

## ANSWER KEY TO EXERCISES / REŠITVE VAJ

## Opomba:

A. Poševnica (/) označuje dodatno možnost.

Na primer:

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

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

Na primer:

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

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

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

## TOUCHSTONE 9 - STUDENT'S BOOK (UČBENIK)

## UNIT 1 - TIME &amp; TENSES

## A1 - THREE CHEERS FOR COLUMBUS: HIP, HIP, HURRAY!

## Exercise 1a (str. 12)

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. T

## Exercise 2 (str. 12)

- Europeans traded with India to exchange certain goods, e.g. silk and spices. / Europeans traded with India for silk and spices.
- They travelled to India by land and/or by sea.
- The journey overland was very long, dangerous and expensive.
- In the 1400s. / They started searching for shorter sea routes to the Indies in the 1400s.
- Columbus lived in the fifteenth century. / ... in the second half of the fifteenth (century) and at the beginning of the sixteenth century. / ... from 1451 to 1506.
- He didn't know that for sure; he only guessed that the Earth was round.
- He sailed west because he expected to reach the Indies faster than by sailing around Africa.
- He reached the West Indies in 1492.
- He called the "new" people "Indians" because he thought he was in India.
- Many European settlers followed Columbus. / The white man followed Columbus.

## Exercise 4 (str. 12)

trade	<i>traded</i>	find	<i>found</i>
come	<i>came</i>	call	<i>called</i>
be	<i>was</i>	follow	<i>followed</i>
search	<i>searched</i>	want	<i>wanted</i>
guess	<i>guessed</i>	can	<i>could</i>
expect	<i>expected</i>	kill	<i>killed</i>
reach	<i>reached</i>	lose	<i>lost</i>
think	<i>thought</i>		

## PATTERN PRACTICE

## Exercise 1 (str. 13) (predlog rešitve)

They ate pineapples. They didn't use cars. The commoners (peasants) were poor. Knights rode horses. There weren't any big cities at that time. They didn't use passports. They couldn't watch TV because there were no TV sets at the time. They didn't read newspapers. There were no supermarkets or skyscrapers in the Middle Ages. They couldn't go to a hospital because there were no hospitals. They probably played games similar to basketball. The rich knew of and ate chocolate. They didn't use stamps because mail "travelled" by coaches. They drank coffee. They had enough fresh air, and there was no noise. They smoke cigars. Instead of fridges, they used caves, wells and holes. There were no trains or bicycles. There were a lot of castles at that time.

## Exercise 2 (str. 14)

The BIG BANG: began	The NORMANS: won, ruled
DINOSAURS: lived, were	The MIDDLE AGES: was
The STONE AGE: settled, used	The TUDORS: came, married
The BRONZE AGE: made, built	The STUARTS: came, tried, failed
The IRON AGE: started	The GEORGIANS: were
The ROMANS: invaded, ruled	The VICTORIANS: became, reigned, had, were
The ANGLO-SAXONS: invaded	The FIRST WORLD WAR: lasted
The VIKINGS: invaded	The SECOND WORLD WAR: lasted

## Exercise 3 (str. 15)

- Did Alexander Fleming discover vitamin C?  
No, he didn't. He discovered penicillin.  
When did he discover it?  
He discovered it in 1928.
- Did Hannibal take camels across the Alps?  
No, he didn't. He took elephants.  
When did he take them?  
He took them in 218 BC.
- Did Alfred Nobel invent the telephone?  
No, he didn't. He invented dynamite.  
When did he invent it?  
He invented it in 1866.
- Did Albert Einstein win the Nobel Prize for Peace?  
No, he didn't. He won the Nobel Prize for Physics.  
When did he win it?  
He won it in 1921.
- Did Van Gogh cut off his finger?  
No, he didn't. He cut off his ear.  
When did he cut it off?  
He cut it off in 1889.
- Did Primož Trubar write "Cvetje v jeseni"?  
No, he didn't. He wrote "Abecednik".  
When did he write it?  
He wrote it in 1550.
- Did Neil Armstrong land on Mars?  
No, he didn't. He landed on the Moon.  
When did he land on the Moon?  
He landed there in 1969.
- Did Scott Olson invent the camera?  
No, he didn't. He invented roller blades.  
When did he invent them?  
He invented them in 1979.
- Did Microsoft invent the cell telephone?  
No, it didn't. It invented the windows programme.  
When did it invent it?  
It invented it in 1985.

**Exercise 6 (str. 15);** (*predlog rešitve*)

Yesterday I got up at 7 o'clock. I made my bed and then I had a shower and got dressed. After that I had breakfast in the kitchen. I left home at 8 o'clock and went to school. At 3 p.m. I got home and did my homework. After that I studied English and revised History. I didn't play basketball, I helped my parents instead. My mum did the shopping, and I tidied my room. In the evening I listened to music. It was 10 p.m. when I went to bed.

**Exercise 10 (str. 17)**

1. A group of Brazilian teachers of English.
2. In everyday situations.
3. Yes, without any difficulty.
4. A young waitress.
5. To eat.
6. A sandwich.
7. Because she wanted the sandwich – fast, and in her language “fast” was “rapido”.
8. She neatly wrapped it up.
9. Because she understood the Brazilian teacher that way.
10. No, she didn't.

**A2 – A NATIVE AMERICAN SPEAKS OUT****Exercise 3 (str. 20)**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mr Quintana         | 8. Old Indians         |
| 2. Mr Quintana         | 9. Young Indians       |
| 3. Indians in general  | 10. Mr Quintana        |
| 4. Indians in general  | 11. Indians in general |
| 5. Indians in general  | 12. Indians in general |
| 6. Mr Quintana's tribe | 13. Indians in general |
| 7. Old Indians         | 14. Indians in general |

**B1-1: DRIVE-INS – ARE WE ALL AMERICANS NOW?****Exercise 3a (str. 24)**

Population	256 million
Economy	very strong
Credit cards	many / most people use credit cards
Spend money on	cars, entertainment, etc.
Live ( <i>Where?</i> )	most Americans live in houses
Travel	travel a lot
Foreign languages	don't learn languages
Handguns	many own handguns
Eat	many eat junk food
Drive-ins ( <i>What kinds?</i> )	<i>drive-in</i> restaurant / bank / library / laundry / church / movie
American films	75% of all films seen in Europe come from America
English words	in everyday use all over the world

**Exercise 4 (str. 24)**

1. The USA has a population of 256 million.
2. No, it doesn't. America's economy is very strong. / America has a very strong economy.
3. Yes, they do. Many Americans use credit cards.
4. They spend money on cars, entertainment and so on.
5. No, they don't. Most Americans still live in houses.
6. Yes, they do. Americans travel a lot.
7. Not really. They don't learn foreign languages much (because they don't need to).
8. Many Americans own handguns.
9. Many Americans like junk food.
10. Because America is very car-oriented.
11. There are different kinds of drive-ins: restaurants, banks, libraries, laundries, churches and movies.
12. 75% of all films seen in Europe come from America.
13. *Full, cool, sorry, goodbye, okay*, and many others.
14. Yes, this influence can be seen everywhere (McDonald's, etc.)

**Exercise 5d (str. 25)**

HEAVEN ... is where the police are British  
the cooks are French  
the mechanics are German  
the lovers are Italian  
and it is all organized by the Swiss

HELL ... is where the cooks are British  
the mechanics are French  
the lovers are Swiss  
the police are German  
and it's all organized by the Italians

**Exercise 6 (str. 25)**

1. 7-7.15
2. on the second Monday of October
3. 4 time zones (e.g. when it is 12 o'clock in New York and Washington, it is 11 am in Chicago, 10 am in Denver, and 9 am in Los Angeles and San Francisco)
4. you'll get some money
5. San Francisco and Sausalito
6. America's entry into World War II
7. on Liberty Island at the entrance to the New York harbour
8. true
9. in the Black Hills of South Dakota;
10. 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1776
11. slavery
12. Mark Twain (1835-1910)
13. bald eagle
14. the national anthem of the USA
15. from Russia
16. Stars and Stripes

**Exercise 7 (str. 26)**

1. What's the area of Slovenia?
2. What's the population of Slovenia?
3. Which countries does Slovenia border?
4. When did Slovenia become independent?
5. What's the capital of Slovenia?
6. Which are major cities in Slovenia?
7. Who are the Government Leaders in Slovenia?
8. When did it become a member of the EU?
9. What's the flag like?
10. Which are the official languages in Slovenia?
11. Which alphabet do we use?
12. Which are the main religions?
13. Which measurement system do we use?
14. What are the natural resources that can be found in Slovenia?
15. What do we grow in Slovenia?
16. What's the climate like?
17. Which currency do we use?
18. Name some popular newspapers and magazines.
19. What is the countryside like?
20. Which is the highest mountain?
21. How long is our coastline?
22. What are our national symbols?
23. How is schooling organized?
24. Where are the main universities?

**PATTERN PRACTICE****Exercise 1a (str. 26)**

SARAH:

Sarah's a secretary. She's 25 years old. She works in the office 5 days a week. She gets up at 7.30. She has fried eggs and orange juice for breakfast. She goes to work by bus. She has lunch at 12 o'clock. She gets home at 5.30. In the evening she goes out with friends. She goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

KAREN & STAN:

They are schoolchildren, pupils. They are 14 years old. They go to school 5 days a week. They get up at 8 o'clock. They have muesli and tea for breakfast. They go to school on foot. They have lunch at 1 o'clock. They get home at 4 o'clock. They play games in the evening. They go to bed at 9 o'clock.

**Exercise 1b (str. 27)**

1. She's a secretary.
2. She's 25.
3. 5.
4. 7:30.
5. Fried eggs and orange juice.
6. By bus.
7. At 12 o'clock.
8. 5:30.
9. Goes out with friends.
10. 11 o'clock.

**Exercise 6 (str. 28)**

1. Does her brother like tea too?
2. Do the Blacks live in a house?
3. Do you help your mother?
4. Do the English have dinner at 3 pm too?
5. Does your mother read newspapers too?
6. Do his children ski too?

**Exercise 7 (str. 28)**

1. How often does Paul play tennis?
2. What time do Karen and Stan have lunch?
3. Where do you often go in the evening?
4. How does Betty go to work?
5. Who does Jim often phone?
6. What do they like?

**Exercise 8a (str. 28)**

Razvrstitev sličic: 6, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2.

**Exercise 8b (str. 29)**

1. In stables in the country, near Sally's home.
2. On Sunday.
3. She brushes Lestat for half an hour.
4. When it's not raining.
5. Sometimes.
6. No, she never does.
7. She has a picnic lunch.
8. Lestat.
9. Hungry.

**B1-2 – HELLO, PEOPLE OF THE WORLD!**

**Exercise 3 (str. 31)**

5, 10, 7, 8, 9, 3, 2, 6, 4, 1

**B2 – MAN VS. MACHINE: DRIVING SCHOOL ON MARS**

**Exercise 1 (str. 34)**

H, E, I, O, G, B, M, D, C, N, A, J, K, F, L

**Exercise 3 (str. 34)**

1. The Bionic Woman.
2. Integrating machines with humans.
3. Artificial intelligence.
4. Creating robots that think like humans.
5. Choose their landing sites and navigate the Martian surface.
6. The way a human pilot would handle the job. / The same way humans do.
7. Human intelligence.
8. A rover.
9. They will mimic human thought processes.

**Exercise 4a (str. 35)**

MISS, HIT, HIT, MISS, HIT, MISS, MISS, MISS, MISS, HIT, HIT

**Exercise 5b (str. 35)**

1. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, people will travel by airplanes.
2. In the future, helicopters will be bigger and lighter.
3. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, submarines will be able to carry hundreds of men.
4. In the future, every family will have one or more televisions.
5. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, computers will be necessary at school and work.
6. In the future, there will be more and more automobiles in the streets.
7. In the future, people will have air conditioning in their houses.

**C PRONUNCIATION:**

**Exercise 1a (str. 40)**

	sentence N°:
present simple:	5, 9
present continuous:	2
past simple:	7
past continuous:	4
present perfect simple:	1
present perfect continuous:	6
future with "will":	3, 10
future with "going to":	8

**Exercise 1b (str. 40)**

1. Oh, I've **known** her for fourteen years.
2. They're probably **having** lunch.
3. You'll **live** in a hot country.
4. We **were dancing** and **singing** for hours.
5. Do you **like** hamburgers? - Yes, I **do**.
6. She's **been collecting** stamps for five years.
7. How **did** you **travel** there?
8. He's **going to see** his dentist after class.
9. What **does** Sarah **do**?
10. I hope she'll **bring** the guitar.

**E CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD**

**Exercise 3b (str. 43)**

Midva

**F EXTRA READING**

**Exercise 1 (str. 45)**

4, 9, 6, 12, 2, 5, 13, 14, 1, 11, 8, 7, 10, 3

**Exercise 3 (str. 46)**

1. F; This story happened a long, long time ago.
2. T
3. F; Many of the people died because the illness was very serious.
4. F; They lived in tepees.
5. F; They climbed to the top of the mountains to escape from the illness.
6. T
7. F; The chief's daughter fell ill as well.
8. F; ... a white deer came out of the forest.
9. T
10. T

**Exercise 4 (str. 46)**

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS
present		
past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A white family <b>settled</b> on land along a river.</li> <li>• Near them <b>was</b> a small village of Umpqua Indians.</li> <li>• One day, one of the white men <b>killed</b> and <b>brought</b> home a most unusual animal.</li> <li>• When an old Indian neighbour <b>saw</b> it, he <b>was</b> very sad.</li> <li>• Then he <b>told</b> them this legend.</li> <li>• An awful illness <b>spread</b> throughout the Umpqua tribe.</li> <li>• Many of the people <b>died</b>.</li> <li><i>etc.</i></li> </ul>	The men of the tribe <b>were sitting</b> around the fire in front of her tepee and singing the death song, when ...
present perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The angel of the Great Spirit <b>has kissed</b> away my illness.</li> <li>• Since that time, my people <b>have never killed</b> a white deer.</li> </ul>	
future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We <b>will leave</b> our village.</li> <li>• We <b>will go</b> up to the top of the Big Mountains.</li> <li>• There we <b>will be</b> nearer the Great Spirit, and he <b>will hear</b> our prayers and our cries.</li> </ul>	
future with "going to"		

**G SLURP UP WORDS – VEHICLES****Exercise 1 (str. 47)**

<i>all-terrain / off-road vehicle</i> (terensko vozilo)	<i>jeep, pick-up truck</i>
<i>private vehicle</i> (zasebno vozilo)	<i>van, sports car, convertible, estate, jeep, limo, caravan, pick-up truck</i>
<i>commercial vehicle</i> (poslovno vozilo)	<i>limo, coach, van, estate</i>
<i>delivery vehicle</i> (dostavno vozilo)	<i>lorry, van, pick-up truck, car transporter, tanker</i>
<i>goods vehicle</i> (tovorno vozilo)	<i>car transporter, tanker, lorry, pick-up truck, fork-lift</i>
<i>emergency vehicle</i> (intervencijsko vozilo)	<i>ambulance, fire-engine, police car</i>
<i>passenger vehicle</i> (potniško vozilo)	<i>coach, van, caravan</i>
<i>material-handling vehicle</i> (delovno vozilo, vozilo za prenos blaga)	<i>cement-mixer, fork-lift, garbage truck, car transporter</i>
<i>sports vehicle</i> (športno vozilo)	<i>sports car, convertible, jeep</i>

**H ENGLISH OBSERVED****Exercise 2a (str. 48)**

- |                    |                |                          |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Arabic,         | 8. Eskimo,     | 14. Greek,               |
| 2. Italian,        | 9. Czech,      | 15. German,              |
| 3. Dutch,          | 10. Aboriginal | 16. Chinese,             |
| 4. Hindi (Indian), | (Australian),  | 17. Slovene              |
| 5. Turkish,        | 11. Russian,   | (→ <b>kraško polje</b> ) |
| 6. Hungarian,      | 12. Swedish,   | large Karst valley,      |
| 7. Finnish,        | 13. Spanish,   | <i>geog polje</i> ).     |

**Exercise 2b (str. 48)**

- yoghurt, television, apartment, etc.
- hamburger, hot dog, cool, etc. They aren't pronounced the same as in English.
- potica, polje, etc.
- hasta la vista (goodbye, see you) – Spanish; arrivederci (goodbye, see you soon) – Italian; c'est la vie (that's life) – French; ciao (hi, hello; bye-bye, cheerio) – Italian

**Exercise 3b (str. 49)**

- |                  |                 |                                   |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Florida;      | 6. California;  | 11. Nevada;                       |
| 2. Ohio;         | 7. Oklahoma;    | 12. North Dakota and South Dakota |
| 3. Montana;      | 8. Colorado;    |                                   |
| 4. Vermont;      | 9. Mississippi; |                                   |
| 5. Rhode Island; | 10. Alaska;     |                                   |

**I BITS AND BOBS****Silly jokes and riddles:**

- Jaws Washington.
- With a sea-saw.
- To prove he wasn't chicken.
- They use smokeless fuel.
- To keep his wigwam.
- An autobiography.
- Help, help, my blanket is on fire!
- Columbus.
- Because they have nerves of steel.
- Because it has so many sky scrapers.
- Because he wanted to find Pluto.
- Because England was discovered before the USA.
- A flag.
- It can turn ash into cash.

**Rebuses:**

TOM SAWYER AND HUCKLEBERRY FINN  
NIGHTINGALE

**UNIT 2 - ARE YOU A PICTURE OF HEALTH?****Exercise 1/a (str. 53)**

Države (srednja kolona): 5, 6, 9, 10, 2, 3, 8, 4, 1, 7

Opisi jedi (tretja kolona): 8, 4, 9, 7, 3, 1, 10, 5, 2, 6

**Exercise 1/b (str. 53)**

- Goulash comes from Hungary. It is a stew flavoured with paprika.
- Borscht comes from Russia. It is soup made with beetroot.
- Fish and chips comes from Great Britain. It is fish fried in batter, served with French fries.
- Thanksgiving turkey comes from the USA. It is stuffed roast turkey – the main course of the Thanksgiving dinner.
- Sushi comes from Japan. It is pieces of fish on rice.
- Anzac biscuits come from Australia. They are rolled-oat and syrup cookies.
- Tortilla comes from Mexico. It is thin round flat bread made from maize or wheat flour; a type of omelette.
- Couscous (kus-kus) comes from North Africa. It is steamed crushed wheat, served with lamb and vegetables.
- Ajdovi žganci comes from Slovenia. It is buckwheat porridge.

**A1 – TRENDY WENDY****Exercise 2 (str. 55)**

1. T 2. F; They hate sports. 3. T 4. T 5. F; They decide to go jogging tomorrow. 6. T 7. F; If it's sunny, they'll go jogging. 8. T 9. T 10. T 11. F; They're totally out of shape. 12. T 13. T

**Exercise 3a (str. 55)**

12, 3, 10, 11, 9, 8, 2, 5, 4, 7, 1, 6.

**Exercise 3b (str. 55)**

- Če bo deževalo, bomo ostali doma.
- Če se bo nocoj ohladilo, bom vključila centralno ogrevanje.
- Če bo Charles imel čas, bo pomil posodo.
- Če boš govoril počasneje, te bom razumel.
- Če oče ne bo skuhal večerje, bomo jedli zunaj.
- Če boš odšel, te bom pogrešal.
- Če bo vreme lepo, se bo družina Brown odpravila na plažo.
- Če bom imel dobro spričevalo, se bom lahko vpisal na dobro srednjo šolo.
- Če bo Rosemary preveč jedla, se bo zredila.
- Če greš na otok Man, boš slišal ljudi govoriti jezik Manx.
- Če še enkrat to rečeš, te bom udaril.
- Če bom šel ven, bom kupil nekaj kruha.

**Exercise 4a (str. 55)**

- If I **study** hard, my school report **will be** very good.
- If my school report is very good, I'll go to a good secondary school.
- If I go to a good secondary school, I'll study hard.
- If I study hard, I'll pass the school-leaving exam.
- If I pass the school-leaving exam, I'll go to university.
- If I go to university, I'll study hard.
- If I study hard, I'll get a scholarship.
- If I get a scholarship, I'll study abroad.
- If I study abroad, I'll get a fantastic job.
- If I get a fantastic job, I'll have lots of money.
- If I have lots of money, I'll be able to travel a lot.
- If I travel a lot, I'll learn a lot about different cultures.

**Exercise 5a (str. 56)**

2. What will happen if he skates on thin ice? If he skates on thin ice, the ice will crack (and he'll fall into the water).
3. What will happen if she doesn't steer with both hands? If she doesn't steer with both hands, she'll fall off the bike.
4. What will happen if the children don't put their toys away? If the children don't put their toys away, father will trip and fall down the stairs.
5. What will happen if the hedgehogs play with a balloon? If the hedgehogs play with a balloon, the balloon will burst.
6. What will happen if she goes on a banana diet? If she goes on a banana diet, she'll turn into a monkey.
7. What will happen if the torch carrier sneezes? If the torch carrier sneezes, he'll snuff the Olympic torch (and won't be able to light the Olympic flame).
8. What will happen if he watches too much television? If he watches too much television, a TV aerial will grow out of his head.
9. What will happen if the tourist leans against the Leaning Tower? If the tourist leans against the Leaning Tower, the Tower will lean heavily to the right.
10. What will happen if a child swallows a magnet? If a child swallows a magnet, it'll attract iron objects.

**Exercise 6b (str. 57)**

1. If you don't go home, I'll call the wolf to eat you up.
2. If you don't eat him up, I'll call the stick to beat you.
3. If you don't beat the wolf, I'll call the fire to burn you up.
4. If you don't burn up the stick, I'll call the water to put you out.
5. If you don't put out the fire, I'll call the ox to drink you up.
6. If you don't drink up the water, I'll call the butcher to stick / to slaughter you.
7. If you don't stick / slaughter the ox, I'll call the rope to hang you.
8. If you don't hang the butcher, I'll call the mice to bite you into small pieces.
9. If you don't bite the rope into small pieces, I'll call the cat to catch you one after another.

**Exercise 7 (str. 57)**

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. But what if she doesn't? | 6. But what if they don't?  |
| 2. But what if we do?       | 7. But what if it doesn't?  |
| 3. But what if he does?     | 8. But what if I don't?     |
| 4. But what if it does?     | 9. But what if you don't?   |
| 5. But what if he doesn't?  | 10. But what if he doesn't? |

**A2 – KEEP FIT!**

**Exercise 2 (str. 59) (nekaj predlogov vprašanj)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. What has Sue got?                              | 7. How does she always feel?                          |
| 2. What is Sue's new workout video like?          | 8. What does the article from a women's magazine say? |
| 3. Does Rosemary want to try it out?              | 9. How much food does a healthy person need?          |
| 4. Why can't Rosemary move?                       | 10. What would Sue like to eat?                       |
| 5. Is Rosemary fit enough for this workout video? | 11. Is it easy to watch your weight?                  |
| 6. Is Sue on a diet?                              |   |

**Exercise 4 (str. 59)**

**The goodies**

If Rosemary	eats lots of fruit and vegetables, does a sport, walks a lot, goes to school by bicycle, eats less sugar, doesn't eat fried foods, helps round the house, eats less cheese, does exercises, eats fewer sweets,	she'll lose weight.
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**The baddies**

If Rosemary	sits most of the day, doesn't do any sport, eats three hamburgers for breakfast, eats lots of butter, watches TV eight hours a day, eats a lot of sweets, eats fried foods, eats fatty meat, doesn't eat fruit and vegetables, eats lots of bread and pasta,	she'll never lose weight.
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**Exercise 5a (str. 60)**

**ANIMALS:** cow, pig, sheep, fish, duck, turkey, hen/chicken

(2. vrstica): cheese, butter, eggs

**PLANTS:** FRUIT, VEGETABLES, CEREALS

(zadnja vrstica): apple, pear, bananas, potatoes, rice, wheat, bread

**Exercise 7 (str. 61)**

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. fruits, fresh vegetables, fish, eggs, cereals, wholemeal breads 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. c

**Exercise 8 (str. 63)**

1. Če bo nocoj hladneje, bom vključil centralno ogrevanje.
2. Če boš odšel, te bom pogrešal.
3. Kaj pa če bo deževalo?
4. Če bo moje spričevalo dobro, se bom lahko vpisal na dobro srednjo šolo.
5. Jej manj sira in sladkarij.
6. Kupil si preveč krompirja in sladkorja.

**A3 – MEALS THROUGH THE DAY**

**Exercise 1b (str. 64)**

- |                       |                     |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. honey              | 7. Choco pops,      | 12. coffee          |
| 2. margarine (butter) | cereals, Muesli     | 13. soft-boiled egg |
| 3. jam; marmalade     | 8. cornflakes       | 14. toast           |
| 4. milk               | 9. cocoa            | 15. tea             |
| 5. yoghurt            | 10. wholemeal bread | 16. salami          |
| 6. orange juice       | 11. cheese          | 17. a fried egg     |

**Exercise 1c (str. 64)**

	HAVE	
	eat	drink
Sally	toast, a slice of cheese, a soft-boiled egg	orange juice
Edward	fried eggs, a slice of whole-meal bread, two slices of salami	hot cocoa
Barbara	fried eggs with bacon, toast with butter and marmalade	tea
Michael	Muesli with fruit and honey, Choco Pops	milk
Jane	bread with margarine and jam, yoghurt with cereals	coffee with milk (white coffee)

**Exercise 2b (str. 65)**

MEALS IN SLOVENIA	
Time	Name/s
7 am – 9 am	<b>zajtrk</b> It should be a big and very important meal. Unfortunately, many people don't have breakfast in the morning.
1 pm-4 pm	<b>kosilo</b> Children usually have lunch at school. When parents come home, they have lunch together. It's the main meal of the day.
6 pm-8 pm	<b>večerja</b> We normally eat something light, like fruit, cereals or just drink some milk or tea. Sometimes supper can be a big meal as well.

**Exercise 2c (str. 65)**

- The British eat breakfast between 7 am - 9 am.
- We usually eat breakfast earlier than the British.
- Lunch in Britain is usually a small meal.
- They usually have an hour for their lunch. They eat sandwiches or a "takeaway" meal.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ for my lunch.
- Lunch is sometimes called dinner (*if it is the main meal of the day*).
- The main meal of the day in Slovenia is "lunch" / "dinner" (i.e. *kosilo*). It is eaten at different times; any time between 1 pm - 5 pm.
- The main meal of the day in Britain is dinner. It is eaten between 6 pm - 8 pm.
- In English, "*kosilo*" is called *dinner* (*če mislimo na kosilo kot glavni dnevni obrok*) or *lunch* (*če upoštevamo, kdaj ga jemo*).
- "*Tea*" is called *večerja* in Slovene.
- In English, "*večerja*" is called dinner, tea, supper or the evening meal.
- In Slovene, "*lunch*" is called *kosilo*.
- Dinner* is called *kosilo* (*če upoštevamo, kaj je glavni dnevni obrok*) or *večerja* (*če upoštevamo čas obroka*) in Slovene.

**Exercise 3a (str. 66)**

<b>PREDJEDI</b> Dnevna juha Zelenjavna juha Goveja juha z rezanci (✓) Kokošja juha Paradižnikova juha Gobova juha Krompirjeva juha (✓)	<b>STARTERS</b> Soup of the day Vegetable soup Beef soup with noodles Chicken soup Tomato soup Mushroom soup Potato soup
<b>GLAVNE JEDI</b> Pečen piščanec, riž, grah, pire, špinaca (✓)  Svinjski kotlet, mlad krompir, grah Kuhana govedina, pražen krompir, korenček Ocvrti ribji fileji, pomfrit, cvetača (✓) Musaka Rizota s piščancem (✓) Goveji golaž, polenta Špageti z mesno omako	<b>MAIN COURSES</b> Roast chicken, rice, peas Hrenovke, Frankfurters, mashed potatoes, spinach Pork chop, new potatoes, peas  Boiled beef, hashed-brown potatoes, carrots Fried fish fillets, chips, cauliflower  Moussaka Chicken risotto Beef goulash, polenta (maize porridge) Spaghetti with meat sauce
<b>SOLATE</b> Zelena solata (✓) Mešana solata (✓) Paradižnikova solata Kumarična solata Zeljna solata	<b>SALADS</b> Green salad / lettuce Mixed salad Tomato salad Cucumber salad Cabbage salad
<b>SLADICE</b> Puding Sadna solata Palačinke Kompot (✓) Jabolčni zavitek Sveže sadje (✓)	<b>DESSERTS</b> Blancmange / frithy dessert Fruit salad Pancakes Stewed fruit Apple strudel Fresh fruit

**B1 – THE LARGEST MENU DISH****Exercise 4a (str. 70)**

1. leather 2. paper 3. china 4. wood 5. plastic  
6. wool 7. rubber 8. glass 9. metal 10. concrete

**Exercise 4b (str. 70)**

Metal: fence, jewellery (*BrE*), jewelry (*AmE*), napkin holders  
Rubber: ball, boots, tyre  
Wood: chair, board, furniture  
Plastic: toy, bottle, plate  
Wool: pullover, cushion, cap  
Leather: shoes, jacket, bag, saddle  
Glass: glasses, vase, light  
China: cup, doll, teeth, plate  
Paper: magazine, kite, book, bag  
Concrete: road, bridge, pillar, wall

**Exercise 6a (str. 71) (predlog rešitev)**

Whisky is made/produced in Scotland.  
Whisky is drunk all over the world.  
Presents are given at Christmas.  
Snacks and street food are eaten/sold at street stalls or kiosks.  
Trainers are worn by boys or girls.  
A lot of farm work is done by tractors.  
Gorenje fridges are produced in Velenje.  
Chopsticks are used in China.  
Most American films are produced in Hollywood.  
English is spoken all over the world.  
Breakfast is served between 7 and 9.30 am.  
The best watches are made in Switzerland.  
Spaghetti is made in Italy.  
Toyota cars are made in Japan.  
Bottles are made of glass.  
Radenska mineral water is drunk in many countries.  
Beautiful rings are made by Zlatarna Celje.  
Giorgio Armani clothes are sold in many countries.  
Giorgio Armani clothes are worn all over the world / in many countries.  
Coca-Cola is drunk every day.  
Boats are used instead of buses in Venice.  
Marmalade is made from oranges.

**Exercise 7 (str. 71)**

- Doughnuts are made/cooked during carnival time.
- Boats are used instead of buses in Venice because there are no roads, only canals.
- The polka is danced at village hops.
- Zdravljica is sung and/or played on certain formal occasions.
- It is served from 7 to 9.30 am.
- It is produced from cocoa beans. Cocoa beans are dried and cocoa powder is made. Then milk is added to cocoa powder.
- Lights and other decorations are put on a Christmas tree.
- Valentine cards are written and sent on 14 February (on St. Valentine's Day).
- It is called Christmas Eve.
- It is made from oranges (and other citrus fruits).
- It is produced in Italy.
- It's played on trampolines. It's a kind of Trampoline Basketball.
- They are made from beef and pork.
- They are held every four years.
- It is produced in the town of Ribnica, in the Dolenjska region.
- It is eaten hot and with cream.

**Exercise 8 (str. 72)**

- Growing wheat for bread is a year-long process, so the first part of the farmer's job starts in August when the fields are **ploughed** after the last harvest.
- The wheat seed is then **sown** with a machine called a "corn drill". It is **attached** to the back of the tractor. With the help of this machine the farmer can plant many seeds at the same time.
- When the wheat has grown enough it is **harvested**. The farmer uses a huge machine called a "combine harvester". The combine harvester chops the wheat off and it is then **sucked** through to a rotating drum which separates the chaff (the straw bits) from the wheat. The wheat is **placed** into a large tank in the combine harvester and the straw is either **blown back** onto the field to be ploughed back in or else it is **rolled up** into huge round straw bales which are **sold** for animal bedding or food.
- Then the wheat is **cleaned, dried** and **stored** in silos.
- The wheat is then **taken** to the mill where it is **ground** into flour.
- The flour is **taken** to the bakery in tankers.
- The flour and water are **weighed** and **mixed** by a computer-controlled mixer.

8. Yeast, salt and other ingredients **are added** automatically.
9. The mixture **is** then **taken** to a mixing machine. The mixing takes about 20 minutes.
10. The bread dough **is divided** into whatever weight **is needed** (e.g. portions for 800g or 1000g loaves) at a speed of 125 loaves per minute.
11. Then the bread dough **is put** onto bread boards to "rest" for 6-8 minutes.
12. The bread dough **is moulded** into various shapes (e.g. little round balls for bread buns).
13. The dough has to "rest" again and the baker places it into a warm, moist container called a "prover". It will stay in the prover for about 50 minutes.
14. Once the dough has risen, it then travels through the oven for about 20-25 minutes. 6,000 large or 8,000 small loaves **are baked** per hour. At this point, the smell in the bakery is delicious!
15. When it **is taken** out of the oven it **is placed** on racks to cool. When it is cool enough, some bread **is sliced, packed, loaded** onto lorries and **delivered** to the shops where it **is sold** to us!
16. That's it! That's how bread **is made!**

## B2 – ESKIMO LIFE THEN AND NOW

### Exercise 1a (str. 74)

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. T  
11. T 12. T 13. T 14. T

### Exercise 2a (str. 75)

were taken; were lost, found; were cleaned; were fed;  
were used; were bought; were sold; were served

### Exercise 2b (str. 75)

1. How many people were taken to hospital?
2. How many children were lost and found?
3. How many tons of rubbish were cleaned from the streets and beach?
4. How many kilos of coins were fed into machines?
5. How many packets of toilet paper were used?
6. How many portions of fish and chips were bought?
7. How many ice creams were sold?
8. How many eggs were served?

### Exercise 2d (str. 75) (predlog rešitve)

Some children were splashed by big waves. Three women were found locked in a restaurant. Some men were lost on the sea. A few children were sunburnt. A lot of people were taken to an island by boat.

### Exercise 4 (str. 75)

For this pot of yoghurt 8,540 km **were made**. It can't be true, but it is! Look!  
The yoghurt **was made** in Germany. The kiwis **were imported** from Italy. The gooseberries **were imported** from Austria. The plastic pots **were imported** from France. Then the yoghurt **was exported** to Britain, where it **was sold** and **eaten**.

### Exercise 5 (str. 76)

1. The "Mona Lisa" was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
2. The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell in 1876.
3. Dynamite was invented by Alfred Nobel in 1867.
4. The pyramids were built in Egypt.
5. Roller blades were invented by Scott Olson in 1979.
6. *The Triple Bridge* in Ljubljana was designed by Plečnik in 1931.
- 7a. The first Slovenian book was written by Primož Trubar in 1550.
- 7b. It was printed in Germany.
8. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
9. America was visited by Columbus in 1492.
10. Basketball was first played in December 1891, in the USA.
11. The first skyscraper was built in Chicago in 1883. It had ten floors.
12. Silk was first made in China.

13. The Grand Canyon was carved by the Colorado River.
14. The Windows programme was developed by Microsoft in 1985.
15. The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889.

### Exercise 6 (str. 76)

- A Have you heard the latest?  
B I've no idea ...  
A It's in this morning's paper. The lead singer of U2 **was found** unconscious in a hotel room yesterday.  
B Really?  
A Yes, he **was found** by a receptionist. An ambulance **was called**, and he **was taken** to hospital.  
B But what happened?  
A They don't know exactly. Two empty bottles of whisky **were found** in his room, and they **were taken** away by the police.  
B Oh, no! How stupid of him!  
A Yeah, but don't worry. The doctors say he's going to be fine.

### Exercise 7 (str. 76) (predlog rešitve)

Jill saw a talking doll in a shop window. She bought it. It was made in Japan. But Jill was disappointed because the doll spoke only Japanese.

### Exercise 8 (str. 76)

1. 27 ljudi so odpeljali v bolnišnico.
2. Prodanih je bilo 100.000 porcij ocvrtih rib s krompirčkom. / Prodali so ...
3. Ameriko je obiskal Kolumb.
4. Moji čevlji so bila izdelani v Španiji. / Moji čevlji so iz Španije / ... so španski.
5. Rodila se je v Avstraliji. / Rojena je v Avstraliji.
6. Dinamit je izumil Alfred Nobel. / Izumitelj dinamita je Alfred Nobel.

## B3 – SPORTS PAGE

### Exercise 1a (str. 78)

- |                    |                                |             |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 13 jogging/running | 19 swimming                    | 10 football |
| 3 basketball       | 21 tennis                      | 18 skiing   |
| 20 table tennis    | 16 skateboarding               | 11 handball |
| 15 mini-golf       | 9 fishing                      | 6 canoeing  |
| 23 windsurfing     | 5 bowling/bowls                | 1 athletics |
| 17 skating         | 7 cycling and mountain cycling |             |
| 14 karate          | 25 frisbee throwing            | 24 aeroball |
| 8 dancing          | 22 volleyball                  | 2 badminton |
| 12 horse riding    | 4 snooker/billiards            |             |

### Exercise 1b (str. 79)

10. vprašanje:

PLAY	GO	DO
	✓	jogging/running
	✓	swimming
✓		football
✓		basketball
✓		tennis
	✓	skiing
✓		table tennis
	✓	skateboarding
✓		handball
✓		mini-golf
	✓	fishing
	✓	canoeing
	✓	windsurfing
✓	✓	bowling/bowls
		✓ athletics
	✓	skating
	✓	(mountain) cycling
		✓ karate
✓		frisbee throwing
✓		aeroball
	✓	dancing
✓		volleyball
✓		badminton
	✓	horse riding
✓		snooker/billiards

**Exercise 2a (str. 79)**

- team sports:** (swimming), football, basketball, (tennis), (table tennis), handball, (bowling/bowls), athletics, (skating), frisbee throwing, volleyball, badminton, aeroball
- individual sports:** jogging/running, swimming, (tennis), skiing, table tennis, skateboarding, mini-golf, fishing, canoeing, windsurfing, bowling/bowls, athletics, skating, cycling, karate, frisbee throwing, horse riding, snooker/billiards
- winter sports:** skiing, skating
- summer sports:** (skateboarding), mini-golf, fishing, (canoeing), windsurfing, cycling, frisbee throwing, (badminton), horse riding,
- non-seasonal sports:** basketball, tennis, table tennis, skateboarding, handball, (fishing), (canoeing), bowling/bowls, athletics, (cycling), karate, dancing, volleyball, badminton, (horse riding), snooker/billiards, aeroball
- outdoor sports:** football, tennis, skiing, skateboarding, (handball), mini-golf, fishing, canoeing, windsurfing, athletics, cycling, frisbee throwing, (volleyball), badminton, horse riding
- indoor sports:** basketball, tennis, table tennis, (skateboarding), handball, bowling/bowls, athletics, skating, karate, dancing, volleyball, badminton, snooker/billiards, aeroball
- school sports:** football, basketball, table tennis, handball, athletics, karate, volleyball, badminton
- water sports:** swimming, fishing, canoeing, windsurfing
- male (men's) sports:** (cycling), snooker/billiards
- female (women's) sports:** skating, dancing, badminton

**Exercise 3a (str. 79)**

1. No taking of photographs.
2. No fishing.
3. No talking. / No making noise.
4. No cycling. / No riding bikes.
5. No smoking.
6. No parking.
7. No eating. / No food and drink.
8. No littering.
9. No boating / rowing.
10. No swimming.

**Exercise 3b (str. 79)**

1. You mustn't take photographs here.
2. You mustn't fish here.
3. You mustn't talk here. / You mustn't make noise. / You must be silent here.
4. You mustn't cycle here. / You mustn't ride a bike here.
5. You mustn't smoke here.
6. You mustn't park here.
7. You mustn't eat or drink here.
8. You mustn't drop litter here.
9. You mustn't row here. / You mustn't boat here.
10. You mustn't swim here.

**C PRONUNCIATION:**

**Exercise 1a (str. 82)**

1. New York has a population of **7,330,000**.
2. Mount Everest is **8,848** m high.
3. Aeropolis, a two-kilometre high skyscraper will house **140,000** residents.
4. Cheop's pyramid contained **2,560,750** blocks of stone.

5. In 2004, **7,276,675** passengers travelled through the Channel Tunnel on *Eurostar*.
6. In the USA, there are **7,327** airports and **3,913** heliports.
7. The deepest part of the ocean is probably the Mariana Trench in the Southwest Pacific – **36,198** feet or **11,033** metres.
8. On a summer's day in Blackpool: **18,649** people paid for deckchairs.
9. The area of Slovenia is **20,273** square kilometres.
10. The Danube is **2,850** km long.
11. Dublin has a population of **503,000**.
12. Britain's highest mountain is Ben Nevis. It's only **1,343** m high.
13. Angel, in Venezuela, is the highest waterfall in the world. It is **3,212** feet high (**979** m).

**Exercise 2a (str. 82)**

**SOUNDS:** chips (kratek i), pasta (široki e)  
**SYLLABLES:** breakfast, awful, swimming (2 zloga, ostale besede imajo 3)  
**STRESS:** excellent (poudarek na 1. zlogu, pri ostalih besedah na 2.), tomato (poudarek na 2. zlogu, pri ostalih na 1.).

**E CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD**

**Exercise 1 (str. 84)**

- (1) You walk in. (2) You queue (up). (3) You choose. (4) You order. (5) You pay. (6) You carry your tray to the table. (7) You sit down and eat. (8) You clear the table.

**Exercise 2 (str. 84)**

1. He was (very) fat / overweight.
2. His parents sent him to *Camp Shane*, a weight-loss camp.
3. They eat healthy food. / They eat low-cal food. / They eat fresh vegetables, pasta, sauces based on tomatoes, grilled food, fruit, yoghurt, and burgers - but in moderation.
4. They do tough exercises: press-ups, canoeing and swimming.
5. They stay at the camp for seven weeks.
6. Many children find the first week very difficult, but later on they enjoy being at the camp.
7. Yes, he did. He lost 54 lb.
8. Because they eat too much junk food and don't do any sport.

**Exercise 3 (str. 86)**

1c, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7a

**G SLURP UP WORDS – FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

**Exercise 2 (str. 90)**

1. skin 2. stones 3. bunches 4. seedless 5. pips 6. tropical 7. bitter

**Exercise 3 (str. 90)**

1. shell 2. peel 3. frozen 4. raw 5. paprika 6. rotten 7. chop/slice

**J LITERATURE**

**Exercise 1c (str. 94)**

FAMILY	SCHOOL	HEALTH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beat up</li> <li>• My parents get divorced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm dumb</li> <li>• Flunk that test</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poison in my cup</li> <li>• Get sick and die</li> </ul>
LOOKS	SOCIAL LIFE	OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green hair grows on my chest</li> <li>• Don't grow taller</li> <li>• My head starts getting smaller</li> <li>• My teeth don't grow in straight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close the swimming pool</li> <li>• Nobody likes me</li> <li>• They start war</li> <li>• Never learn to dance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start to cry</li> <li>• A bolt of lightning strikes me</li> <li>• Fish won't bite</li> <li>• The wind tears up my kite</li> <li>• The bus is late</li> <li>• Tear my pants</li> </ul>



## UNIT 3 - COMMUNICATIONS

### A1 – WHAT'S ON TONIGHT?

#### Exercise 3a (str. 97)

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a cartoon         | 6. a quiz                      |
| 2. a film            | 7. a sports programme          |
| 3. a documentary     | 8. the news / a news programme |
| 4. a music programme | 9. a chat show                 |
| 5. a sitcom          |                                |

#### Exercise 7 (str. 100)

##### Barney:

- He thinks some are boring but there are good things, too.
- Comedies, cartoons, wildlife programmes and good films.
- Yes, quite a lot.
- Until 9 o'clock at night.
- Very violent programmes.
- Yes, he does.

##### Brooke and Lindsay:

- Not all the time - from 5 o'clock until dinner time – about 7 o'clock.
- Cartoons, and a movie on Sundays.
- Until they get sleepy.
- It's quite violent, and there are too many commercials.
- Only eight.
- Very few.

#### Exercise 8 (str. 100)

1. E 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

#### CHATTERBOX (str. 101)

A: h, d, e, i, f, b, c, g, a

C: 4, 8, 1, 3, 7, 2, 6, 5

#### Exercise 9 (str. 102-103)

- |                        |                   |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. subscription        | 6. portable TV    | 11. V.C.R.s, DVD |
| 2. remote control      | 7. series, serial | recorders        |
| 3. licence fee         | 8. Telly          | 12. presenter    |
| 4. cable, aerial, dish | 9. viewers        | 13. national     |
| 5. private             | 10. adverts       | 14. screen       |

#### Exercise 10b (str. 103)

- A. 5 B. 3 C. 4 D. 1 E. 6 F. 2

### SPEAK OUT (str. 104)

#### Comprehension check:

- By watching TV.
- Around 40%.
- Yes, it is. About 80% of us like visiting friends or relatives.
- Listening to the radio.
- Around 50%.

#### True or false:

1. NG 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

### A2 – YOU'RE TOO YOUNG FOR THIS FILM

#### Exercise 3a (str. 109)

- If I saw a shark in the sea, I would swim for my life.
- If I were an animal, I would like to be a bird.
- If I saw a car accident, I would call an ambulance.
- If I were on the Moon, I could jump more than 5 metres high.
- If there were a small fire in my kitchen, I would throw a blanket over it.
- If I were in prison, I would wear a prison uniform.
- If I met my teacher at a disco, I would pretend to be somebody else.
- If I shaved my head, my parents would be very angry with me.

#### Exercise 6a (str. 110); (predlog rešitve)

- |                        |                |                |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| - a radio              | - water        | - my favourite |
| - a mobile phone       | - a parachute  | books          |
| - a photo of my family | - some clothes | - a camera     |
| - cans of food         | - a computer   |                |

#### Exercise 8a (str. 112); (predlog rešitve)

- If I were you, I would eat a sandwich.
- If I were you, I would go to the dentist's.
- If I were you, I would study harder.
- If I were you, I would eat less.
- If I were you, I would take a rest.
- If I were you, I would join a club or start a hobby.
- If I were you, I would buy a watch/an alarm clock. / ... I would put my watch forward.
- If I were you, I would make lists of things I want to remember.
- If I were you, I would eat a light meal in the evening. / ... wouldn't watch horror films.
- If I were you, I would try to listen with my mouth shut.
- If I were you, I would write their names in my notepad.
- If I were you, I would make a shopping list. / ... I wouldn't take a lot of money with me.
- If I were you, I would make an excuse. / ... I would be more firm and say *no* when necessary.
- If I were you, I would stand up for myself. / ... I would ask (a psychiatrist) for help.

### B1 – FRIENDSHIP: IT TAKES A LONG TIME TO GROW AN OLD FRIEND

#### Exercise 2 (str. 116); (predlog rešitve)

Friendship is when you can wear your friend's T-shirt.

Friendship is a pizza for two.

Friendship is making double trouble.

#### Exercise 3 (str. 116)

##### characteristics of friendship

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Lucy</b>    | always there for you; share same interests                                  |
| <b>Tommy</b>   | understanding; put up with your faults; understands your feelings and moods |
| <b>Yoko</b>    | help (if you have problems); share secrets; give each other compliments     |
| <b>Raymond</b> | helps you; makes you laugh, care about each other                           |

#### Exercise 8a (str. 120)

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. hard-working: <i>lazy</i>                        | f. patient: <i>impatient</i>         |
| b. serious: <i>light-hearted, cheerful, amusing</i> | g. honest: <i>dishonest</i>          |
| c. open: <i>shy, insecure</i>                       | h. friendly: <i>unfriendly</i>       |
| d. generous: <i>mean</i>                            | i. reliable: <i>unreliable</i>       |
| e. polite: <i>impolite</i>                          | j. adventurous: <i>unadventurous</i> |

#### Exercise 9a (str. 121); (predlog rešitve)

- |                      |                         |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| • self-confident + - | • possessive -          | • determined + -  |
| • outgoing +         | • moody -               | • lively +        |
| • easy-going + -     | • pushy -               | • naïve - +       |
| • sympathetic +      | • stubborn -            | • responsible +   |
| • well-organized +   | • messy; disorganised - | • tolerant + -    |
| • helpful +          | • bossy -               | • competitive + - |
| • touchy -           | • selfish -             | • modest + -      |
| • insensitive -      | • materialistic -       | • jealous -       |

### B2 – OPPOSITES ATTRACT

#### Exercise 2 (str. 124)

- They were talking about Susan.
- She was sitting at a table, talking to her friend and looking at Kev.
- No, he didn't. She asked him for a dance.
- Kev took Susan home. / He saw Susan home.
- Susan and Kev dated happily for the next few weeks.
- Yes, they did. They liked very different things / They were interested in very different things and they argued about them.

7. Susan wanted to dance with Kev, but he was exhausted and wanted to rest. So Susan asked Tony for a dance.
8. He was getting more and more annoyed. He was jealous and when Susan came back they quarrelled.
9. No, they didn't. Somebody else saw Susan home.
10. She started dating Tony.
11. He started dating Susan's friend (Jane).
12. Susan found Tony very boring, and Kev found Jane very boring. Kev and Susan missed each other a lot, and they decided to try again. Kev promised to be more energetic, and Susan promised to be more easygoing and less pushy.

### B3 – LETTERS TO AN ADVICE COLUMN

#### Exercise 2 (str. 126)

##### Letter 2: You've changed

lately	≈	not long ago
He has become a different person	≈	He has changed.
a terrible temper	≠	a calm temper
I dread to think	≈	I'm frightened
split up	≠	start dating
I feel depressed	≈	I feel down (sad; unhappy)
I'm sorry to hear	≠	I'm glad to hear
upset	≈	sad; worried
healthy	≠	unhealthy; ill
adolescence	≈	the teenage years
self-discovery	≈	learning more about yourself
at the moment	≈	now
insecure	≠	confident
honest	≠	dishonest
improve	≈	get better
feelings	≈	emotions

#### Exercise 1 (str. 127)

##### Letter 3: French kissing

4A 2B 6C 1D 3E 5F

#### Exercise 2a (str. 127)

	problem
Letter 1	<b>broken friendship, gossiping, mean comments, unhappy love:</b> her friend betrayed her; she told her secret (about a boy she fancied); her classmates and the boy's friends make comments; she feels embarrassed
Letter 2	<b>violence, boyfriend's change of temper, jealousy:</b> Angie's boyfriend has changed; he has a terrible temper; shouts at her, is very jealous; she afraid of him
Letter 3	<b>French kiss, pregnancy:</b> met a boy at a disco; gave her French kisses; could get pregnant from French kissing (?); missed a period; very worried

### C PRONUNCIATION

#### Exercise 1a (str. 128)

IMPOLITE . . . ●	UNRELIABLE . . . ● . . .
DISORGANIZED . . . ● . . .	IMPATIENT . . . ● . . .
EMBARRASSED . . . ● . . .	ENTHUSIASTIC . . . ● . . .
INSECURE . . . ● . . .	SYMPHATIC . . . ● . . .
INSENSITIVE . . . ● . . .	COMPETITIVE . . . ● . . .

#### Exercise 2 (str. 128)

- D1
- Is there anything worth watching on BBC2?
  - I think it's a documentary.
  - Would you mind if I watched it?
  - No, I've been looking forward to it all evening.

D2

- Do you happen to know what's on after the news?
- As far as I can remember there's a quiz show.
- We mustn't miss that.
- Don't you want to see part two of the serial?

### E – CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD

#### Exercise 1 (str. 130-131)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 11 OK. / Everything is all right.                                      | giving the "thumbs up" sign   |
| 1 No. / No, that's not right.  | shaking your head   |
| 2 Yes. / I agree with you.   | nodding your head   |
| 4 Good luck. / Let's hope for the best. → "Keep your fingers crossed!" | crossing the fingers  |
| 5 That's spot on / just right!   | making a circle with thumb and index finger, other fingers extended |
| 14 a rejection or refusal  | giving the "thumbs down" sign                                       |
| 6 Goodbye.   | waving/showing an open palm   |
| 15 "I'm thinking carefully about something."                           | stroking the chin   |
| 3 I don't know. / "Search me!"   | lifting/shrugging the shoulders                                     |
| 9 He/she is crazy. You're crazy.                                       | making a circular motion with extended index finger pointed at head |
| 12 I'm surprised to hear that.   | raising your eyebrows   |
| 8 I'm fed up! / There (s)he goes again!                                | looking up to heaven/ in the air                                    |
| 7 Come here!   | moving (extended) index finger back and forth (or up and down)      |
| 13 I'm just kidding. / We share a secret.                              | winking one eye (and smiling)                                       |
| 10 I'm tired of this! / I'm really fed up!                             | exhaling loudly   |
| 16 I'm very angry.   | holding the arms akimbo, hands on hips/waist                        |
| 17 I'm (so) embarrassed / shy / angry.                                 | blushing  |
| 18 greet respectfully  | bowing  |
| 19 I disagree. / I don't like it.                                      | sticking out your tongue  |
| 20 I'm bored. / I'm tired. / I'm fed up.                               | yawning   |

### F – EXTRA READING

#### Exercise 1b (str. 133)

1. With gestures and mimes, i.e. hands and facial expressions.
2. A smile: *friendliness*; a nod: *approval*; a shrug: *I don't know*; *I don't care* (i.e. indifference); open arms: *welcome*; an extended hand: *friendship*; a raised palm: *stop*, the finger sealing the lips: *silence/be quiet*.
3. By reading lips. / By lip-reading.
4. By using a manual alphabet.

### G – SLURP UP WORDS: SIGNS, SYMBOLS AND IDEOGRAMS (str. 134)

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8 (the bar code)                  | 2 (the radiation sign)              |
| 11 (swastika)                     | 3 (the email symbol, the "at" sign) |
| 14 (the red AIDS ribbon)          | 4 the male sex, the female sex)     |
| 16 (the Red Cross sign)           | 7 (the Yin Yang symbol)             |
| 6 (the five-pointed star)         | 9 (the peace sign)                  |
| 10 (ex-Yugoslavia's coat of arms) | 15 (the pirate flag)                |
| 5 (the hammer and sickle)         | 17 (colour symbolism)               |
| 12 (the Latin cross)              | 18 (the infinity symbol)            |
| 1 (the Olympic rings)             | 13 (the scales)                     |

**I – BITS AND BOBS (str. 136)**

- |                              |                                 |         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1. I understand between 2.   | 11. misunderstanding fall down  | friends |
| 3. broken heart              | 12. reading between the lines   |         |
| 4. falling star              | 13. sidewalk                    |         |
| 5. crossroads                | 14. right before your eyes      |         |
| 6. long underwear            | 15. high school                 |         |
| 7. end of the century        | 16. too upset                   |         |
| 8. downtown                  | 17. to be or not to be          |         |
| 9. just between you and me   | 18. unfinished business         |         |
| 10. three degrees below zero | 19. unhappy without you         |         |
|                              | 20. one for all and all for one |         |

**J – LITERATURE**

**Exercise 1b (str. 137)**

pobledeti	grow pale
suh, vitek	lean
zadnjica	bottom
brada	chin
gumb za nastavitev	a tuning dial
antene	antennae
možgani	brains
vtikač	plug
vklopiti, vključiti	plug in

**Exercise 1c (str. 137); (predlog resitve)**

- The poet.
- He could be a child or a teenager.
- Sitting in front of a TV set all day long.
- Yes. He seems to have no friends.
- They have no friends.

**Exercise 1d (str. 138); (predlog resitve)**

head	turn, nod, shake, bang, stick, drop, duck, scratch, shave
mouth, lips	tell, say, move, close, shut, twist, water, go dry
teeth	cut, tear, crush, grind, fall out, snap together, ache, chatter (with cold), flash, shine,
eyes	watch, look, move, open, close, shut, grow wide, water, glitter, shine, wander, search, blink, examine, study
nose	breathe (through), sniff, blow, wipe, pick, rub, scratch; run, bleed, twitch
fingers, nails	scratch, tap, drum, paint, draw, poke, put, stick, raise, waggle, click, snap, count (sth) on
hands, arms	hug, put, wave, press, squeeze, touch, shake, feel, extend, clap, rub, tremble, stroke, lift
knees	bend, ache, go weak, fall on/to, go down on, slap, hug
legs	run, jump, kick, bend, move, give way, shake, tremble, dangle, hang, swing

**UNIT 4 - TEENSCENE – The Moral Compass and Values**

**A1 – YOU MUST BE HOME BY 8.30**

**Exercise 2 (str. 140)**

- Nigel's.
- Because he's really very busy. He's got such a lot of Maths to do. / He's got a lot of Maths homework. / He has to study.
- Claire.
- No, he doesn't. She thinks he's lazy.
- She wants to see a film. / She want to go to the cinema with Patrick.
- About 8.
- By half past eight.
- Next week's pocket money.

**Exercise 7b (str. 143)**

<b>SHOULD</b>	<b>All members</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help with housework;</li> <li>• do the washing-up;</li> <li>• organize time and spend it creatively</li> </ul>
	<b>Father</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do the cooking</li> </ul>
	<b>Mother</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do the cooking</li> </ul>
	<b>Claire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ask parents if she can bring friends home</li> </ul>
	<b>Nigel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ask parents if he can bring friends home</li> </ul>
<b>MUST</b>	<b>All members</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tidy up their own bedroom</li> </ul>
	<b>Father</b>	
	<b>Mother</b>	
	<b>Claire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keep her room tidy;</li> <li>• make her bed;</li> <li>• say where she is going (when she goes out)</li> </ul>
	<b>Nigel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keep his room tidy;</li> <li>• make his bed;</li> <li>• go to bed early;</li> <li>• say where he is going (when he goes out)</li> </ul>

<b>MAY / CAN / BE ALLOWED</b>	<b>All members</b>	
	<b>Father</b>	
	<b>Mother</b>	
	<b>Claire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stay up late;</li> <li>• bring friends home;</li> <li>• go out alone;</li> <li>• choose her own clothes</li> </ul>
	<b>Nigel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bring friends home;</li> <li>• go out alone;</li> <li>• choose his own clothes</li> </ul>
<b>SHOULDN'T</b>	<b>All members</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• play loud music (after 9.30 pm);</li> <li>• spend too much time on the phone;</li> <li>• use bad language</li> <li>• smoke in the living room</li> </ul>
	<b>Father</b>	
	<b>Mother</b>	
	<b>Claire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• watch too much TV</li> </ul>
	<b>Nigel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• watch too much TV</li> </ul>
<b>MUSTN'T</b>	<b>All members</b>	
	<b>Father</b>	
	<b>Mother</b>	
	<b>Claire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keep food in her room</li> </ul>
	<b>Nigel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keep food in his room</li> </ul>
<b>CAN'T / NOT ALLOWED</b>	<b>All members</b>	
	<b>Father</b>	
	<b>Mother</b>	
	<b>Claire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wear anything she likes;</li> <li>• dye her hair blue, red or green</li> </ul>
	<b>Nigel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wear anything he likes;</li> <li>• dye his hair blue, red or green</li> </ul>

**Exercise 10a (str. 145)**

<b>she is allowed to do / she can do</b>	
• go to places on her own	• play any music she likes
<b>she is not allowed to do / she can't do</b>	
• stay out late	• go wear anything she likes
• go wear short skirts or torn jeans	• go listen to some music groups
• go watch too much TV	• go watch violent films

she **has to** do

- go tell parents where she's going
- go be back before it gets dark
- go tell parents what music she's buying
- go help in the house (hoover the carpets, lay the table, keep her room tidy)

**Exercise 12a (str. 146);** (*predlog rešitve*)

- ✓ 1. You should spend some time abroad (e.g. in England, the USA).
2. You must learn at least three languages at the same time.
3. You shouldn't read English books and magazines regularly.
- ✓ 4. You don't have to have perfect pronunciation.
5. You mustn't listen to English pop songs.
6. You needn't do much homework.
- ✓ 7. You must learn twenty words a day.
- ✓ 8. You must keep a vocabulary notebook and make a note of something new every day.
- ✓ 9. You should try to use the new expressions you learn.
- ✓ 10. You mustn't speak Slovene during English lessons.
11. You don't have to listen to audio cassettes.
- ✓ 12. You have to speak up even if you make mistakes.
- ✓ 13. You shouldn't spend most of your time studying grammar.
14. You needn't know about the British/American way of life.

**Exercise 12c (str. 146)**

1. You **should** (**must, have to**) go to your English lessons regularly.
2. You **shouldn't** (**mustn't**) translate everything into your language.
3. You **should** (**can**) ask your teacher to help you if you don't understand.
4. You **shouldn't** (**mustn't**) be afraid of making mistakes.
5. You **should** try to revise something before each lesson.
6. You **should** (**have to**) take tests to learn a language well.
7. You **don't have to** (**needn't, don't need to**) understand every word when you read a text in a foreign language.
8. You **should** (**must, have to**) try to speak as much as possible.
9. If your accent is too strong, you **need to** (**should, have to, must**) listen carefully to more natural English.
10. You **can** say very little with grammar, but you **can** say almost anything with words.

**A2 – I CAN EXPLAIN**

**Exercise 2 (str. 148);** (*predlog rešitve*)

1. No, he wasn't. / Yes, he was.
2. Yes. It's wrong to hit a child. / Yes, sometimes. / No.
3. She was angry with her father. She was wrong to run away.
4. They should talk to each other and solve the problem. / They should talk it over.
5. Everyone's. / Everybody's.
6. Patrick did.
7. Yes, probably. / I don't know.

**Exercise 6b (str. 150)**

1. You mustn't lie.
2. You should get out of bed.
3. You mustn't be late.
4. You must do it on time.
5. You should have a haircut.
6. You must be polite.
7. You mustn't write graffiti on school walls.
8. You must study.
9. You mustn't disturb your neighbours.
10. You can't talk to me like that.
11. You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.
12. You should speak up.
13. You shouldn't drag your feet.
14. You should sit up straight and shouldn't gobble your food.
15. You should use a hankie?
16. You must take your hands out of your pockets.
17. You may not have your elbows on the table.
18. You should wear a vest in winter.

**Exercise 7a (str. 150);** (*predlog rešitve*)

- A. confused, worried, embarrassed
- B. shocked, frightened, surprised
- C. interested
- D. annoyed
- E. excited, interested, surprised
- F. bored

**Exercise 7b (str. 151)**

she's <b>annoyed</b> nejevoljna je, jezna je, slabe volje je	it's <b>annoying</b> nadležen, zoprn, moteč	it <b>annoys</b> her razdražiti, iti na živce, ujeziti, vzne- jevoljiti; vznemirjati
they're <b>interested</b> zainteresirani so; radovedni so; zani- majo se (za)	It's <b>interesting</b> zanimiv	it <b>interests</b> her zanimati; vzbuditi zanimanje
He's <b>bored</b> zdolgočasen, nave- ličan	it's <b>boring</b> dolgočasen, nezani- miv	it <b>bores</b> her zdo- lačiti, zamoriti, utrujati
he's <b>worried</b> zaskrbljen	it's <b>worrying</b> skrb zbujajoč	it <b>worries</b> him skrbeti, biti v skrbeh, plašiti, mučiti
she's <b>frightened</b> prestrašena/ preplašena je	it's <b>frightening</b> strah/skrb zbujajoč, strašen, grozljiv	it <b>frightens</b> her prestrašiti, splašiti
he's <b>excited</b> vznemirjen, nestr- pen, na trnih; raz- burjen; razvnet	it's <b>exciting</b> vznemirljiv, razbur- ljiv; zanimiv	it <b>excites</b> him raz- neti, navdušiti; vzdražiti, vznemiriti, razburiti
she's <b>embarrassed</b> v zadregi, osramočen	it's <b>embarrassing</b> neprijeten, neroden, mučen	it <b>embarrasses</b> her spraviti v zadrego
I'm <b>confused</b> zmeden, zbegan	it's <b>confusing</b> nejasen, zmeden, konfuzen	it <b>confuses</b> me zmesti, zbegati; spraviti v zadrego
he's <b>depressed</b> potrt, pobit, potlačen, žalosten	it's <b>depressing</b> moreč, deprimirajoč, depresiven	it <b>depresses</b> him potreti, užalostiti, razžalostiti
we're <b>shocked</b> pretresen, presunjen, ogorčen, šokiran	it's <b>shocking</b> pretresljiv; strašen; nezaslišan	it <b>shocks</b> us pretresti, šokirati
he's <b>surprised</b> presenečen	it's <b>surprising</b> presenetljiv	it <b>surprises</b> him pre- senetiti
she's <b>disappointed</b> razočaran	it's <b>disappointing</b> razočarljiv, nerazve- seljiv	it <b>disappoints</b> her razočarati

**Exercise 8a (str. 151)**

all right – quite calm and patient – worried – alone – helpless  
and afraid – frightened and panicky – (feeling) sick – (feeling)  
terrible

**A3 – FED UP!**

**Exercise 2 (str. 154)**

1. Because everything's wrong.
2. She's fed up with her parents.
3. Yes. They want to control her life, just every part of it.
4. With her father.
5. She doesn't think so. / In her opinion, they don't.
6. Yes, her grandma.
7. She's a great listener.
8. Yes, she is. They're very close.

**Exercise 3 (str. 155)**

1. *Everyone / Everybody* is asleep.
2. *Everything* is untidy.
3. Where did you go yesterday? - *Nowhere*. I stayed at home.
4. Listen. There's *someone / somebody* at the door. - I'll have a look. No, there's *no one / nobody* out there.
5. I can't find my keys *anywhere*. I know I left them *somewhere* in this room. Has *anybody / any one* seen them?
6. Is there *anything / something* in that box? - No, there's *nothing* in this box.
7. There's *something* in my pocket.
8. Carola and Charlie are a very loving couple. They go *everywhere* together.

**CHATTERBOX (STR. 157); (nekaj primerov)**

1. A: I always quarrel with my parents. What should I do?  
B: You should tell them you're unhappy.  
A: I think I'll run away.  
B: That's not a good idea.  
A: You're right. I'd better talk to them. Thank you.
2. A: My brother is terrible. He always plays such loud music in his room that I can't concentrate while I'm learning. What would you do if you were me?  
B: I would play loud music, too.  
A: You're probably right. I'll try to do that.
3. A: I'm often bored in the afternoon. Tell me what to do, please.  
B: Why don't you start jogging?  
A: Thanks but I think that's not for me.
4. A: What would you do if you weren't allowed to have a boyfriend/girlfriend?  
B: You could invite him/her for dinner. Perhaps your parents will like him/her anyway.  
A: That sounds like it. I'll do it this weekend. Thank you.  
B: It's OK.
5. A: My parents don't allow me to dye my hair. What should I do?  
B: You shouldn't dye it then.  
A: But I want to.  
B: Then dye it anyway.  
A: I can't do that. Perhaps I'll talk to my parents once again.  
B: You'd better do that, yes.

**Exercise 5a (str. 158)**

Letter 1: He's misunderstood, alone and depressed.

Letter 2: She's got big ears and she's overweight.

Letter 3: He's been bullied by older boys.

**Exercise 7 (str. 159)**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Who?       | Grandma Bridget  |
| 2. looks?     | attractive – slim and quite tall   |
| 3. age?       | in her late fifties  |
| 4. hair?      | shoulder-length, straight, dark  |
| 5. eyes       | blue   |
| 6. face?      | round, a bit wrinkled  |
| 7. nose?      | small, turned-up   |
| 8. lips?      | full   |
| 9. character? | easy-going, active, a great sense of humour, generous, helpful, nervous, kind, young in spirit |

**B1 – TYPICAL TEENAGERS!****Exercise 4 (str. 163)**

1. His room is in a real mess. / His room is really messy. / He always leaves things in a real mess. / His room looks as if a bomb has just gone off.
2. That he was in a hurry.
3. Yes, he does. He probably makes her angry quite often. He always leaves his clothes in a mess on the floor, and he's very lazy.
4. Yes, he has (at the end).

**B2 – PEER PRESSURE – NOW WHAT?****CHATTERBOX (str. 166); (nekaj primerov)**

1. Your friend borrows your bike (mobile phone, ...) without asking.  
A: I've borrowed your mobile phone.  
B: I can't believe you did that without asking me first.
2. Your friend borrows your bike. Then he/she hits a fence and damages the bike.  
A: I'm sorry, but I've had an accident and your bike needs repairing.  
B: You idiot!
3. Your friend buys some alcohol and gets drunk.  
A: I've bought some brandy. Let's go and try it.  
B: Are you totally stupid?
4. You travel together with a friend who loses all your money.  
A: Oh, no. I've lost all the money. What do we do now?  
B: You're incredible! How could it happen?
5. Your friends go to the scrapyard and smash some old cars.  
A: Yesterday we smashed some old cars in the scrapyard. It was real fun!  
B: You guys are unbelievable!
6. Your friend tries some drugs.  
A: I've tried some drugs.  
B: Don't you know how dangerous that is?
7. Your friend tries a cigarette.  
A: I've tried a cigarette.  
B: What were you thinking?
8. Your friend has a fight for fun.  
A: I've had a fight just for fun.  
B: Are you totally stupid?
9. Your friend goes for a ride on a motorcycle. She/He doesn't wear a helmet.  
A: I won't wear a helmet. I look stupid in it.  
B: Don't you know how dangerous that can be?
10. Your friend wants to go shoplifting.  
A: Let's go shoplifting.  
B: I don't believe you said that!

**SPEAK OUT: DEALING WITH PEER PRESSURE (str. 166)**

(predlog prevoda pesmi)

**PARTY SMARTY**

I don't like cigarettes, I hate alcohol,  
I don't care for pills and needles,  
I enjoy the company of sobers  
'cos they know about their deeds and talks.

With my head I join the parties,  
With my head – that's true.  
Healthy body, and my wits too.

**C PRONUNCIATION****Exercise 1a (str. 167)**

surprised	2	disappointed	3
excited	4	annoyed	1
interested	5	relieved	6

**Exercise 2a (str. 167)**

9, 5, 10, 8, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4, 7

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. courage      | 6. haircut    |
| 2. creatively   | 7. honesty    |
| 3. embarrassing | 8. protective |
| 4. exhausted    | 9. quarrel    |
| 5. generous     | 10. weird     |

**Exercise 3a (str. 167)**

- a) photograph f  
 b) cheerful tʃ  
 c) thanks θ  
 d) should ʃ

**Exercise 3b (str. 167)**

- a) luck k  
 b) enough f  
 c) selfish ʃ  
 d) knowledge dʒ

**Exercise 3c (str. 167)**

- a) relieved i:  
 b) awful ɔ:  
 c) row av  
 d) advice ai

**Exercise 3d (str. 167)**

- a) ghosts gəʊsts  
 b) responsible rɪ'spɒnsəbl  
 c) peer piə  
 d) serious 'siəriəs

**E – CULTURAL BEACH-HEAD****Exercise 3 (str. 170)**

1. True 2. True 3. False – the evening before Christmas Day is called Christmas Eve; Boxing Day is the name of the day after Christmas Day 4. True 5. We're sorry, but this is true 6. True! 7. True 8. True 9. True 10. False – the person who finds the coin has good luck 11. True 12. True.

**UNIT 5 - THE WORLD – Yours to discover****A1 – THE SEVEN CONTINENTS****Exercise 2a (str. 182); (predlog rešitve)**

- **cold lands:** around the North and South poles, Siberia, etc.
- **woodlands** (i.e. forests and woods): Evergreen woods grow in northern parts of the world; in countries with milder climates, there are deciduous woods; the forests of North America, etc.
- **grasslands** – in Africa, many animals live on the savannah, which is grassland with some trees. Grasslands in parts of South America are called pampas; in central North America they are called prairies.
- **deserts:** the Sahara (North Africa); the Gobi Desert (Mongolia-China); Kalahari (Southern Africa); Great Victoria and Great Sandy (Australia); Mojave (Arizona, California, Nevada); Monte (Argentina), etc.
- **prairies:** large flat areas in central North America covered with grass and farm land but without trees
- **pampas:** large flat areas of countryside in parts of South America
- **rainforests:** they grow in countries that are hot and have a lot of rain (the Amazon rainforest; rainforests in Africa, etc.).
- **mountains:** Europe has many beautiful mountains. In Norway, inlets of sea, called fjords, cut into mountainous coastlines. The world-famous Alps stretch through many countries. Hundreds of people climb and ski on them every year.
- **tundra:** a large flat area of land without trees in very cold northern parts of the world.

**Exercise 2b (str. 183); (predlog rešitve)**

- **Australia** consists of many islands in Southern, Indian and Pacific Oceans. It has many deserts which are not inhabited. It is well-known for its wonderful coral reefs. The Outback (i.e. the large area in the middle of Australia) is very flat.

**G – SLURP UP WORDS – MOVEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS (str. 174)**

- |                    |                        |                 |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. sideways        | 14. ahead; ahead;      | 24. outwards;   |
| 2. abroad          | ahead                  | outwards        |
| 3. downhill        | 15. indoors, indoors / | 25. outside,    |
| 4. clockwise       | inside; inside         | outside; /      |
| 5. downstairs      | 16. overseas; overseas | outdoors,       |
| 6. aboard          | 17. forwards           | outdoors        |
| 7. downtown        | 18. uphill             | 26. downwards;  |
| 8. skywards        | 19. anti-clockwise     | downwards       |
| 9. to the right    | 20. inwards            | 27. to the left |
| 10. underground    | 21. uptown; uptown     | 28. indoors;    |
| 11. ashore; ashore | 22. outside / outdoors | indoors; /      |
| 12. upwards        | 23. backwards; back-   | inside, inside  |
| 13. inland         | wards; backwards       | 29. upstairs;   |
|                    |                        | upstairs        |

**J LITERATURE****Exercise 2b (str. 177); (predlog rešitve)**

1. It's about schoolchildren who were killed on the same day.
2. The poet.
3. They were killed / shot.
4. In Kraguljevac, Serbia.
5. During World War II. / 21<sup>st</sup> October 1941.
6. The Germans. / The Nazis.
7. As a reprisal for a Partisan attack on German soldiers.

- **Antarctica** lies in the South Pole. It is nearly twice the size of Australia. It is the coldest, driest and highest of all continents. There are no inhabitants, only researchers. You can find only seals, penguins and some simple plants. The inner land is actually a frozen desert. There are volcanoes and underground lakes, too.
- **Europe** consists of many countries that are often divided by natural borders, like seas, mountains and rivers. It is a very diverse continent with many different cultures, natural and geographical features. You can find many woodlands, grasslands and mountains in almost every country.
- **North America** is generally referred to as the New World. It was discovered in the 15th century by Christopher Columbus. There are mountains, coasts, prairies and cold lands here.
- **South America** is a continent of many landscapes and climates. The Andes are the major mountain range in South America. It runs along the Pacific coast. In pampas, prairies and steppes you can meet interesting animals, such as llamas, jaguars and tapirs. There are vast rainforests, too. Beware of anacondas and piranhas.

**Exercise 2c (str. 183)****MOUNTAINS**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| the Rocky Mountains? | the mountain range in <b>North America</b> , which extends from the US-Mexico border to northern Canada |
| the Alps?            | the mountain range in <b>Europe</b> , which stretches through 7 countries                               |
| the Andes?           | a major mountain system running the length of the Pacific coast of <b>South America</b>                 |

the Himalayas?	a vast mountain system in <b>southern Asia</b>
the Urals?	a mountain range in <b>northern Russia</b> , extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Aral Sea
the Caucasus Mountains?	a mountainous region of <b>SE Europe</b> , lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea (in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and SE Russia)
the Carpathians?	a mountain system extending from <b>southern Poland</b> and <b>Slovakia</b> into <b>Romania</b>
the Pyrenees?	a range of mountains extending along the border <b>between France and Spain</b> from the Atlantic coast to the Mediterranean

**RIVERS**

the Nile (River)	a river in <b>eastern Africa</b> , the longest river in the world (6,695 km). It rises in east central Africa near Lake Victoria and flows into the Mediterranean.
the Amazon	a river in <b>South America</b> (6,683 km), flowing through Peru, Colombia, and Brazil into the Atlantic Ocean.
the Mississippi	a river in <b>North America</b> . It rises near the Canadian border and flows south into the Gulf of Mexico. With its chief tributary, the Missouri, it is 5,970 km long.
the Volga	the longest river in <b>Europe</b> (3,688 km). It rises in NW <b>Russia</b> and flows into the Caspian Sea.
the Don	a river in <b>Russia</b> . It rises south-east of Moscow and flows 1,958 km to the Sea of Azov. Also: a river in <b>Scotland</b> (131 km); a river in <b>northern England</b> (112 km)
the Vistula	a river in <b>Poland</b> . It rises in the Carpathian Mountains and flows 940 km into the Baltic.
the Danube	It rises in the Black Forest in Germany, and flows into the Black Sea. It flows through 9 countries - Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine.
the Rhine	a river in <b>western Europe</b> . It rises in the Swiss Alps and flows for 1,320 km to the North Sea. It forms the border between Germany and Switzerland in the south, then Germany and France, before flowing north through Germany.

**Exercise 3 (str. 183)**

		Where?
1. Persian <b>Gulf</b>	Perzijski zaliv, Arabski zaliv	an arm of the Arabian Sea
2. The Pacific <b>Ocean</b>	Tihi ocean, Pacifik	the largest of the world's oceans, lying between America to the east and Asia and Australasia to the west
3. The Dead <b>Sea</b>	Mrtvo morje	on the Israel-Jordan border
4. Hudson <b>Bay</b>	Hudsonov zaliv	in NE Canada
5. Bering <b>Strait</b>	Beringov preliv	a sea passage which separates the eastern tip of Siberia from Alaska

6. The Sahara <b>Desert</b>	Sahara	northern Africa
7. The Great Barrier <b>Reef</b>	Veliki koralni greben	off the coast of Queensland, Australia
8. Grand <b>Canyon</b>	Grand Canyon, (Veliki kanjon)	in Arizona, USA
9. Mount <b>Everest</b>	Mount Everest, (Čomolungma)	in the Himalayas
10. the Julian <b>Alps</b>	Julijske Alpe	Slovenia
11. Bay of <b>Biscay</b>	Biskajski zaliv	between the north coast of Spain and the west coast of France
12. Niagara <b>Falls</b>	Niagarski slapovi	on the Niagara River, between Canada and the USA
13. Ayers <b>Rock</b>	Ayersova skala	a red rock mass in Northern Territory, Australia, south-west of Alice Springs
14. Lake <b>Baikal</b>	Bajkalsko jezero	in southern Siberia
15. the North <b>Pole</b>	Severni pol / tečaj	the northern end of the earth
16. Strait of <b>Gibraltar</b>	Gibraltarska vrata, Gibraltarska ožina	a channel between the southern tip of the Iberian peninsula and North Africa
17. Channel <b>Islands</b>	Kanalski ali Normandijski otoki	in the English Channel off the NW coast of France
18. Gulf of <b>Mexico</b>	Mehiški zaliv	a large extension of the western Atlantic Ocean (US to the north, Mexico to the west and south, and Cuba to the south-east)
19. the Cape of <b>Good Hope</b>	Rt dobre nade ( <i>tudi</i> : Rt dobrega upanja)	south of Cape Town, South Africa
20. the Italian <b>Peninsula</b>	Apeninski polotok	the peninsula south of the Alps, across which Italy stretches

**Exercise 4 (str. 184); (predlog rešitev)**

- shearing sheep in ... **New Zealand**
- growing rice in ... **Japan**
- fishing in ... **western Africa**
- keeping ostriches in ... **southern Africa**
- plucking tea in ... **China**
- harvesting wheat in ... **Europe**
- harvesting/gathering grapes in ... **Slovenia**
- tapping maple trees to collect sap (to produce maple syrup) in ... **Canada**
- cutting down trees in ... **Siberia**
- keeping cattle in ... **North America**
- picking olives in ... **Spain**
- growing tulips in ... **the Netherlands**
- tapping rubber-trees to collect sap (to produce rubber) in ... **Brazil**
- cutting sisal in ... **Mexico**
- cutting sugarcane in ... **Jamaica**
- growing tobacco in ... **Cuba**
- cutting off cork bark from cork oaks in ... **the south of France**
- picking roses in rose fields in ... **Bulgaria**

**Exercise 5a (str. 185)**

Asia:	China, Japan, ( <i>New Zealand is in Oceania or Australasia</i> )
Africa:	Egypt
Europe:	Italy, (Great) Britain, Cyprus
South America:	Brazil
Central America:	Cuba
the Mediterranean:	Italy, Egypt, Cyprus
the Atlantic Ocean:	Brazil, (Great) Britain, Cuba
the Pacific Ocean:	China, Japan, New Zealand

**Exercise 5b (str. 185)**

Vse našete države imajo dostop do morja. / None of these countries is landlocked. They all have their own sea coasts.

**Exercise 6b (str. 186)**

- **A forest** forms part of the border between Canada and the USA.
- **Mountains (the Andes)** form most of the border between Chile and Argentina.
- **A hot desert** forms the border between Libya and Tunisia.
- **A cold desert** forms part of the border between Russia and Estonia.
- **A lake** forms part of the border between China and North Korea.
- **A river (the Rio Grande)** forms much of the border between the USA and Mexico

**Exercise 6c (str. 186); (predlog rešitev)**

1. It's the line that separates two countries. / It defines geographical and political boundary between two countries.
2. It borders 4 countries: Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia.
3. To some extent yes (e.g. the Alps, the Kolpa, etc.).
4. Yes and no. There are many areas that used to be part of Slovenia in the past, but are now in Italy, Austria or elsewhere.
5. They keep changing (Just have a look at your historical atlas!).
6. the Kolpa, the Rio Grande, the Danube, the Mississippi, the Rhine, etc.
7. Yes.
8. They are important to preserve cultural and biodiversity.
9. We need an identification document, a passport.
10. It can be both.
11. Drugs, alcohol, meat, animals, endangered species, etc.
12. Refugees from poor countries seeking better life.

**A2 – THE NATURAL WORLD****Exercise 1 (str.187)**

1 - cliffs	12 - island
2 - valley	13 - waterfall
3 - tunnel	14 - forest
4 - meadow / pasture	15 - cable car
5 - beach	16 - path
6 - bridge	17 - lake
7 - dam	18 - mountains
8 - corn/wheat field	19 - slope
9 - river	20 - cave
10 - rocks	21 - hills
11 - shore	22 - stream

**Exercise 2 (str.187)**

- |             |             |               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. a forest | 3. a sea    | 5. a mountain |
| 2. a river  | 4. an ocean | 6. a tree     |

**Exercise 3a (str.187-188)**

**Northern Ireland:** 1. fields; 2. caves; 3. lake; 4. islands; 5. castle; 6. coast.

**Cornwall:** 7. village; 8. rocky; 9. hills; 10. sea; 11. beaches

**Lech:** 12. village; 13. valley; 14. slopes; 15. mountains; 16. pastures; 17. forests

**Exercise 4a (str.188)**

The hunter went **down** the hill, **towards** the lake, **over/across** the stream, **along** the shore of the lake, **around** the lake, **past/along** the forest, **up** the hill/slope, **along/past** the forest

and the stream, **towards** the bridge, **across/over** the bridge, **up** the slope/hill, **past** the waterfall, and **up** the mountain.

**Exercise 4b (str.188)**

Kekec left the village early in the morning, then he went **down** the hill, **across/over** the stream, **towards** the lake, **along** the shore of the lake, **around** the lake, **up** the hill/slope, **through** the forest, and **towards** Pehta's hut.

**A3 – LET'S GO SIGHTSEEING****Exercise 1b (str.191)**

Name of the monument	Where?	Built when?
A the Great Wall of China	(across the north of) China	started in 221 BC
B the Egyptian pyramids	Egypt	2700 BC - 1750 BC
C Stonehenge	(Great) Britain; in the English countryside, about 150 km west of London	2750 BC - 1900 BC

**Exercise 1c (str.191); (predlog rešitev)**

mysterious	the Egyptian pyramids, Stonehenge
ancient wall	the Egyptian pyramids, Stonehenge
pyramid	the Great Wall of China
astronomical clock	the Egyptian pyramids
pharaohs	Stonehenge
China	the Egyptian pyramids
a life after death	the Great Wall of China
Stonehenge	the Egyptian pyramids
enemies	Stonehenge
4-ton stones	the Great Wall of China
triangular	Stonehenge
	the Egyptian pyramids

**Exercise 1d (str.191); (predlog rešitev)**

**STONEHENGE** – These 4-ton stones have something mysterious in themselves. They served as a church and a giant astronomical clock in ancient times.

**PYRAMIDS** – The ancient pyramids in a shape of a triangle were built for pharaohs to ensure them after-death life.

**THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA** – It was built on the border across the north of China to keep out invaders and enemies.

**Exercise 2a (str.191)**

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. NG 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. NG 11. NG 12. NG

**Exercise 3a (str.192)**

9 Bavaria, Germany	10 Beijing, China
2 Granada, Spain	5 at Agra, India
7 Istanbul, Turkey	6 Jordan
3 Moscow, Russia	4 Paris, France
1 Peru, South America	8 Prague, the Czech Republic

Sight	Location
Maccu Picchu	Peru, South America
the Alhambra (Palace)	Granada, Spain
St Basil's Cathedral	Moscow, Russia
Notre Dame (Cathedral)	Paris, France
the Taj Mahal	at Agra, India
The City of Petra	Jordan
the Haga Sofia (Church)	Istanbul, Turkey
Charles Bridge	Prague, the Czech Republic
The Forbidden City	Beijing, China
Neuschwanstein Castle	Bavaria, Germany



**Exercise 5a (str.195)****The Statue of Liberty**

This is a statue in New York. It is called **the** Statue of Liberty. It's over 93 m high. **The** statue weighs 204,300 kilograms. Forty people can stand in **the** statue's head, and twelve in **the** torch – **the** statue's right hand.

**Velenje Castle**

There is a fabulous white castle on **the** hill above Velenje. Today **the** castle has been completely restored, and it houses a museum. **The** museum consists of ten collections, among others a collection of African art of **the** Czech sculptor František Foit. In **the** north-eastern defence tower of **the** castle there is a chapel. In **the** former stables, **the** remains of a mastodon found near Velenje are preserved. There is also a ski-jump on **the** castle hill.

**Clifftop Monasteries of Metéora**

Twenty-four gigantic rocks rise from **the** ground on **the** plain of Thessaly in northern Greece. **The** area of Metéora is an amazing marvel of nature, now known as "**the** rocky forest of Greece". It was originally settled by monks who lived in caves within **the** rocks during **the** 11<sup>th</sup> century. But as **the** times became more unsure because of numerous wars, they climbed higher and higher up **the** rock face until they were living on **the** inaccessible peaks. They brought material and people up with ladders and baskets and built **the** first monasteries. Out of **the** 24 monasteries that grew up between **the** 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries only six are still inhabited.

**A4 – LIFE IN CITIES****Exercise 3a (str.198)**

Type of town: MC, M, L

Famous for: L, MC, M

Positive features: M, L, MC

Negative features: L, MC, M

**B1 – TRAVEL BROADENS THE MIND****Exercise 1a (str.199)**

1. C 2. G 3. E,F 4. I 5. B,D,E 6. F,H 7. J 8. E 9. F 10. A

**Exercise 1b (str.199)**

- Valentina Tereshkova orbited the Earth in a spaceship. / She travelled in a spaceship. / She travelled by spaceship.  
**Note:** Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman in space. In 1963, she orbited the Earth 48 times.
- Father Christmas travels by sledge drawn by reindeer. / He rides a sledge drawn by reindeer.
- Marco Polo travelled by sea and by land (i.e. by ship, by horse, on foot).  
**Note:** Marco Polo (1254-1324) was a famous merchant, adventurer and explorer. He is famous for his travels to China and other places in Asia.
- Harry Potter travels on a broom. / He rides on a broom. / He rides a broom.
- Robert Peary travelled on foot, on skis and by dog sledges.  
**Note:** Robert Peary was the first to travel to the North Pole (in 1909).
- Pippy Longstocking travelled in a balloon. / She travelled by balloon. / She travelled on a horse.
- Edvard Rusjan flew a plane. / He travelled by plane.  
**Note:** Edvard Rusjan (6 July 1886 – 9 January 1911), a Slovene flying pioneer. He made his first flight with a powered airplane on 25 November, 1909 (6 years after the Wright Brothers' first attempt).
- Rasmus and the Vagabond travelled around on foot. / They walked.  
**Note:** Rasmus and the Vagabond – the characters from a book by Astrid Lindgren (slov. Erazem in potepuh).
- Alexander the Great travelled on his horse. / He travelled by horse.
- Aladdin travelled on a magic carpet. / He rode on a flying carpet.

**Exercise 2a (str. 199)**

- |                            |       |            |
|----------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. drive                   | 2, 8  | a horse    |
| 2. ride                    | 1,6,7 | a carriage |
| 3. fly / pilot             | 1     | a car      |
| 4. go on                   | 4     | skis       |
| 5. sail / navigate / steer | 1,4   | a train    |
| 6. drive / pull            | 4,5   | a ship     |
| 7. ride in                 | 3,4   | a plane    |
| 8. ride on                 | 4     | foot       |
|                            | 1,4,8 | a bus      |
|                            | 6,7,8 | a sledge   |
|                            | 2,8   | a bicycle  |

1. drive	a car a bus a carriage a train
2. ride	a horse a bicycle
3. fly / pilot	a plane
4. go on	a bus a train a plane a ship foot skis
5. sail / navigate / steer	a ship
6. drive / pull	a sledge a carriage
7. ride in	a sledge a carriage
8. ride on	a bicycle a sledge a bus a horse

**Exercise 3c (str. 200)**

London → Suez: train, steamer; 7 days

Suez → Bombay: steamer; 11 days

Bombay → Calcutta: train; 5 days

Calcutta → Hong Kong: steamer; 12 days

Hong Kong → Yokohama: steamer; 8 days

Yokohama → San Francisco: steamer; 19 days

San Francisco → New York: train; 8 days

New York → London: steamer, train; 9 days

**Exercise 3d (str. 200)**

- From London to Suez, they travelled by train and by steamer. It took them 7 days to reach Suez.
- They travelled to Bombay by steamer. They got there in 11 days.
- They took a train to get to Calcutta. The journey lasted for 5 days.
- In Calcutta, they boarded a steamer and left for Hong Kong. They arrived in Hong Kong 12 days later.
- The journey from Hong Kong to Yokohama took them 8 days. They travelled by steamer.
- In Yokohama, they boarded a steamer again and left for San Francisco. It took them 19 days to get there.
- Then they got on the train to New York. They crossed the continent in 8 days.
- The journey from New York to London took them 9 days. They travelled by steamer and by train.

**Exercise 3e (str. 200)**

Phileas Fogg won the bet!

**Exercise 4c (str. 200); (predlog resitve)**

We left our house in our car. We drove to the nearest village where we caught a bus to Gorizia. There we rented a scooter and arrived in Trieste where we hitchiked a lorry to Genova. In Genova we called a taxi which took us to Marseille. From there we went by plane to Lisbon from where we had a pleasant voyage on a cruise ship to Rio de Janeiro. A helicopter took us to Buenos Aires and from there we walked to Parana. This was the best adventure in our lives.

**Exercise 5a (str. 202)**

On 4 January, 1952, two young men jumped on an old motor-bike and left Buenos Aires for – South America! There was the whole continent lying ahead!

The journey carried them **across** vast pampas of Argentina. Their first stopover was **in** Miramar, where Ernesto visited his girlfriend. After a few days they moved on, heading **towards** Chile. They travelled **through** Patagonia, and after 1,809 kilo-

metres on the way, they arrived **in** Piedra del Aquila, Argentina. Farmers and inn-keepers gave them a place to sleep during their nights on the road.

On 31 January, they got **to** San Martín de los Andes, Argentina, 40 kilometres **from** the Chilean border. From there, they left **for** Lake Frias where they took a ferry **across** the border with Chile. Now they had to travel **across** the Andes. There was a lot of snow and they fell **off** their motorbike several times. At times, their old motorbike broke down and they had to push it **across** high mountain passes. On 18 February, they arrived **in** Temuco, Chile. They took their motorcycle to a mechanic. In the evening they went **to** a dance where they got involved in a fight. So, they left Temuco in a hurry and drove **to** Los Angeles, Chile. On their way **to** Valparaiso they crashed the motorbike. So, from here on they had to travel either **on** foot or hitch-hike. They headed north, deeper and deeper **into** the Andes, travelling **through** the Atacama Desert, Chile. Luckily, people gladly gave them lifts **in** their vehicles.

They arrived **in** Peru **in** a lorry. After 6,932 kilometres **on** the road, they came **to** the heart of South America – Cuzco. From there they climbed **to** the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu. On 12 May, they came **to** Lima. After two weeks they left **for** San Pablo, a leper colony **on** the banks of the Amazon, deep in the Peruvian rainforest. They travelled **to** San Pablo **by** ship. The journey lasted five days. They stayed at the leper colony for a month, treating lepers. They left the leper colony **on** a self-made raft, travelling to Leticia, Colombia. They passed **through** Columbia, ending up in Caracas, Venezuela. On 26 July 1952, the two friends got **to** the airport in Caracas. They had made a journey of 12,425 kilometres. Ernesto took a plane and flew **to** Cuba.

## B2 – THOSE WHO DARED: THE PIONEERS

### Exercise 1 (str. 205)

1. F 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. E

### Exercise 2a (str. 206)

- |                             |  |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Herman Potočnik Noordung | 5 Slovene general                                | 6 wrote the famous book on the Slovene lands and people – The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola (Slava Vojvodine Kranjske) |
| 2. Branka Sušnik            | 4 Slovene Protestant priest                      | 8 made his first flight with a powered airplane in 1909 (6 years after the Wright Brothers' first attempt)              |
| 3. Frederik Baraga          | 3 Slovene North American missionary and explorer | 4 wrote and published the first printed book in Slovene   |
| 4. Primož Trubar            | 6 Slovene baron                                  | 7 wrote his world-famous logarithmic tables   |
| 5. Rudolf Meister           | 1 Slovene rocket engineer                        | 3 composed the first grammar of an Indian language (Chippewa)   |
| 6. Janez Vajkard Valvazor   | 8 Slovene flying pioneer                         | 2 the first to study certain Indian cultures in South America   |
| 7. Jurij Vega               | 2 Slovene South American scientist               | 1 designed the first manned space station and calculated its orbit  |
| 8. Edvard Rusjan            | 7 Slovene mathematician                          | 5 pushed back the German army and protected Štajerska from the Germans (1918)   |

### Exercise 2b (str. 206)

- Herman Potočnik Noordung was a Slovene rocket engineer who designed the first manned space station and calculated its orbit.
- Friderik Baraga was a Slovene North American missionary and explorer who composed the first grammar of an Indian language.
- Primož Trubar was a Slovene Protestant priest who wrote and published the first printed book in Slovene.
- Rudolf Meister was a Slovene general who pushed back the German army and protected Štajerska from the Germans in 1918.
- Janez Vajkard Valvazor was a Slovene baron who wrote the famous book on the Slovene lands and people – The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola (Slava Vojvodine Kranjske).
- Jurij Vega was a Slovene mathematician who wrote his world-famous logarithmic tables.
- Edvard Rusjan was a Slovene flying pioneer who made his first flight with a powered airplane in 1909 (6 years after the Wright Brothers' first attempt).

### Exercise 3a (str. 206)

	Leonardo da Vinci	Nicolaus Copernicus	Jurij Vega
1		✓	
2	✓		
3		✓	
4			✓
5			✓
6	✓		
7		✓	
8			✓
9		✓	
10	✓		
11			✓
12	✓		
13			✓
14	✓		

### Exercise 4a (str. 208)

- The bulb was invented by Thomas Edison in 1897.
- The telephone was developed by Bell and Gray in 1876.
- The typewriter was developed by Peter Mitterhofer in 1869.
- The camera was invented by George Eastman in 1889.
- The motor-driven aeroplane was developed by Wright brothers in 1903.
- The biro (i.e. ballpoint pen) was invented by László Bíró in 1938.
- The petrol-driven motorcar was developed by Benz and Daimler in 1885.
- The aspirin was developed by Felix Hoffmann in 1899.
- The television was developed by John Baird in 1925.
- The radio was invented by Guglielmo Marconi in 1895.
- The vacuum cleaner was invented by Henry Booth in 1902.
- The photocopier was invented by Chester Carlson in 1937.
- The computer was developed by Howard Aiken in 1944.

### Exercise 4c (str. 208)

mistake	
... <i>he had to type it all again</i>	He couldn't type his novel because the typewriter was only invented in 1869.
... <i>the telephone rang.</i>	The telephone couldn't ring, because it was only invented in 1876.
... <i>could I borrow your camera?</i> ... <i>I'd like to take some photos</i>	She couldn't borrow My Dickens' camera, because it was only invented in 1889.
... <i>his son was playing computer games</i>	His son didn't play computer games, because the computer was only invented in 1944.

... can I borrow the car? ... it's in the garage for repairs	Mr Dickens didn't have a car, because the first (petrol-driven) motorcar was developed only in 1885.
... go to the airport ...	There were no airports at that time, because the first motor-driven aeroplane was only developed in 1903.
... to buy a biro ...	His daughter couldn't buy a biro, because the first one was only invented in 1938.
... some aspirin ...	He couldn't take an aspirin, because it was only developed in 1899.
... Mrs Dickens was hoovering the carpet ... switch off the vacuum cleaner	His wife didn't do the hoovering, because the first vacuum cleaner was only invented in 1902.
... make some photocopies	His wife couldn't make any photocopies, because the first photocopier was only invented in 1937.
... to watch TV ... the TV programme was too boring	He couldn't watch TV, because the first television was only developed in 1925.
... he turned on the radio	He couldn't listen to the radio, because the first one was only invented in 1895.
... the bulb burned out	The bulb couldn't burn out, because the first bulb was only invented in 1897.

### F – EXTRA READING (STR. 214)

The original Orient Express	
1. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>started October 1883</li> <li>Paris – Istanbul (via Vienna / Budapest)</li> </ul>
2. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1919: The Simplon Orient Express introduced</li> <li>Paris – Istanbul (via Trieste)</li> </ul>
3. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1930s: several sister trains introduced with "Orient" as part of their name</li> </ul>
4. vagon	
5. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2001: runs just Paris – Vienna</li> </ul>
6. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1977-2001: continues to run</li> <li>Paris – Vienna</li> <li>Paris - Budapest</li> </ul>
7. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1977: service Paris – Athens/Istanbul withdrawn</li> </ul>

The Venice Simplon Orient Express	
1. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NOT THE ORIGINAL ORIENT EXPRESS</li> <li>started in 1982</li> <li>London - Venice</li> </ul>
2. vagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>two trains</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> train: London – Folkestone</li> <li>by coach via the Channel Tunnel</li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> train: Calais - Venice</li> </ul>

### G – SLURP UP WORDS – GROUP NOUNS (STR. 216)

1. kolonija mravelj	a colony of ants
2. množica ljudi	a crowd of people
3. tolpa/banda tatov	a gang of thieves
4. butara	a bundle of firewood / a bunch of twigs
5. (polna) polica knjig	a shelf of books
6. zbirka znamk	a collection of stamps
7. karavana avtomobilov	a caravan of cars
8. jata galebov	a flock of seagulls
9. skupina turistov	a group of tourists
10. čreda ovac/koz	a flock of sheep/goats
11. kopica sena	a stack of hay
12. zvitok toaletnega papirja	a roll of paper

13. posadka mornarjev	a crew of sailors
14. nogometno moštvo	a team of football players
15. sop ključev	a bunch of keys
16. niz biserov	a string of pearls
17. komplet/sveženj kart	a pack of cards / a deck of cards
18. jata rib	a school of fish
19. čreda živine	a drove of cattle / a herd of cattle
20. roj čebel	a swarm of bees
21. kup kamenja	a heap of stones
22. šopek rož	a bunch of flowers / a bouquet of flowers
23. krog prijateljev	a circle of friends
24. ladijska flota	a fleet of ships

### J – LITERATURE

#### Exercise 3 (str. 222); (predlog rešitve)

- Probably in some exotic and faraway country where the sun shines a lot. / It could take place anywhere.
- Of course. It could be some exotic and faraway country where the sun shines a lot (e.g. in Africa, Tahiti).
- It's hot, the sun shines a lot, the people there are friendly. It's probably small.
- It's warm and sunny. It is summer time.
- Sunshine, sands, palms, sunlight, sitting on white terraces and drinking wine, the sea.
- They are suntanned, free of worries and happy, they laugh, they are warm, live easily, ...
- The /s/ sounds.
- Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- The author gives you the choice to find your own place like this anywhere in the world.

#### Exercise 4c (str. 222); (predlog rešitve)

You are in love with a yellow country  
Where sunflowers grow in the fields.  
Yellow the sun, yellow the happiness  
In the bright yellow morning.

#### Exercise 5 (str. 222); (predlog rešitve)

- the sea waves of many different colours on the (brown-yellow) sand beach
- the sun shining through leaves of palms / on the palms and making them shine; the palms were shining in the sunlight
- sun tanned or black people playing guitars (soft music) at night

#### Exercise 7 (str. 223); (predlog rešitve)

**Labrador:** *white, dark, red, green* – Pokrajina žari in kipi od energije, a je hkrati umirjena v mraku in megli.

**Reke in čas:** *rest, drive, mass, shoot, spring, drift, stride, wet, prattle, shove, thrust, roll, race, hurry, quarrel, flow, argue, go, swirl, subside, turn, gather* – Neznanska moč rek ruši vse pred seboj, voda združuje silo, ki vre in čaka, da pride na cilj. Na koncu se umiri in ponovno čaka.