New Zealand for a while but she's back again.

d. Where's Gavin? - He _____ (go) out. He'll be back in an hour.

e. I did German at school but I _____ (forget) most of it.

f. I meant to phone Darius last night but I _____ (forget).

g. I _____ (have) a headache earlier but I feel fine now.

h. They're still building the new road. They _____ (not finish) it.

i. Ivy _____ (work) for Microsoft before she came to work for us.

j. Peter _____ (play) tennis for five years when he _____ (be) at school.

k. When Jake was at school, he _____ (learn) to play the guitar. He _____ (play) it ever since.

l. Tanya lives in Dover. Before she _____ (move) there, she _____ (live) in York for three years.

m. Patrick _____ (go) to Vienna last year. That means that he _____ (be) to Vienna three times!

n. How long _____ (you/live) there before coming here?

o. Yesterday evening Nicky _____ (light) a bonfire in the back garden. However, the rain _____ (not put) it out yet.

p. My brother _____ (drop) my remote and broke it. I'm not angry with him because he _____ (promise) to buy me a new one.

q. A: I used to have a beautiful old Volkswagen camper van.

B: How long _____ (you have) it?

A: More than twenty years. I finally _____ (sell) it about five years ago.

r. Mark isn't at home. He _____ (go) fishing with his granddad. They _____ (drive) to the nearby lake early in the morning. Mark _____ (get) a fishing rod two weeks ago. He _____ (not catch) anything so far, but he is patient. When Marko's dad was little, his father, Mark's granddad, often _____ (take) him fishing, but this is the first time now that he _____ (take) his grandson. They're both enjoying it very much.

e. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. (Izberi glagol in ga ustrezno uporabi.)

make	write	have	set	catch	break	pack	do	put	take	hang

a. He _____ his bed yet.
b. Jessica _____(already) her schoolbag.
c. _____ (you) the rubbish out?
d. She _____ (already) clean sheets on her bed.
e. The lion _____ (just) an antelope.
f. They _____ the breakfast yet.
g. You still _____ out the washing.
h. _____ (Tom) his homework yet?
i. I _____ (just) the alarm clock for 6 am.
j. Peter still _____ the letter.
k. Look! Somebody _____ the window!

f. Match. (Poveži.)

a.	Have you ever hitchhiked?		Interesting. We had a lot of different experiences: some good and some bad.
b.	Where did you go?		That's a difficult question. Probably The Hound of the Baskervilles.
c.	What was it like?		Yes, I have. When I was a student I did it a lot.
d.	Have you ever fallen in love at first sight?		Well, when I was sixteen, I went to Poland with a friend.
e.	Have you ever broken a bone?		Yes, I have. All of them.
f.	Have you ever read any Sherlock Holmes stories?		Yes, once. About six months ago when I was in Brussels I fell in the street and broke my ankle.
g.	Which one did you like best?		No, I haven't. That only happens in books and operas!

4. MIXED TENSES.

PRESENT SIMPLE		
PRESENT CONTINUOUS		
PAST SIMPLE		
PAST CONTINUOUS		
PRESENT PERFECT		
WILL FUTURE	**She'll fall off a chair.**	
GOING TO FUTURE		**They're going to ride a bike.**

MATHEMATICS GAMES

+	**plus**		**2+1**	**Two plus one**
-	**minus**		**6 - 4**	**Six minus four**
X or *	**times / multiplied by**		**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

3.05 three **point** oh five

0.25 **point** two five

12.781 twelve **point** seven eight one

⅓ one third
¼ one quarter
½ one half
3/2 three halves
⅖ two fifths
⅞ seven eighths
¾ three quarters

Write these out in words:

⅙ _____

⅜ _____

⅔ _____

⅗ _____

16.125 _____

1.1 _____

11.304 _____

PERCENT %

1% one **percent**

20% twenty **percent**

98% ninety-eight **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

a. Write these large numbers in figures. (Zapiši s številko.)

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. (Zapiši z besedo.)**

1,842 _____

29,360 _____

500,000 _____

1,632,409 _____

10,471,987 _____

755,044 _____

ADJECTIVES (PRIDEVNIKI)

PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES

a. Match. (Poveži izraz z opisom.)

aggressive	careful	stylish	friendly	generous	quiet	serious

a. a _____ person is open and kind
b. a _____ person doesn't make mistakes or have accidents
c. a _____ person thinks a lot and doesn't make jokes
d. a _____ person doesn't talk a lot
e. a _____ person likes giving people things
f. a _____ person dresses well
g. an _____ person likes arguing and can be violent

b. What colour is your / your family's car?
Do you like the colour?

c. Read the conversation about car colours and personality.
Write the colours in the chart.
(Preberi pogovor in dopolni tabelo.)

	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 Andrew Brown, a psychologist, about car colour and personality. So, what does the colour of our car say about our personality?
Dr Brown: 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 Brown: A white car shows that you are careful. It's the favourite colour for doctors – they buy more white cars than any other colour.
Presenter: What about other colours?
Dr Brown: 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 Brown: People with green cars are usually generous.
Presenter: And what about black?
Dr Brown: Well, people who like black cars are usually serious people. Business people often choose black cars.
Presenter: One more colour. What about silver?
Dr Brown: Yes, well if you have a silver car it means you are stylish.
Presenter: What colour is your car, Dr Brown? White?
Dr Brown: No, it's red, actually.
Presenter: Thank you very much, Dr Brown.

d. Read again. Complete ˝your personality˝ with the adjectives from A.

e. 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 <u>TRUE /FALSE</u> SHOW

a. Look at the sentences. What do you think, are they T (true) or F (false)? (So spodnje trditve pravilne ali nepravlne? Kaj misliš?)

THE <u>TRUE /FALSE</u> 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˝.	

b. Read *The True False Show*. Check your answers. (Preberi. Preveri prejšnje odgovore.) How much money does Dean win?

Presenter: Good evening. Welcome to *The True False Show*. Tonight's show comes from Docaster. My name's Joan Dench 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 Dean from Sheffield. Right, Dean, for 10,000 euros. Mosquitoes are more dangerous than sharks. True or false?

Dean: 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?

Dean: Er…false.

Presenter: 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.

Dean: I think it's true, Joan.

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?

Dean 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?

Dean: Er… false. No – true.

Presenter: Is that your answer?

Dean: Yes, true.

Presenter: Correct. Tigers are very good swimmers. For 60,000 euros, an adult is shorter in the morning than in the evening.

Dean: Er… false.

Presenter: Correct. Adults are one centimetre taller in the morning than in the evening. OK Dean, for 70,000 euros. White cars are safer than yellow cars. True or false?

Dean: Er, I'm sure that's false, Joan.

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, Dean. If you get it right, you win 80,000 euros, but if you get it wrong, you lose everything. Are you ready?

Dean: Yes, ready.

Presenter: OK, so for 80,000 euros. The word ˝yes˝ is more common than the word ˝no˝. True or false?

Dean: Er…er…

Presenter: Quickly, Dean, time's running out.

Dean: True.

Presenter: No, Dean. It's false. ˝No˝ is more common than ˝yes˝. You *had* 70,000 euros, but now you go home with *nothing*.

c. Look at the adjectives in the quiz sentences. Answer the questions.
(Oglej si pridevnike iz kviza. Odgovori.)

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

a. Match the questions with the right answers. (Poveži odgovore z vprašanji.)

1. How long is the River Nile? _____
2. How old is the Earth? _____
3. How high is Mount Everest? _____
4. How big is the Sahara Desert? _____
5. How dangerous is the poison arrow frog? _____
6. How far can a flea jump? _____
7. How large is a 747 jet? _____

a. It's about 4,600 million years old.
b. It's 2,000 kilometres from north to south and 5,000 kilometres from east to west.
c. It's 6,695 kilometres long.
d. It's 8,848 metres high.
e. 33 centimetres. That's 220 times the size of its body!
f. It can carry more than 500 people.
g. It's very dangerous. The poison from one frog can kill a hundred people.

b. Complete the descriptions. (Dopolni.)

1. The longest river in the world is _____.
2. The largest plane in the world is _____.
3. The highest mountain in the world is _____.
4. The biggest desert in the world is _____.
5. The most amazing athlete in the animal kingdom is _____.
6. It is the most dangerous animal in the world. _____.

EXTREME LIVING

a. Read the article. Complete each heading with a phrase.
(Preberi članek. Spodnje naslove pripiši k ustreznemu odstavku.)

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 50^{o}? 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 -50^{o} 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.˝

b. Read the article again. Answere these questions. (Odgovori.)

a. Where do people wear a lot of cotton clothes? _____

b. Where is a good place to play golf? _____

c. Where do people sleep on the roof? _____

d. Where can you have a problem with your nose? _____

e. Where do you need to be careful in spring? _____

f. Where is a bad place to drink a lot of alcohol? _____

c. Guess the meaning of the words in bold. (Preveri pomen označenih izrazov v tekstu.)

d. Complete the chart with superlatives from the article.
(Dopolni tabelo. Uporabi presežnike iz teksta.)

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.
(Zapiši vprašanja in odgovore v zvezi s svojo domovino.)

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 / place? Why? _____

I think it's _____.

What's / popular / place for tourists? _____

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 / place?_____

I think it's _____.

ADJECTIVES – COMPARISON

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

Pridevniki imajo tri stopnje stopnjevanja:

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

1. Positive (osnovnik)	lep	**beautiful**
2. Comparative (primernik)	lepši	**more beautiful**
3. 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 (moderen – modernejši – najmodernejši)

Izjeme : pet pridevnikov se stopnjuje nepravilno:

good -- better -- the best	(dober, boljši, najboljši)
bad -- worse - the worst	(slab, slabši, najslabši)
much / many -- 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)

a. 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	

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

a. Our car is _____ (large) than yours.

b. Ljubljana is _____ (big) city in Slovenia.

c. Today is a lot _____ (hot) than it was yesterday.

d. January is _____ (cold) month of the year.

e. Sophie is _____ (good) student at our school.

f. Which is _____ (important) industry in Slovenia?

g. June is _____ (hot) than April.

h. Are you as _____ (happy) as I am?

i. Don't buy this comic. It's the _____ (bad) comic I have ever read.

j. Is geography _____ (difficult) than history?

k. Ellie's home is _____ (far) away from school than Andy's.

l. Catherine is a _____ (charming) woman.

m. Which is _____(heavy): lead or gold?

n. Why are some countries _____(poor) than others?

o. Let's watch this movie! I think it's _____ (good) than that one.

ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS (PRIDEVNIKI / PRISLOVI)

(KAKŠEN? / KAKO?)

beautiful green 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 princess 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 <u>quickly</u>. (hitro)

He <u>carefully</u> picked up the sleeping child. (previdno)

He kissed her <u>gently</u>. (nežno)

ADJECTIVE = ADVERB

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

It is a <u>fast</u> car. (hiter)

It drives very <u>fast.</u> (hitro)

This is a <u>hard</u> exercise. (težka)

He works <u>hard</u>. (težko, trdo)

good - well

He is a <u>good</u> student. (dober)

He studies <u>well.</u> (dobro)

They are <u>good</u> swimmers. (dobri)

They swim <u>well.</u> (dobro)

a. Underline the adverb. Complete with a country or city.
(Podčrtaj prislov. Dopolni. Uporabi državo ali mesto.)

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 _____.

b. Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.
(Uporabi pridevnike v okvirju. Oblikuj prislove in jih ustrezno uporbi.)

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

a. I don't speak French very _____.

b. We played _____ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.

c. Hurry up! You're walking very _____.

d. Can you talk _____, please? Your father is asleep.

e. We had a good map and we found their house _____.

f. The boss likes him because he works _____.

g. He eats very _____ - lots of fruit and vegetables.

h. Open the bag _____. There are eggs inside.

i. She sings _____. I'm sure she's going to be famous.

c. Adjective or adverb? Circle the right word. (Pridevnik ali prislov. Izberi.)

a. He's very **polite / politely**.
b. Our teacher speaks very **slow / slowly**.
c. Her German is **perfect / perfectly**.
d. Everything happened very **quick / quickly.**
e. The food was very **good / well**.
f. Please drive **careful / carefully**.
g. My sister dresses very **good / well.**
h. The weather is **terrible / terribly** tonight.
i. Look through the window! It is raining **hard / hardly / heavy** .
j. Tarzan has a very **brave / bravely** fight with the crocodile.
k. The prince and princess lived **happy / happilly/ happily** ever after.
l. Noah plays darts **good / goodly / well** .
m. Linus is usually **polite / politly / politely** when he answers the phone .
n. A lion is a **brave /bravely** animal.
o. My mum cooks very **careful/carefully**.
p. Our car is very **quiet/quietly.**
q. Snakes move **slow/slowly**.
r. They arrived home **safe/safely** .
s. I always do my homework **easy/easily**.
t. She is a **happy/happily** little girl.
u. His father is a very **fast/fastly** driver.

d. Adjective or adverb? (Pridevnik ali prislov. Zapiši ustrezno obliko.)

a. He‘s a _____ man. (happy)
b. Stephen has got an _____ headache. (awful)
c. Your mother drives really _____ . (good)
d. Can you ski _____ ? (fast)
e. She always walks _____. (careful)
f. My grandma often hugs me _____. (happy)
g. Students are usually _____. (loud)
h. She sings _____ (beautiful)
i. I closed the window _____. (quiet)
j. She moves her hands _____. (slow)
k. I am a _____ boy. (good)
l. Tim runs _____. (fast)
m. Simon is a _____ fighter. (brave)
n. We are all very _____ about it. (happy)

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

<u>Where can you...?</u> **(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 _____

12. What are the top three tourist attractions in your town?
13. 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?)

Odd one out (Vsiljivec)

1.	north	east	near	south
2.	village	country	town	city
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 _____

a. Complete the dialogue. (Dopolni dialoge.)

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

2. **A:** Excuse me. Where's King Street, please?
   B: Sorry, I _____ know.

3. **A:** Excuse me. Is King Street near here?
   B: King Street? It's _____ here but I don't know exactly _____. Sorry.
   A: Thank you.

4. **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.

b. Complete the conversations with a phrase from the list. (Dopolni pogovore. Izberi fraze iz okvirja.)

Is there a cash machine near here	I don't believe it	It only takes about 15 minutes
This cash machine isn't working	Thanks very much	Turn left when you leave the station

a. A: _____! We're lost again. Excuse me, where's the bookshop?
   B: Turn left and go straight on. It's next to the coffee shop.

b. A: Excuse me,_____. Is there another one near here?
   B: Yes, there's one at the bank opposite the post office.
   A: Thank you.

c. A:. Excuse me, where's the museum?
   B: _____ and go straight on. Then turn right and it's next to the cinema.

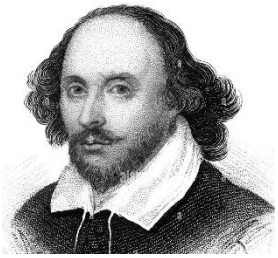
d. A: Excuse me, where's the station?
   B: It's in West Street.
   A: Can I walk there?
   B: Sure. _____

e. A: Excuse me, _____?
   B: Yes, there's one on the corner of Bridge Street and Station Road, outside the bank.

f. A: Excuse me, where's the hospital?
   B: Turn right and go straight on. Turn left and it's on the right.
   A: _____
   B: You're welcome.

c. Complete the conversations. (Dopolni pogovore.)

1. What a view!
2. What would you like to visit?
3. What is there to see?
4. We could go to the Globe Theatre.
5. Would you like to meet for the lunch?
6. That's really nice of you.
7. Maybe another time?
8. Yes, of course.



	A		B
a.	What can we do this afternoon?		____. I love Shakespeare!
b.	We have all day in Oxford. _____		I'd like to see the colleges and the High Street.
c.	Let's go to the Tate Modern.		It's closed today. _____
d.	What are you doing at midday? _____		Yes, I'd love to.
e.	_____ I can see St Paul's Cathedral.		Yes, and the London Eye is over there.
f.	Can you tell me the way to Victoria Station?		_____ Go straight down there and turn left.
g.	I hear the British Museum is great. _____		At the moment there's a new exhibition about the Greeks.
h.	Would you like to go out tonight?		_____ But I'm afraid I'm busy tonight.

d. Complete. (Izberi. Dopolni.)

century	frightened	last	luxury	peaceful	secret	strong	suspect	together

a. There was a robbery at the bank _____ night and the man in the photo is a _____.
b. There's a new _____ hotel in town – it's very expensive to stay there.
c. Please don't tell my friends about me and John. It's a _____.
d. The castle has very _____ walls.
e. In the 19th _____ the building was a factory, but it's a hotel now.
f. Toby's parents were at school _____.
g. We love walking in the mountains because it's very _____.
h. My sister's really _____ of dogs, especially big ones.

THE POSTCARD

a. Read the postcard. Use present simple, present continuous, or past simple. (Izberi ustrezno glagolsko obliko.)

Dear Mandy, 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, Winnie PS Richard sends his love.	Mandy Scott 14 Parkway Street Liverpool H240LM England

b. Write a postcard. Imagine you're on holiday in another town or city. Give this information. (Napiši razglednico.)

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 / SESTANEK

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

What do we do?

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

- discuss _____ - brainstorm_____
- exchange ideas_____ - negotiate _____
- propose _____ - decide_____
- recommend_____ - postpone _____

What do we talk about? - items - points - topics
- issues - matters - subjects

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

poročilo	zapisnik	postopek	dejanje

- minutes _____ - reports _____
- action _____ - proceedings _____

OPENING A MEETING / ZAČETEK SESTANKA

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 about 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. (Izberi in dopolni.)

go	get 2x	called	take	limit	chair

a. Could somebody _____ the minutes, please?
b. I've asked Ana to _____ this part of the meeting.
c. If we don't _____ down to business soon, it'll be time for lunch.
d. Can't we just _____ round the table asking opinions?
e. This meeting has been _____ to review our strategy.
f. In order to _____ through agenda, I suggest we _____ each item to ten minutes.

INTERRUPTING, COMMENTING, RESUMING / PREKINITEV, MOŽNOSTI

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. (Izberi in dopolni.)

a. Excuse me. Can I _____ something here? (tell / say / speak)
b. I see what you _____. (say / think / mean)
c. Have you _____ taking early retirement?
(thought / thought about / considered about)
d. There's another way of _____ this. (do / looking at / consider)
e. These shares are worth _____. (to consider / considering / consider)
f. I'd like to _____ the disadvantages. (point to / point out / point at)
g. I'll _____ that in a moment. (got to / come to / arrive at)

SUMMARIZING, CLARIFYING, CLOSING / POVZEMANJE, ZAKLJUČEVANJE

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 / OPIS DELA ADMINISTRATORJA

Typical day-to-day tasks (Prevedi izraze.)

- 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 _____

JOB DESCRIPTION FOR IT TECHNICAL SUPPORT OFFICER /

OPIS DELA USLUŽBENCA TEHNIČNE PODPORE

Typical tasks: (Prevedi.)

- monitor and maintain the computer systems and networks of an organisation
  _____
- install and configure computer systems
  _____
- 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.

ICT: COMPUTERS (IKT: RAČUNALNIŠTVO)

ICT – INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

a. **Find the computer hardware and software words in Slovene. (Prevedi.)**

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 _____

b. **Fill in the correct expression. (izberi in dopolni.)**

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.

c. Answer. Discuss. (Odgovori.)

1. Have you ever had a virus in your computer? When did it happen? What did you do about it?
2. Do you often save things on a memory stick? What do you save? Why?
3. Have you ever downloaded something from the Internet? What did you download?
4. Have you recently bought a new computer game? What game did you buy?
5. Have you ever used a laptop at home?
6. Do you use a mobile phone to go online? What do you use it for?
7. 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.

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 Tom 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.

a. Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or not in the text (?) (Resnične / neresnične trditve.)

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._____

b. Answer. (Odgovori.)

a. What was the first name for the internet? _____

b. What did Ray Tomlinson do?_____

c. How did Ray Tomlinson identify his email address? _____

d. Why did Tom Berners-Lee use the symbol˝ch˝ in his website address?

_____

e. Why did universities create search engines? _____

c. Find the words that match the descriptions. (Poišči izraze v tekstu.)

1. to talk with people _____

3. very big, huge_____

4. a new, useful machine or thing _____

5. a machine or instrument_____

IRREGULAR VERBS (NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI)

INFINITIVE (nedoločnik)	PAST TENSE(preteklik) Glagol 2	PAST PARTICIPLE Glagol 3	NEDOLOČNIK
be	was/were	been	biti
become	became	become	postati
bite	bit	bitten	ugrizniti
blow	blew	blown	pihati
break	broke	broken	zlomiti,razbiti
bring	brought	brought	prinesti
build	built	built	graditi
buy	bought	bought	kupiti
can	could	been able to	lahko,zmorem
catch	caught	caught	ujeti
choose	chose	chosen	izbrati
come	came	come	priti
cost	cost	cost	stati, veljati
cut	cut	cut	rezati
do	did	done	storiti, narediti
draw	drew	drawn	risati
drink	drank	drunk	piti
drive	drove	driven	voziti
eat	ate	eaten	jesti
fall	fell	fallen	pasti
feel	felt	felt	čutiti
fight	fought	fought	boriti se
find	found	found	najti
fly	flew	flown	leteti
forget	forgot	forgotten	pozabiti
forgive	forgave	forgiven	odpustiti
freeze	froze	frozen	zmrzniti
get	got	got	dobiti
give	gave	given	dati
go	went	gone	iti
grow	grew	grown	rasti
have	had	had	imeti
hear	heard	heard	slišati
hide	hid	hidden	skriti
hit	hit	hit	udariti
hurt	hurt	hurt	boleti
keep	kept	kept	obdržati

know	knew	known	vedeti
learn	learnt/learned	learnt / learned	učiti se
leave	left	left	oditi
lend	lent	lent	posoditi
lose	lost	lost	izgubiti
make	made	made	narediti
mean	meant	meant	pomeniti
meet	met	met	srečati
must	had to	had to	morati
pay	paid	paid	plačati
put	put	put	položiti
read	read	read	brati
ride	rode	ridden	jahati
ring	rang	rung	zvoniti
run	ran	run	teči
say	said	said	reči
see	saw	seen	videti
sell	sold	sold	prodati
send	sent	sent	poslati
shake	shook	shaken	tresti (se)
shoot	shot	shot	strelajti
shut	shut	shut	zaloputniti, zapreti
sing	sang	sung	peti
sit	sat	sat	sedeti
sleep	slept	slept	spati
speak	spoke	spoken	govoriti
spend	spent	spent	zapraviti
stand	stood	stood	stati
steal	stole	stolen	ukrasti
swim	swam	swum	plavati
take	took	taken	vzeti
teach	taught	taught	poučevati, učiti
tell	told	told	povedati
think	thought	thought	misliti
throw	threw	thrown	vreči
understand	understood	understood	razumeti
wake	woke	woken	zbuditi
win	won	won	zmagati
write	wrote	written	pisati

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

UPORABLJENI VIRI

- Andrin, A. et al. 2011. *Katalog znanja. PRVI TUJI JEZIK - angleščina za izobraževalne programe srednjega poklicnega izobraževanja SPI* [Elektronski vir]. Ljubljana: Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport : Zavod RS za šolstvo
- Oxenden, C. et al. 2009. New English File / Elementary, Oxford (učbenik)
- Oxenden, C. et al. 2019. New English File / Fourth Edition/ Elementary, Oxford (učbenik)
- Oxenden, C. et al. 2009. New English File / Elementary, Oxford (delovni zvezek)
- Oxenden, C. et al. 2015. New English File / Beginner, Oxford (učbenik)
- Oxenden, C. et al. 2019. New English File / Fourth Edition/ Beginner, Oxford (učbenik)
- Oxenden, C. et al. 2015. New English File / Beginner, Oxford (delovni zvezek)
- Oxenden, C. et al. 2019. New English File / Fourth Edition/ Beginner, Oxford (delovni zvezek)
- Osebno gradivo