

Janez Skela

REŠITVE

TOUCHSTONE 7

angleški jezik za 7. razred osnovne šole

**PRENOVLJENI
DELOVNI ZVEZEK**

Exercise 7

2. Are, am not/'m not;
3. is;
4. are;
5. are;
6. Is, is;
7. are;
8. is;
9. are;
10. am.

Exercise 8

2. Mrs Black **isn't** going to feed the animals.
3. We **are not/aren't** going to meet up with friends this evening.
4. I'm **not** going to tidy up my room this afternoon.
5. It's **not/isn't** going to be sunny tomorrow.
6. Kate **isn't** going to wash her hair tonight.
7. They **are not/aren't** going to do their home work after dinner.

Exercise 9

2. Are they going to feed the animals?
3. Are we going to get wet?
4. Is the cat going to catch the mouse?
5. Is he going to write a postcard to his parents?
6. Is Angela going to buy a present for her father?
7. Is it going to be cloudy tomorrow?

Exercise 10

2. Who is he going to see?
3. What is she going to do?/What is she going to write?
4. Where are they going to go with their friends?
5. When is she going to go to the concert?
6. When is she going to call them?
7. Who is going to go shopping?

Exercise 12

1. is going to jump;
2. are you going to wash;
3. are not going to watch;
4. Is Jim going to do;
5. are not going to swim;
6. is going to play;
7. are you reading;
8. is John going to camp; is going to camp.

Exercise 13

1. The men/robbers are going to rob the bank.
2. The bus driver is going to stop.
3. The hunter is going to shoot the bird.
4. The boy is going to sneeze.
5. The man is going to wash the car.
6. The boys are going to swim in the river.

Exercise 14

2. He is going to swim. He is swimming.
3. She is going to hang out the washing. She is hanging out the washing.
4. They are going to fight. They are fighting.
5. He is going to fish. He is fishing.
6. They are going to play tennis. They are playing tennis.

Exercise 15 (možni odgovori)

2. I'm going to jump headfirst into the water. I am a very good swimmer and I love danger.
3. I'm going to walk peacefully to the bus station. The next bus is going to leave in half an hour.
4. I'm going to buy him/her a self-help manual.
5. I'm going to chat with the wolf about my latest mobile phone.
6. I'm going to introduce myself to the ghost and be very polite.

Exercise 16

1. on, to;
2. at;
3. in;
4. for, for/on;
5. for;
6. by, through;
7. in;
8. after, with;
9. for, on;
10. to, in;
11. in;
12. in, with.

Exercise 17

1. boat;
2. life jacket;
3. snorkel;
4. windsurf;
5. jump headfirst/dive;
6. deep water;
7. mask;
8. shallow water;
9. hand harpoon;
10. lifeguard;
11. duck;
12. scuba diving.

Exercise 18

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| a. - 6; | d. - 4; | g. - 2; |
| b. - 3; | e. - 1; | h. - 5. |
| c. - 8; | f. - 7; | |

Exercise 19

1. mustn't;
2. must;
3. mustn't;
4. must;
5. mustn't;
6. must;
7. must;
8. mustn't;
9. mustn't;
10. must;
11. must;
12. mustn't.

Exercise 20

2. mustn't;
3. mustn't;
4. must;
5. must;
6. mustn't;
7. must;
8. mustn't;
9. must;
10. mustn't.

Exercise 21

2. mustn't;
3. must;
4. mustn't;
5. must;
6. mustn't;
7. mustn't;
8. mustn't;
9. mustn't

Exercise 22

1. can;
2. can't;
3. can't;
4. can't;
5. can't;
6. can't;
7. can't;
8. can't;
9. can;
10. can't.

Exercise 23

Upper row: 3, 6, 5, 4, 9.

Lower row: 1, 2, 7, 8.

Exercise 24

1. must/has to;
2. don't have to;
3. mustn't;
4. must/have to;
5. mustn't;
6. don't have to;
7. can't;
8. can;
9. must/has to;
10. mustn't;
11. don't have to.

Exercise 26

seas,
sand,
fly,
mountain,
free,
head,
see,
sky,
ears,
cry.

Exercise 27

1. I **learn** English every day.
2. He's **calling** me at the moment.
3. Does he **cry** a lot?
4. He **can't/cannot** sing very well.
5. Pete **watches** TV all the time.
6. My cousins **love** music. / My **cousin** loves music.
7. Is she going to invite you?

Exercise 28

1. you must;
2. she can't/cannot;
3. she does;
4. it isn't/it's not;
5. we do/I do;
6. you must/we must;
7. he can't/cannot;
8. they aren't/they're not.

Exercise 29

1. He doesn't love diving.
2. Are we/you going to camp?
3. I'm not reading a magazine.
4. Do they often travel abroad?
5. Ben's not/isn't going to watch TV.
6. Does Mitch play basketball?
7. Peggy's not/isn't going to make a phone call.
8. Are you having a shower?
9. They don't bake cakes.
10. Are you going to snorkel? / (Am I going to snorkel?)

Exercise 41

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

Exercise 42 (možni odgovori)

2. Horses like oats.
3. Peacocks have magnificent plumage.
4. Pigs are extremely intelligent.
5. Goats adore bramble.
6. Sheep give wool.
7. Hens can live 12 years.
8. Dogs can be very faithful.
9. Geese can swim.
10. Turkeys are peaceful creatures.
11. Oxen are patient and noble animals.
12. Donkeys can be hopelessly stubborn.

Exercise 43

1. fish;
2. geese;
3. sheep;
4. oxen;
5. feet;
6. men;
7. deer;
8. women;
9. children;
10. mice;
11. teeth.

Exercise 44

Levi stolpec: tents, maps, anoraks, hours, babies, boats, barbecues, elephants, masks, donkeys, children

Desni stolpec: goose, mouse, man, tooth, cow, harpoon, cottage, flipper, village, fish, wife

Exercise 45

Down (↓):

1. goose;
2. goat;
3. sheep;
4. scarecrow;
5. ox;
6. cow;
7. chick;
8. turkey;
9. bull;
10. lamb;
11. stork

Across (→):

12. horse;
13. hen;
14. pig;
15. swallow;
16. peacock;
17. cock;
18. duck;
19. donkey;
20. cat;
21. rabbit

Exercise 46

1. in;
2. into;
3. with, under;
4. from;
5. without;
6. in;
7. at;
8. in;
9. at;
10. on;
11. for;
12. on, for, in.

Exercise 47

-s: books, boys, beds, turkeys, days, houses

-es: boxes, buses, tomatoes, toothbrushes, dresses, sandwiches

-ies: countries, cities, babies, factories

-ves: penknives, lives

-irregular: feet, mice, women, sheep, geese, teeth, children

READING (str. 23)

Exercise 1b (str. 23)

The text is about ... **b.** a family sightseeing holiday

Exercise 1c (str. 23)

1. b;
2. c;
3. c;
4. b;
5. c;
6. c;
7. b.

Exercise 2a (str. 24)

1. beach;
2. sea;
3. friend;
4. reading;
5. holiday;
6. village;
7. castle;
8. lighthouse;
9. friendly;
10. year;
11. games;
12. food.

Exercise 2b (str. 24)

1. False;
2. True;
3. False;
4. False;
5. False;
6. True;
7. True;
8. False;
9. False.

Exercise 3a (str. 24)

1. live;
2. parents;
3. lazy;
4. breakfast;
5. surfing;
6. beach;
7. fruit;
8. ball;
9. barbecue;
10. meet;
11. evening;
12. life.

Exercise 3b (str. 25)

1. They live in LA, California.
2. It's on the beach near Santa Monica.
3. They get up at ten o'clock.
4. They have their lunch on the beach.
5. They go windsurfing or play ball games.
6. They have dinner at home or a barbecue on the beach.
7. They meet friends.
8. They go to bed at midnight.
9. They like it a lot.

Exercise 4 (str. 25)

1. T; 4. F;
2. F; 5. T.
3. F;

Exercise 5b (str. 26)

1. Because of its thrill rides.
2. Lake Garda or Lago di Garda.
3. Fortified sections or ancient castles.
4. You can do windsurfing, jetskiing, sailing, peddle-boating.
5. To take a wonderful view over the lake and surrounding area.
6. You can get information about hiking and mountain biking.
7. You can enjoy great lake views.
8. You visit the zoo.
9. To a movie-related theme park.
10. One of the many thermal parks and spas around the lake.

WRITING (str. 27)**Exercise 4** (str. 28) - (*predlog*)

A fisherman is sitting on a jetty and is fishing. There's a basket with a fish next to the fisherman. There's a cat on the jetty too. There are some children on a raft and some are swimming. There's a boy snorkelling. He swims under water, takes the fishing-line, puts the hook in a boot, and pulls. The fisherman thinks he's got a big fish. When he pulls the boot out of the water, he's very surprised and angry. All the children laugh at him.

Exercise 5 (str. 29) - (*predlog*)**The picnic**

It is Sunday and the weather is fine. Mrs Packard says: "Let's go for a picnic." "Oh, yes!" says everyone. Mr Packard says: "Yes, let's go to the woods and have our picnic there." They start to get ready. In the kitchen, mother makes some sandwiches. Carol helps her. Father brings a blanket and a map. Brandon brings the picnic basket for the food. Soon everything is ready and they leave the house. They drive to the country. They come to the woods and find a nice picnic spot. They put the blanket on the ground, and take the picnic basket out of the car.

Everyone is very hungry. Father makes a fire. Brandon opens the picnic basket and the dog jumps out of it! They are all very surprised. Why? Because the basket is empty! There is no food left. Their dog has eaten up all the food. "Look!" cries Carol. "There are ants everywhere!" Yes, there are! There are hundreds of ants on the blanket. Why? Because the blanket is on an ants' nest!

CULTURE (str. 31)

David – Bohinj;

Mary Ann – The Betnava Adventure Park;

Tom – The Pekel Cave;

Kelly – Lipica;

Jack – The Educational Trail of poet Simon Gregorčič

ENGLISH ACROSS THE CURRICULUM (str. 33)

Exercise 1b (str. 34)

1. True;
2. False;
3. False;
4. True;
5. False;
6. False;
7. True;
8. True.

Exercise 2b (str. 35)

1. True;
2. False;
3. True;
4. True;
5. False;
6. True;
7. False;
8. True.

Exercise 2c (str. 35)

- 3500 BC – 3;
1712 – 4;
1961 – 2;
1981 – 1.

UNIT 2 - YESTERDAYS

Exercise 1

Across (→):

2. MONITOR;
5. IPAD;
7. SCANNER;
8. CD-ROM;
9. COMPUTER;
12. USB-KEY.

Down (↓):

1. WINDOWS;
3. TOUCHSCREEN;
4. LAPTOP;
6. KEYBOARD;
7. SPEAKER;
10. PRINTER;
11. MOUSE;

Exercise 2

was,
was,
was,
was,
was,
was,
(People) were,
was,
was,
was.

Exercise 3

2. What time;
3. Where;
4. What;
5. What/Which;
6. What;
7. Who;
8. How;
9. Who;
10. What/Which;
11. Who;
12. What/Which.

Exercise 4

2. weren't;
3. was;
4. were;
5. wasn't;
6. wasn't;
7. weren't;
8. was;
9. was;
10. weren't.

Exercise 5

2. Where;
3. When;
4. What;
5. Who ... with;
6. When;
7. Where;
8. Who;
9. Where;
10. Why.

Exercise 15

2. They didn't have televisions.
3. They didn't have hoovers/vacuum cleaners.
4. They didn't have computers/laptops.
5. They didn't have (mobile) phones.
6. They didn't have electric irons.
7. They didn't have electric cookers.
8. They didn't have cars.

Exercise 16

His parents weren't angry. Were his parents angry?
The weather was fine. The weather wasn't fine.
She was happy. Was she happy?
They had a cold. They didn't have a cold.
We didn't have a picnic. Did we have a picnic?
You had a pizza. Did you have a pizza?

Exercise 17

1. John D. Rockefeller was a famous American oil tycoon. He was born in 1839 and died in 1937.
2. Gabrielle 'Coco' Chanel was a famous French dress designer. She was born in 1883 and died in 1971.
3. Charlotte Brontë was a famous English novelist. She was born in 1816 and died in 1855.
4. Nadia Comaneci was a famous Romanian gymnast. She was born in 1961.

Exercise 18

played /d/;
moved /d/;
decorated /ld/;
sunbathed /d/;
climbed /d/;
studied /ld/;
watched /t/;
visited /ld/;
cooked /t/;
lived /d/;
painted /ld/;
published /t/;
married /ld/;
listened /d/;
used /d/;
walked /t/;
weighed /d/;
kissed /t/.

Exercise 19

1. died, worked;
2. started, lived, died;
3. stayed, married, appeared;
4. worked, joined, received.

Exercise 20

2. Kate studied last night.
3. Mr and Mrs Brown watched television yesterday.
4. Mrs Green worked in the garden yesterday.
5. The children played football yesterday.
6. Tim listened to music yesterday.
7. Sue and Dick played cards yesterday.
8. Barbara cooked lunch/dinner/a delicious dinner yesterday.

Exercise 21

2. finished;
3. visited;
4. lived;
5. played;
6. decorated;
7. climbed;
8. sunbathed.

Exercise 22a

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. b; | 6. c; |
| 2. d; | 7. b; |
| 3. b; | 8. d; |
| 4. a; | 9. b; |
| 5. c; | 10. a. |

Exercise 22b

1. Elvis Presley was the 'King of Rock and Roll'.
2. The Second World War was/lasted from 1939 to 1945.
3. The Beatles were from Liverpool.
4. Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa.
5. Primož Trubar published the first Slovenian books (*i.e. Katekizem and Abecednik*) in 1550.
6. George Washington was the first president of the United States.
7. Mozart was born in Salzburg.
8. Ferdinand Magellan was from Portugal.
9. Robin Hood lived in the 13th or the 14th century.
10. *Laika* was the first dog in space. *Laika* was the first dog in space.

Exercise 23

2. climbed;
3. travelled;
4. crossed;
5. circled/orbited;
6. sailed;
7. orbited/circled;
8. travelled;
9. crossed.

Exercise 33

1. didn't;
2. did;
3. did;
4. didn't;
5. did;
6. didn't,
7. did.

Exercise 34

1. How many children did they have?
2. Did the Browns watch TV?
3. Where did Chaplin live?
4. When did they start school?
5. Did he jump two metres?
6. What did Sue revise at the weekend?
7. Who did Peter phone?
8. When did it happen?
9. Did my/your father wash the car?
10. What did Tim want?

Exercise 35

1. ago;
2. on;
3. at, in;
4. yesterday;
5. last;
6. when;
7. century;
8. Last;
9. on;
10. when;
11. ago;
12. in.

Exercise 36

received /d/;
opened /d/;
belonged /d/;
closed /d/;
called /d/;
tried /d/;
delivered /d/;
entered /d/;
stayed /d/;
joined /d/;
returned /d/;
started /ld/;
created /ld/;
arrived /d/;
appeared /d/;
finished /t/;
completed /ld/;
married /d/.

Exercise 37

1. walked up;
2. dropped in;
3. received;
4. opened;
5. belonged;
6. closed;
7. called.

Exercise 38

Picture 1: arrived;
Picture 2: walked, looked;
Picture 3: was, had, pulled out/(prepared);
Picture 4: was, was;
Picture 5: rushed;
Picture 6: hurried;
Picture 7: shouted;
Picture 8: replied;
Picture 9: walked, was, stared/looked,waited,
moved;
Picture 10: pulled out;
Picture 11: missed, killed;
Picture 12: carried.

Exercise 39

- 6 - It was quite nice.;
- 9 - In Liverpool.;
- 1 - Sue's.;
- 10 - I revised Slovenian.;
- 3 - Maths.;
- 8 - No, I didn't.;
- 2 - Twenty-six.;
- 4 - No, I wasn't.;
- 5 - On 30 September, 1994.;
- 7 - I was at the seaside.

Exercise 40

1. a baby;
2. rollerblades;
3. an island;
4. a torch;
5. a broom,;
6. a doctor;
7. a dress;
8. a scythe;
9. a refrigerator/fridge;
10. a ballet dancer;
11. a lawn mower;
12. a washing machine;
13. a vacuum cleaner/a Hoover;
14. a (light) bulb;
15. an iron;
16. a cooker;
17. a magician;
18. a tramp;
19. a painter;
20. a candle.

Exercise 41

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2 at, with; | 10 in; |
| 3 on, at; | 11 by; |
| 4 on; | 12 for; |
| 5 on; | 13 about, from; |
| 6 in; | 14 from, to; |
| 7 at; | 15 At; |
| 8 at; | 16 In, to. |
| 9 in, for; | |

Exercise 42

There was a crooked man:

- was;
- walked;
- lived.

The Grand Old Duke of York:

- had;
- marched;
- were;
- were;
- were.

Miss Polly had a dolly:

- had;
- phoned;
- knocked;
- looked.

READING (str. 56)

Exercise 1b (str. 56)

Prva vrstica (od leve proti desni):

Charles,
Mark,
Sarah,
Sophie

Druga vrstica (od leve proti desni):

William,
Peter,
Beatrice,
Louise.

Exercise 1c (str. 56)

grandfather,
wife,
mother,
cousin,
daughter,
aunt,
granddaughter,
brother,
uncle,
parents.

Exercise 2b (str. 57)

Učenci odgovarjajo poljubno, odvisno od tega, kako razumejo pesem.

Exercise 3 (str. 57)

- F;
- T;
- F;
- F;
- T;
- F;
- T;
- T;
- F.

Exercise 4a (str. 58)

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

Exercise 4b (str. 59)

Name of the mission	Apollo 11
The crew	Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin, Michael Collins
Date of launch	July 16, 1969
Date of arrival to the Moon's orbit	July 19
Name of the lunar module	The Eagle
Date of landing on the Moon's surface	July 20
The name of the first man on the Moon	Neil Armstrong
Exact time of the first step on the Moon's surface	10:56 pm
Time needed for the journey to Earth	three days
Date of arrival on Earth	July 24
Location of splash down	The Pacific Ocean
Name of the American president at the time of the Moon landing	Richard Nixon

Exercise 4c (str. 59)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1 F; | 7 F; |
| 2 T; | 8 T; |
| 3 T; | 9 T; |
| 4 F; | 10 F; |
| 5 F; | 11 F; |
| 6 F; | 12 T. |

CULTURE

Exercise 1a (str. 65)

1. the computer – 1973;
2. the DVD player – 1996;
3. the fridge – 1923;
4. the Internet – 1990;
5. the lawn mower – 1830;
6. the mobile telephone – 1973;
7. the MP3 player – 1997;
8. the television – 1929;
9. the vacuum cleaner – 1901;
10. the washing machine – 1937.

Exercise 1c (str. 66)

1. In 1888.
2. The natural rye grass straws.
3. The sap or the resin of different trees.
4. John B. Curtis.
5. The Earl of Sandwich couldn't play cards while eating so he decided to put beef between two slices of bread to have one hand free for card playing.
6. Mary Anderson.
7. They had to open the windows of their cars when it rained in order to see.
8. The sandwich.

ENGLISH ACROSS THE CURRICULUM (str. 67)

Exercise 1 (str. 67)

1. F;
2. T;
3. F;
4. T;
5. T;
6. T;
7. F;
8. F;
9. T;
10. F.

Exercise 2a (str. 68)

TIME	Father's activity	Son's activity
before sunrise	eat breakfast	eat breakfast
morning	(visit baths); visit the Forum, do shopping and banking, public speaking	start school
noon	visit baths	rest
afternoon	(visit baths), rest	play
late afternoon	eat dinner	eat dinner
evening	attend theatre	

UNIT 3 – STORIES AND PAST EVENTS

Exercise 1

1. an alien;
2. a satellite;
3. a planet;
4. stars;
5. a UFO;
6. a shooting star / a falling star / a meteor;
7. a spaceship;
8. the Moon;
9. a constellation;
10. a rocket.

Exercise 2a

1. the sun,
2. Mercury,
3. Venus,
4. Earth,
5. Mars,
6. Jupiter,
7. Saturn,
8. Uranus,
9. Neptune,
10. Pluto.

Exercise 2b

1. F – *There are eight planets in our Solar System.*
2. F – *The sun is a star.*
3. T;
4. T,
5. F – *Saturn has got rings around it.*
6. T;
7. T;
8. T;
9. F ;
10. T;
11. F -*The Solar System has now eight planets.*

Exercise 3a

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 2 saucers; | 11 land; |
| 3 round; | 12 hundreds; |
| 4 shapes; | 13 Aliens; |
| 5 doughnuts; | 14 helmets; |
| 6 person; | 15 hurt; |
| 7 century; | 16 guns; |
| 8 sightings; | 17 heads; |
| 9 astronauts; | 18 noise; |
| 10 night; | 19 fly. |

Exercise 3b (možni odgovori)

- 1 Who was the first person to use the expression 'flying saucer'?
- 2 Why are UFOs called 'flying saucers'?
- 3 What time of the day do people usually see UFOs?
- 4 How many guns do aliens usually have?
- 5 How fast can their spaceships fly?

Exercise 4a

1. arrived;
2. made;
3. ran;
4. had;
5. happened;
6. called;
7. saw;
8. needed;
9. drove;
10. knocked;
11. went;
12. decided;
13. took;
14. came;
15. said.

Exercise 4b

1. decided;
2. made;
3. drove;
4. had;
5. saw;
6. went;
7. happened;
8. ran;
9. knocked;
10. called;
11. arrived;
12. took;
13. needed;
14. came;
15. said.

Exercise 5

2. Mary didn't come to my house yesterday.
3. We didn't have dinner at 5 pm.
4. Mr Smith didn't fly to Edinburgh at 6 am.
5. They didn't drive to Chester in a hire car.
6. The car didn't break down.
7. I didn't know her.
8. She didn't go swimming yesterday afternoon.
9. He didn't take his dog out yesterday.
10. He didn't speak French.

Exercise 6

She wasn't married. She didn't have a son./She didn't have any children. She didn't drive an expensive car. She didn't buy expensive clothes. She didn't go on holiday five times a year.

Exercise 7

1. was;
2. found;
3. eat, was;
4. began;
5. make;
6. took;
7. understand, spoke
8. saw;
9. write, feel;
10. fly, travelled;
11. bought.

Exercise 8

2. Did she come back on time?
3. Did Bob want to go home?
4. Did they do their homework very well?
5. Did we/you see a lot of interesting animals?
6. Were there three bedrooms in our old flat?
7. Did Angela have a headache?
8. Did you write to the bank?
9. Did Susan go to America?
10. Did she clean the windows yesterday?

Exercise 9

- 4 - No, she wasn't. She had flu.
- 5 - Yes, he did. It was very dirty.
- 1 - No, we didn't. The teacher was absent.
- 6 - No, she didn't. She went by bus.
- 2 - No, I wasn't. I don't like concerts.
- 3 - Yes, he did. He likes swimming

Exercise 10

2. No, I/we didn't. I/We went to the supermarket.
3. No, he didn't. He got up at eight o'clock.
4. No, they weren't. They were at home.
5. No, she didn't. She read a magazine.
6. No, they didn't. They got home at 11 pm.
7. No, I/we didn't. I/We flew to Frankfurt.
8. No, he wasn't. He was thirsty.

Exercise 11

2. What did I/you have for lunch?
3. What time did he come home?
4. Where did our/your car break down?
5. Why did they go to the butcher's?
6. How did she travel to Paris?

Exercise 12

2. She usually walks fast, but yesterday she walked slowly.
3. I usually cook badly, but yesterday I cooked well.
4. He usually reads slowly, but yesterday he read fast.
5. He usually runs slowly, but yesterday he ran fast.
6. They usually work fast, but yesterday they worked slowly.
7. She usually plays tennis well, but yesterday she played badly.

Exercise 14

Yesterday

Yesterday,
all my **troubles** seemed so far away,
now it looks as though they're here to **stay**,
oh, I **believe** in yesterday.

Suddenly,
I'm not half the man I used to be,
there's a **shadow** hanging over me,
oh, yesterday came **suddenly**.

Why she **had to** go I don't know,
she wouldn't say,
I said something **wrong**,
now I long for yesterday.

Yesterday,
love was such an easy game to play,
now I need a **place** to hide away,
oh, I believe in yesterday.

Exercise 15

- Picture 1:** wanted
Picture 2: were, took
Picture 3: needed / had to
Picture 4: worked, were
Picture 5: tried, needed
Picture 6: rode, travelled
Picture 7: formed, took
Picture 8: was, had to
Picture 9: passed
Picture 10: lasted, were, didn't need.

Exercise 16

2. Have, got;
3. Can, speak;
4. Does, wake up/get up;
5. were;
6. are, going to do;
7. is playing;
8. Were.

Exercise 17a

2. could walk, *but she* couldn't say 'Mummy'.
3. could rollerblade, *but she* couldn't use a com-puter.
4. could ride a bike, *but she* couldn't read.
5. could sew, *but she* couldn't speak English.
6. could make pancakes, *but she* couldn't play the piano.
7. could swim, *but she* couldn't write.
8. could speak English, *but she* couldn't speak French.
9. could say 'Mummy', *but she* couldn't swim.
10. could read, *but she* couldn't write.
11. could use a computer, *but she* couldn't make pancakes.
12. could write, *but she* couldn't rollerblade.

Exercise 17b (možnosti)

When I was one year old, I could scream very loud,
but I couldn't say 'I'm sleepy'.

When I was one year old, I could say 'It's mine' very
clearly, but I couldn't say 'I'm sorry'.

When I was three years old, I could wash the dishes,
but I couldn't clean the windows.

When I was one year old, I could do the shopping,
but I couldn't pay.

When I was one year old, I could swim, but I couldn't
dive.

When I was one year old I could count to one hun-
dred, but I couldn't multiply.

When I was one year old, I could go to school alone,
but I couldn't go abroad alone.

When I was one year old, I could read simple books,
but I couldn't write them.

When I was one year old, I could snorkel, but I
couldn't windsurf.

When I was one year old, I could play chess, but I
couldn't ride a horse.

When I was one year old, I could eat almost a whole
cake, but I couldn't bake one.

When I was one year old, I could snowboard, but I
couldn't rock-climb.

Exercise 18 (možnosti)

2. I had to take a compass, but I didn't have to
take an umbrella.
3. I had to take an anorak, but I didn't have to
take a pair of pyjamas.
4. I had to take a rucksack, but I didn't have to
take a comb.
5. I had to take a sleeping bag, but I didn't have to
take the guitar.
6. I had to take strong walking boots, but I
didn't have to take a football.

Exercise 20 (možnosti)

1. I was allowed to use *pullouts* to watch wildlife.
2. We were allowed to make camp fires in marked
areas.
3. I wasn't allowed to feed the animals.
4. We weren't allowed to swim in thermal pools.
5. I had to keep my distance from bison and bears.
6. We had to keep our dog on a leash.
7. (Luckily), I didn't have to report any accidents to
a ranger.
8. Luckily, we didn't have to report any thefts to a
ranger.
9. I could boat if I had a boating permit.
10. We could fish if we had a fishing permit.
11. I couldn't pick wildflowers.
12. We couldn't drive off roads.

Exercise 21

1. We had to go to school yesterday.
2. She couldn't surf.
3. Could you dive?
4. She didn't have to wash the car.
5. Did you have to clean your shoes?
6. You had to turn right at the museum.
7. I could say the English alphabet.
8. Could she play the piano?

Exercise 22

1. have to/must;
2. should;
3. could;
4. doesn't have to;
5. shouldn't;
6. had to;
7. couldn't;
8. can;
9. didn't have to;
10. must/has to;
11. are not allowed to/mustn't/can't;
12. were not allowed to;
13. can't;
14. doesn't have to;
15. had to.

Exercise 23

1. around/round;
2. at, in;
3. from;
4. in, for;
5. from;
6. in;
7. at, by;
8. to, for;
9. along;
10. In, with;
11. for.

Exercise 24

Slike bi naj bile v naslednjem zaporedju: slika 4, slika 1, slika 5, slika 2, slika 3.

1. sat, began;
2. came, was;
3. praised, asked;
4. was, opened, fell;
5. caught, ran, was, wanted.

Exercise 25

2. discovered;
3. went;
4. painted;
5. became;
6. finished;
7. began;
8. published

Exercise 26

Picture	B	E	G	C	A	F	D
Sentence	5	6	3	7/4	2	2	1

1. went back, picked up;
2. took, took, put, brought, left;
3. took, didn't leave;
4. was;
5. took;
6. left, came back;
7. left, put.

Exercise 27

2. was;
3. watched;
4. kept;
5. began;
6. called;
7. went;
8. learnt/learned;
9. became;
10. repeated;
11. did;
12. carried;
13. prepared;
14. ate.

Exercise 28

5	Tako nekemu poveš, da mora nekaj storiti.
11	Tako izraziš svoj namen oz. načrte za prihodnost.
7	Tako izraziš, da nekaj znaš/zmoreš.
10	Tako izraziš obvezo v preteklosti.
9	Kadar postavljaš v pretekliku vprašanja z vprašalnicami (<i>When, Where, Why</i> itd.), v resnici tvoriš dvojno vprašanje: z vprašalnico, pa tudi tisto, kar sledi, je v vprašalni obliki.
4	Tako poveš, da je nekaj nepotrebno, oz. da nekemu nečesa ni potrebno storiti.
2	Tako izraziš dovoljenje v preteklosti.
13	Iz trenutnih razmer je razvidno, da se bo nekaj skoraj zagotovo zgodilo.
1	Tako izraziš prepoved, oz. nekemu poveš, da nečesa ne sme storiti.
12	Preteklik glagola <i>be</i> (was) zanikamo z not , preteklik glagola <i>have</i> (had) pa z didn't .
3	Glagoli v angleščini so pravilni in nepravilni.
6	Tako izraziš zmožnost/sposobnost v preteklosti.
8	Tako izraziš prepoved v preteklosti.

READING (str. 84)

Exercise 1 (str. 84)

1. They went on high mountains.
2. They looked at the sky at night.
3. When the sky is clear.
4. Because of the Earth's atmosphere.
5. The Hubble telescope went into space.
6. It looked at the universe from outside the atmosphere.
7. It was bigger than a car.
8. It was over 13 metres long.
9. It was 4.27 metres wide.
10. It weighed 11 tons.

Exercise 2 (str. 85)

Part 1: 1 f; 2 e; 3 d; 4 b; 5 c; 6 a.

Part 2: (a) star; (b) meteor; (c) satellite; (d) balloon;
(e) plane, UFO.

Part 3: 5

Exercise 3a (str. 86)

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

Exercise 3b (str. 86) (predlogi)

1. Was Mr Grey very good at shooting wild animals?
2. What happened one day when he was invited to go out shooting bears in the mountains?
3. What did Mr Grey say in court?
4. When did he realise that he was wrong?
5. Why did he have to wear glasses?

Exercise 4a (str. 86)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. with; | 11. write; |
| 2. find; | 12. could; |
| 3. good; | 13. well; |
| 4. did; | 14. asked; |
| 5. saved; | 15. told; |
| 6. parents; | 16. say; |
| 7. day; | 17. After; |
| 8. her; | 18. the; |
| 9. money; | 19. want; |
| 10. see; | 20. and. |

Exercise 4b (str. 87)

1. c;
2. b;
3. c;
4. a;
5. c;
6. b;
7. a.

Exercise 5b (str. 87)

1. Where did Romeo and Juliet live?
2. Where did they meet and fall in love?
3. Why did Romeo kill Juliet's cousin?
4. Did Juliet's father know anything about their secret marriage?
5. Who did he want Juliet to marry?
6. Who gave Juliet a sleeping potion? / What did Friar Lawrence give Juliet?
7. Where was Romeo?
8. What did he take on Juliet's tomb?
9. What did Juliet do? / How did Juliet kill her self?

Exercise 6 (str. 88)

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| 1. T; | 8. T; |
| 2. F; | 9. F; |
| 3. T; | 10. T; |
| 4. T; | 11. F; |
| 5. F; | 12. T; |
| 6. T; | 13. F/T. |
| 7. T; | |

WRITING (str. 89)

Exercise 3 (str. 89)

This is a true story. It was July 2010. Clare Bachelor was eleven years old. She was on holiday in Greece with her family. One day she went to the swimming pool with her father. He was teaching her to dive. He stepped on the edge of the pool. He slipped into the water, and cracked his head. He sank to the bottom of the pool. Clare swam across the pool to help her father. He was bigger and heavier than her, but she pulled him to the side of the pool and went for help. She saved her father's life!

Exercise 4 (str. 89) (primer)

I was born in 2003. I got a sister when I was three years old. I was in hospital for the first time when I was four years old. I was abroad for the first time seven years ago. I learnt to ride a bike when I was four years old. I was at the dentist's for the first time when I was five years old.

Exercise 5 (str. 90) (primer)

My father had to get up at 6 am every morning, but he didn't have to do the washing-up every day. He was allowed to play with his friends a lot, but he wasn't allowed to talk dirty.

My mother had to help on the farm, but she didn't have to work at weekends. She was allowed to day-dream, but she wasn't allowed to ride a car.

My grandfather had to work very hard in a coal mine, but he didn't have to eat junk food. He was allowed to smoke, but he wasn't allowed to go to the seaside every summer.

My grandmother had to go to church on Sundays, but she didn't have to catch the bus to work. She was allowed to read a lot, but she wasn't allowed to go to university.

Exercise 6 (str. 90)

Visitors from space

Victor Whistler is a clown. Last night he had a strange encounter with 'something' from another planet. He was outside the circus tent. It was 10 pm. It was a clear, starry night. Suddenly he saw some bright lights. A UFO landed in the field behind the circus tent.

A ladder came out. Victor went up to the spaceship, climbed the ladder, and went into the spaceship. There was a control panel with a lot of flashing lights.

Then the UFO became invisible. The aliens took Victor on a long flight through the nearby galaxy. They orbited the Earth too. Then the UFO came back. It landed and the aliens let Victor out. Victor described what he saw, and he talked about his journey. His wife was angry and she didn't believe his story. The barman and Victor's friends in the pub laughed at him because they didn't believe his story. But Victor spends every night in the field behind the circus tent, and waits for another visit 'from outer space'.

Exercise 7 (str. 91)

One morning, three boys – Leo, Todd and Eric – started walking toward town. Soon they came to a fruit stall. Eric said: "Let's steal some fruit!" Todd did not agree, and said: "No! We must not do that! We mustn't be thieves." Leo called Todd a coward.

Leo and Eric stole some apples and put them into their pockets. They quickly went away. But the fruit-seller stopped them. He held them by their hands and asked: "What did you steal from my stall?" Leo and Eric were very frightened. The fruit-seller searched their pockets, and found some fruit. He was very angry. He said he would call the police. "Are you boys going to pay for this fruit, or should I call the police?", he asked. Leo and Eric said: "We have no money." The fruit-seller pulled their ears, and asked: "Are you going to steal again?" Leo and Eric were sorry and said, "No, no, we promise."

Exercise 8 (str. 92)

The Boy Who Cried Wolf

There was once a little boy named Peter who lived in a small village. He watched sheep for the villagers.

Each morning he walked to the hills with the sheep. He watched the sheep all day long. Each night he walked back to the village with the sheep. He always watched sheep alone. His parents, his little brother and other children were in the village. He was lonely and bored.

One morning, Peter was in the hills behind the village. It was a beautiful day, but Peter was lonely and bored. He had an idea.

He shouted, 'Help! Wolf!'

All the men hurried from the village. They looked, but there was no wolf.

Peter laughed. 'Where's the wolf?' the men asked. 'He ran away,' said Peter.

The men walked back to the village.

The next day, Peter walked with the sheep to the hills again.

Again he shouted, 'Help! Wolf!'

Again all the men hurried from the village.

They looked but there was no wolf. 'He ran away,' said Peter again and laughed.

The men walked back to the village.

On the third day, Peter walked with the sheep to the hills again.

He heard a growl. He looked. There was a wolf. He shouted, 'Help! Wolf!'

But no one hurried from the village. The people in the village heard him but they said, 'It's not true. He's bored.' The men stayed in the village.

So the wolf killed all the sheep.

CULTURE (str. 95)

Exercise 1b (str. 95)

- 1 They wear and sell T-shirts.
- 2 They are made in some of the poorest parts of Africa.
- 3 The catchphrase says 'I know who made my T-shirt. Do you?'
- 4 They want to say that many people around the world still work in terrible conditions and don't get much money for their work.
- 5 Their teachers feel honoured to be part of the project.
- 6 Yes, they are more expensive than the going local price.
- 7 They could make up the difference by skipping one visit to Starbucks.

Exercise 2a (str. 96)

- 1 No, they don't. Because in the trade chain, there are too many other participants between the farmer/grower and the buyer. And these in-between participants make most of the share.
- 2 The buyer gets the power to set this right.
- 3 It is based on a partnership between the farmers/workers and the buyers.
- 4 They take care of better health and safety for the people, and of the environment.
- 5 The minimum that must be paid to growers/farmers/workers who grow or make the products.
- 6 Everyone wins – the growers/farmers and the buyers.
- 7 Because in this way they help farmers and workers in their fight for better lives.
- 8 In 2002.
- 9 In more than 100 countries.
- 10 Tea, coffee, fresh food, flowers, sports balls, cotton, etc.
- 11 Yes, its first shop opened in Ljubljana in 2004.
- 12 Because they wanted to encourage the buyers to buy in solidarity with those who make Fairtrade products.

ENGLISH ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

(str. 97)

Exercise 1a (str. 97)

Story 1: Aly Diabate

- 1 Children pick cocoa beans in the Ivory Coast; and other children (thousands of miles away) enjoy the chocolate made from them.
- 2 A 'twisted' paradox is a paradox that is strange and/or cruel. It's a situation that is strange because it has features that do not normally exist together. Aly's story is a good example of a 'twisted paradox' – poor children working on farms and rich children enjoying these products.
- 3 Because the landlord promised him a bicycle.
- 4 He had to work long hours; he was too weak to carry the bags; the landlord beat him.
- 5 Yes and no. Yes, because Aly returned to Mali and the landlord was sent to jail. No, because Aly never got a bicycle, he suffered a lot, and we don't know what happened to him later.

Story 2: Alejandra's story

- 1 At four o'clock.
- 2 Because she has to work 14 hours a day and has no time to go to school.
- 3 She wears no shoes, she has to face bad weather, mosquito bites, and cuts and scrapes.
- 4 For 150 shells she gets just \$1.40.
- 5 No, she doesn't.
- 6 Because other children don't want to play with her, and because she doesn't go to school.
- 7 No, she doesn't. For her, life seems like a tunnel with no exit.

Exercise 1b (str. 98)

✓	1. Every child has the right to say what they think.
✓	2. Every child has a right to knowledge.
	3. Children have the right to follow their religion.
✓	4. Children have the right to be with those they like.
	5. Every child has the right to a name at birth.
✓	6. Every child has the right to be loved and cared for.
✓	7. All children, however different, have the same rights.
	8. Refugee children have the right to special care.
	9. Disabled children have the right to special care.
✓	10. Every child has the right to health and medical care.
✓	11. Every child has a right to attend school.
✓	12. Children have the right to free time and play.
✓	13. No one may force a child to work like an adult.
	14. Children should be protected from sexual abuse.
✓	15. No one may beat, humiliate or torture a child.
	16. Children should be protected from violence and war.
	17. A child that breaks the law has the right to be treated with dignity.
	18. Children without parents have the right to proper care.
✓	19. Every child has the right to healthy food.

8. The driver in picture A is more dangerous / more experienced than the driver in picture B. / The driver in picture B is more careful / safer than the driver in picture A.
9. The luggage in picture A is lighter than the luggage in picture B. / The driver's luggage in picture B is heavier than the driver's luggage in picture A.
10. The driver in picture A is closer to his destination than the driver in picture B. / The driver in picture B is further from his destination than the driver in picture A. / The road distance in picture A is shorter than the road distance in picture B.

Exercise 12

- 1 I'm even shorter than you are.
- 2 I'm even uglier than you are.
- 3 My car is even slower than yours.
- 4 My house is even colder than yours.
- 5 My dog is even more ill than yours.
- 6 I'm even weaker than you are.
- 7 My glass is even emptier than yours.
- 8 My son is even lazier than yours.
- 9 My suitcase is even heavier than yours.
- 10 I'm even fatter than you are.
- 11 My teeth are even worse than yours.

Exercise 13

slow	slower	the slowest
fast	faster	the fastest
tall	taller	the tallest
light	lighter	the lightest
hot	hotter	the hottest
big	bigger	the biggest

dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
short	shorter	the shortest
young	younger	the youngest
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best
far	further	the furthest

Exercise 14

- 1 cheaper;
- 2 the smallest;
- 3 longer;
- 4 faster;
- 5 funnier;
- 6 highest;
- 7 easier;
- 8 warmest;
- 9 fastest;
- 10 bigger;
- 11 heavier;
- 12 the best;
- 13 hottest;
- 14 friendlier.

Exercise 15

- 2 The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- 3 Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
- 4 Pole of Cold in Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.
- 5 The blue whale is the largest and the heaviest animal in the world.
- 6 California's redwoods (i.e. a kind of sequoia) are the tallest trees in the world
- 7 California's bristlecone pines are the oldest trees in the world.

Exercise 16

2. better;
3. worse;
4. as good as;
5. better;
6. better;
7. as good as;
8. worse.

Exercise 17

1. shortest;
2. funniest;
3. shortest, shortest;
4. tallest;
5. longest;
6. shortest;
7. highest.

Exercise 18

1. more/less interesting;
2. more beautiful;
3. more expensive;
4. more/less difficult;
5. more/less important;
6. more comfortable;
7. more/less popular;
8. more/less intelligent;
9. longer.

Exercise 19a

1. more boring;
2. most popular;
3. better;
4. most exciting;
5. worst;
6. most expensive;
7. more comfortable;
8. most useful;
9. most famous.

Exercise 19b

1. most common/commonest;
2. heavier;
3. closest;
4. biggest;
5. more dangerous;
6. most attractive;
7. more entertaining;
8. most breakneck;
9. more expensive/cheaper;
10. more modern.

Exercise 20

- meanest;
roughest;
toughest;
deadliest.

Exercise 21

	adjective	comparative	superlative
short adjectives	<i>cheap</i> long small cold sweet	<i>cheaper</i> longer smaller colder sweeter	<i>the cheapest</i> the longest the smallest the coldest the sweetest
short adjectives → the last consonant doubles	<i>big</i> thin fat hot	<i>bigger</i> thinner fatter hotter	<i>the biggest</i> the thinnest the fattest the hottest
adjectives ending in -y	<i>heavy</i> empty easy lazy salty dirty windy	<i>heavier</i> emptier easier lazier saltier dirtier windier	<i>the heaviest</i> the emptiest the easiest the laziest the saltiest the dirtiest the windiest
longer adjectives (two or more syllables)	<i>expensive</i> boring dangerous intelligent difficult	<i>more expensive</i> more boring more dangerous more intelligent more difficult	<i>the most expensive</i> the most boring the most dangerous the most intelligent the most difficult
irregular adjectives	<i>good</i> far bad	<i>better</i> further worse	<i>the best</i> the furthest the worst

Exercise 22

- mouse;
- wolf;
- ugly;
- nails;
- silly;
- sugar;
- queen;
- melody.

Exercise 23a

- 8 rock.
- 9 a bird and perfectly safe.
- 10 a peacock when he showed me his new foot ball boots.
- 11 coal – you can't come to the table like that.
- 14 the hills.
- 12 a feather – great for travelling with.
- 13 a lion.
- 3 grass; just because I come from the country.
- 2 snow.
- 1 honey.
- 4 ice. Switch on the central heating.
- 15 a picture.
- 5 a pancake there.
- 7 a mouse and listened to his story.
- 6 a bee all day long.

Exercise 23b (primeri)

- Your joke is as flat as a pancake.
Her grand grandmother is as old as the hills.
He wanted all his girlfriends to be as pretty as a picture.
My cousin's got a new car and he's as proud as a peacock.
My ex-boyfriend was as cold as ice.

Exercise 24

2. Spain, Spanish;
3. Slovenia, Slovenian/Slovene;
4. Great Britain, British;
5. Germany, German;
6. Austria, Austrian;
7. Italy, Italian;
8. Switzerland, Swiss;
9. Russia, Russian;
10. Greece, Greek.

Exercise 25

1. Swiss chocolate;
2. a Russian dancer;
3. a Greek statue;
4. French perfume;
5. a German car;
6. American jeans;
7. Italian mozzarella;
8. Austrian leather breeches;
9. Dutch tulips;
10. an Australian boomerang;
11. a Spanish fan;
12. a/the Slovenian kozolec;
13. Norwegian fjords;
14. a British pub;
15. a Finnish sauna.

Exercise 26

English;
Danish;
Finnish;
French;
Greek;
Italian;
German;
Dutch;
Norwegian;
Russian;
Spanish;
Swedish.

Exercise 27

Latin - Romance: Spanish; Italian.

Germanic: Swedish; English.

Slavonic: Russian; Slovenian.

Exercise 28 (odgovori po izvorniku)

1. Cooking like a Brit;
2. Available as a Belgian;
3. Flexible as a Swede;
4. Sober as the Irish;
5. Talkative as a Finn;
6. Famous as a Luxembourger;
7. Humble as a Spaniard;
8. Generous as a Dutchman;
9. Humorous as a German;
10. Patient as an Austrian;
11. Organised as a Greek;
12. Driving like the French;
13. Technical as a Portuguese;
14. Controlled as an Italian;
15. Discreet as a Dane.

Exercise 29

- 1 Pippi Longstocking – Swedish;
- 2 Martin Krpan – Slovenian;
- 3 Don Quixote and Sancho Panza – Spanish;
- 4 William Tell – Swiss;
- 5 Pinnochio – Italian;
- 6 Count Dracula – Romanian;
- 7 Robin Hood – English;
- 8 Nessie – Scottish;
- 9 Narcissus – Greek;
- 10 Huckleberry Finn – American.

Exercise 30

1. The Norwegian lives in the first house.
2. The Norwegian lives next to the blue house so that means blue is second.
3. You put red in the middle because green has to be to the left of the white house, and the green house man must drink coffee.
4. So the Norwegian lives in the yellow house.
5. The middle house man drinks milk.
6. The yellow house man plays chess.
7. The blue house has a horse because there is no one to the left of the yellow house.
8. The red house owner is Brit.
9. The blue house man must play poker because he has a neighbour who drinks water and there is no other place to have a neighbour that drinks water, so the yellow house man drinks water.
10. The Dane must live in the blue house because he drinks tea and that does not fit in the white house because someone must drink beer and play billiards, so the white house man drinks beer and plays billiards.
11. The German lives in the green house because it says the German plays golf and that does not fit in any other house.
12. The Swede lives in the white house because all the other houses have an owner, and owns a dog as a pet.
13. The Brit must play tennis and own a bird because everyone else plays something else.
14. The yellow house man owns a cat because the one who plays poker lives next to the one who has a cat, and to the right of him there is a bird.
15. So the green house with the German owner who drinks coffee and plays golf has a fish for a pet.

		German	Dane	British	Norwegian	Swede
DRINK	tea	x	o	x	x	x
	coffee	o	x	x	x	x
	milk	x	x	o	x	x
	beer	x	x	x	x	o
	water	x	x	x	o	x
COLOUR	red	x	x	o	x	x
	yellow	x	x	x	o	x
	white	x	x	x	x	o
	green	o	x	x	x	x
	blue	x	o	x	x	x
GAME	poker	x	o	x	x	x
	chess	x	x	x	o	x
	billiards	x	x	x	x	o
	tennis	x	x	o	x	x
	golf	o	x	x	x	x
PET	bird	x	x	o	x	x
	cat	x	x	x	o	x
	dog	x	x	x	x	o
	horse	x	o	x	x	x
	fish	o	x	x	x	x

	1	2	3	4	5
					
colour of house	yellow	blue	red	green	white
country	Norwegian	Dane	British	German	Swede
drink	water	tea	milk	coffee	beer
game	chess	poker	tennis	golf	billiards
pet	cat	horse	bird	fish	dog

Exercise 31

1. of;
2. on, of;
3. in;
4. about, in;
5. by;
6. from, to;
7. In;
8. with;
9. on;
10. in;
11. on;
12. In;
13. On, from;
14. from, from;
15. of.

READING (str. 117)

Exercise 1 (str. 117)

height	3.4–4 metres
weight	5,400–6,600 kilograms
ears: length; width	1.5 metres long; 1 metre wide
tusks: length; weight	1.8–2.4 metres long; 23–45 kilograms each
food	200 kilograms of forage per day
walking speed	6.4 kilograms per hour
running speed	40 kilometres per hour
lifestyle	spends a lot of time in rivers
skin	dark grey; 3 centimetres thick
origin	the grasslands of Africa
lifespan	65 years

Exercise 2a (str. 118)

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

Exercise 2b (str. 119)

- 2 How many countries are there in Great Britain?
- 3 Where is Great Britain?
- 4 What's the name of the Queen? / What's the Queen's name?
- 5 What's the population of GB? / How many people live in Great Britain?
- 6 What's the capital (city) of Great Britain?
- 7 What's the population of London? / How many inhabitants does London have?
- 8 Why is Great Britain very green?
- 9 What are lakes called in Scotland?
- 10 When did Scotland join Great Britain?

Exercise 3a (str. 119)

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

Exercise 3b (str. 119) (predlogi)

- 1 Where did Mary work? / Where did she usually have lunch?
- 2 Did she always like the restaurants where she had her lunch?
- 3 Where did she go one day?
- 4 What was the new restaurant like? / What did she find in the food one day?
- 5 What did she find in the food one day?
- 6 What did the waiter say? / How did the waiter react?

Exercise 4 (str. 120)

- 2 clothes;
- 3 hair;
- 4 tell;
- 5 gentleman;
- 6 park;
- 7 down;
- 8 side;
- 9 to;
- 10 next to;
- 11 Do;
- 12 it;
- 13 neighbour;
- 14 quickly;
- 15 didn't;
- 16 mother;
- 17 said.

Exercise 5 (str. 120)

Answer: The wise man advised them to switch the camels.

WRITING (str. 121)

Exercise 1 (str. 121)

The Indian elephant is smaller than the African elephant. It is between 2.7 to 3.2 metres tall and weighs between 3,000 to 3,600 kilograms. It has ears half as large as those of an African elephant. The tusks grow from 1.5 to 1.5 metres long. An animal eats about 140 kilograms of forage a day and drinks about 100 litres of water. The Indian elephants are used as work animals and can be trained as circus elephants. Their skin is light grey. Their country of origin is Southern and South-Eastern Asia (Myanmar, Cambodia, China, India, etc.). The Indian elephant can live about 65 years.

Exercise 2a (str. 121) (primer)

Australia has a population of about 23 million people. It covers an area of more than 7.7 million square kilometres. The capital city is Canberra. The largest city is Sydney with nearly 5 million inhabitants. The highest mountain is Mt. Kosciusko. It is 2,230 metres high. The longest river is the Murray. It is 2,589 kilometres long.

Exercise 2b (str. 122)

- 1 Slovenia covers an area of 20,273 square kilometres.
- 2 The capital city is Ljubljana.
- 3 The biggest city is Ljubljana. It has about 300,000 inhabitants.
- 4 Slovenia has a population of 2 million people.
- 5 The highest mountain is Triglav. It's 2,864 metres high.
- 6 The longest river is the Sava. In Slovenia, it's 220 kilometres long.

Exercise 4 (str. 122)

Yesterday David met Roy in the street. Roy had a bandage on his head and hand. David wanted to know what happened. This is what Roy told him:

I tried to paint my room yesterday. I decided to paint it blue. I had some paint and a brush; but I didn't have a ladder. I wanted to paint the ceiling first. I put a table in the middle of the room. Then I put a chair on the table and I climbed on to the chair, but the ceiling was too high. I put a box on the chair and I climbed on to the box. Then I bumped my head on the ceiling. I fell off the box, hit my head on the table, cut my hand and spilt blue paint all over the floor.

Exercise 5 (str. 123)

Clive and Della are a brother and sister. One afternoon they were going out. Their younger brother, Jeremy, wanted to know where they were going. Della told him they were going to Clive's school. Jeremy was surprised because it was a Sunday.

Then Della told him there was a school fête at Clive's school. Jeremy wanted to go with them. At first, they didn't want to take their younger brother with them, but then they said yes. They arrived at the school fête. There were very many games and competitions there. First, they played darts. Della and Clive played very badly. Then it was Jeremy's turn. He played very well. He hit the bull's-eye. He could have an extra go.

Then they went in for the 'Guess the Number of Sweets' competition. They had to pay 20 p. The winner of the competition was Jeremy. He guessed the right number of sweets, and he won the jar of sweets, plus ten pounds. The next game was *Fishing for presents*. They used fishing rods, and tried to fish out the presents from the pool. Clive and Della 'caught' only old shoes, but Jeremy caught a bottle of lemonade. At the end of the afternoon Jeremy had a lot of prizes, and Clive and Della were very angry with him.

CULTURE (str. 125)

A	buckwheat porridge
Ž	žlinkrofi (small boiled dumplings filled with potatoes, onions and lards)
Š	dumplings
E	Emona – (ancient) Roman Ljubljana
I	Idrija lace
G	mountains
B	pumpkinseed oil
M	the brown bear
H	the button accordion
D	the cave Divje babe
V	the Duke's Stone Throne
F	the Franja Partisan Hospital
Z	the Goldhorn
Č	the human fish (i.e. a cave salamander)
J	the Julian Alps
K	the <i>kozolec</i> ; the hayrack
L	the Lipica horse, the Lipizzaner
P	the Postojna cave
N	the red carnation
R	the Ribnica woodcraft and basketwork
S	the salt-pans at Sečovlje
U	the Ursuline Church of the Holy Trinity
T	Trojane doughnuts
O	walnut roll

ENGLISH ACROSS THE CURRICULUM (str. 126)

Exercise 1a (str. 126)

East Anglia	a very flat part of England
The South-East	the most crowded part of England
The South-West	a popular holiday area
The North	wild and hilly landscapes
The Midlands	England's centre of the engineering industry

Regions of Slovenia:

4	Dolenjsko/Dolenjska (Lower Carniola)
6	Bela krajina (White Carniola)
3	Gorenjsko/Gorenjska (Upper Carniola)
2	Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola)
7	Štajersko/Štajerska (Styria)
5	Koroško/Koroška (Carinthia)
8	Prekmurje
1	Primorsko/Primorska (the Littoral)

Which town is the centre of ...?

Novo mesto is the centre of *Dolenjsko/Dolenjska* (Lower Carniola).

The centre of the *Gorenjsko/Gorenjska* region is Kranj.

Slovenj Gradec is the centre of *Koroško/Koroška*.

The centre of *Štajersko/Štajerska* (Styria) is Maribor.

Where can you see these landscapes?

<i>high mountains</i>	___ in Gorenjsko/Gorenjska (Upper Carniola)
<i>flat land, fields</i>	___ in Štajersko/Štajerska (Styria) and in Prekmurje
<i>underground caves</i>	___ in Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola)

Where can you see ...?

<i>the white horses</i>	___ in Lipica, in the Kras, in Primorsko/Primorska (the Littoral)
<i>the kurents</i>	___ in Štajersko/Štajerska (Styria)
<i>the Franja Partisan Hospital</i>	___ in Primorsko/Primorska (the Littoral), in Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola)
<i>the brown bear</i>	___ in Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola), in Dolenjsko/Dolenjska (Lower Carniola)

Exercise 1

- grounded;
- cross;
- understand;
- stay;
- ridiculous;
- nearly;
- change;
- better;
- strict;
- able;
- do;
- difference;
- replaceable;
- being;
- feelings;
- artificial;
- order;
- fortune;
- fun;
- holds;
- broke;
- treat.

Exercise 2

- 9 – These flowers are not natural. They are made of plastic.
- 11 – She didn't have any money.
- 1 – I'm grounded.
- 2 – He wants us to obey him/do exactly what he tells us.
- 5 – It's very unlikely, Betty!
- 6 – I don't have any idea what this film is about.
- 10 – She will be angry with you.
- 3 – I just don't understand it.
- 8 – You'll soon learn how our body works.
- 7 – It's frightening!
- 4 – Don't be foolish!

Exercise 3

- 2. cities, sea;
- 3. moving pavements;
- 4. three-element houses;
- 5. Robots;
- 6. sleep;
- 7. flying cars/skycars;
- 8. computers;
- 9. cable car.

Exercise 5 (možni odgovori)

- No, I don't think so, because the weather will get even worse.
- Yes, I think so, because agricultural production will have to double.
- No, I don't think so. They will still go to school, but they will have a 3-day school week only.
- Yes, I think so, and the pilot will control the flight from an office on the ground.
- No, I don't agree, because there will always be lots of people who will want to read real books.
- Yes, I hope so, because skycars will run on solar energy and they won't pollute the air.
- No, I hope not, because that would be just terrible.

Exercise 6

affirmative (+) <i>trdilna oblika</i>	negative (-) <i>nikalna oblika</i>	questions (?) <i>vprašalna oblika</i>
<i>We will control the weather.</i>	<i>We won't control the weather.</i>	<i>Will we control the weather?</i>
<i>People will live to the age of 200.</i>	<i>People won't live to the age of 200.</i>	<i>Will people live to the age of 200?</i>
<i>Computers will replace teachers.</i>	<i>Computers won't replace teachers.</i>	<i>Will computers replace teachers?</i>
<i>Forests will die out.</i>	<i>Forests won't die out.</i>	<i>Will forests die out?</i>
<i>Our planet will be warmer.</i>	<i>Our planet won't be warmer.</i>	<i>Will our planet be warmer?</i>
<i>We will discover life on other planets.</i>	<i>We won't discover life on other planets.</i>	<i>Will we discover life on other planets?</i>

Exercise 7a

- Jane and Jack will get married.
- Julie will fall ill.
- Pat will receive a present.
- Mark will fall in love.
- Anne will have an accident.
- Bob will get more pocket money.
- Kim will be unhappy.
- Sue and Les will go to a party.

Exercise 7b

- Ann won't go to a party.
- Pat won't have an accident.
- Bob won't travel by plane.
- Kim won't fall in love.
- Mark won't be unhappy.

Exercise 7c

- Will Jane and Jack get married?
– Yes, they will.
- Will Julie have an accident?
– No, she won't.
- Will Mark fall in love?
– Yes, he will.
- Will Kim get more pocket money?
– No, she won't.
- Will Sue and Les go to a party?
– Yes, they will.

Exercise 8 (možni odgovori)

- I will be strict.
- I won't allow them to stay out longer.
- I won't beat my children.
- I won't tidy my children's rooms.
- I will listen to my children.
- I will ground them.
- I won't let them eat what they want.
- I will trust them.
- I will spend more time with them.
- I will teach them to trust themselves.
- I will not allow them to drink alcohol.

Exercise 9

- Why will I/you help him?
- When will it rain?
- How old will Bob be next week?
- What will Slovenia win?
- What time will Kate be at the party?
- What will be full?
- How much will a new car cost?

Exercise 10 (možni odgovori)

- Tom will receive a letter (from abroad). There will be a plane ticket in it. He will fly to America.
- Mike will meet (lots of) new friends. He will be very popular.
- Fiona and Jonathan will go skiing. They will have an accident. Fiona will break her arm, and Jonathan will break his leg.
- Robert and Julie will get married. They will have three children. They will live in a nice house.
- Sue will pass the test (with grade A). Her parents will be very proud of her.

Exercise 11

- Will I be able to finish the college?
- Will I get married?
- Who will I marry?
- Will I live in Italy?
- Where will I live?
- Will I be rich?
- Will I be successful in my job?
- How much will I earn?
- How many children will I have?

Exercise 12a (možni odgovori)

- When I'm hungry, I usually eat a sandwich.
- When I don't have to go to school, I usually miss it.
- When I'm bored, I usually yawn.
- When I'm broke, I usually feel miserable.
- When I fall ill, I usually don't take pills.
- When it's very cold, I usually stay indoors.
- When I go out with my friends, I usually have a good time.
- When I go on holiday, I usually go to France.

Exercise 12b (možni odgovori)

- When I have a shower, I'll comb my hair.
- When I have my breakfast, I'll clean the table.
- When I make my bed, I'll put my shoes on.
- When I get home, I'll feed my dog.
- When I do my homework, I'll call my friend.
- When I take the dog out, I'll have dinner.
- When my parents come home, I'll say 'Hello' to them.

Exercise 13

- will go, gets;
- is, will earn;
- move, will have;
- will go, finish;
- passes, will buy;
- is, will have;
- will visit, are;
- will come, have;
- will go, is.

Exercise 14

Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
He was at home yesterday.	<i>He is at home today.</i>	He will be at home tomorrow.
I wasn't late.	I'm not late.	<i>I won't be late.</i>
<i>Was I late?</i>	Am I late?	Will I be late?
<i>School started yesterday.</i>	School starts today.	School will start tomorrow.
Bill washed the car yesterday.	Bill washes the car today.	<i>Bill will wash the car tomorrow.</i>
Children had to obey their parents.	<i>Children have to obey their parents.</i>	Children will have to obey their parents.
<i>Yesterday I saw a UFO.</i>	I see a UFO (once a month).	Tomorrow I will see a UFO.
We were able to clone people.	We are able to clone people.	<i>We will be able to clone people.</i>

Exercise 15

- He will have to tidy up the room.
- We won't have to stand at the show.
- She will have to stay at home on Saturday evening.
- I will have to put on warm clothes.
- We won't have to go to school.
- I will have to buy him a present.
- We won't have to work so hard.
- She will have to borrow some money.
- We will have to cut the grass.
- I will have to wear glasses.
- We won't have to go to the supermarket tomorrow.

Exercise 16 (možni odgovori)

- My father won't have to mow the grass.
- My parents won't have to complain about the mess in the house.
- My friends won't have to work long hours.
- We won't have to do homework.
- People won't have to think.
- Teachers won't have to see their students.
- Children won't have to obey teachers.
- Lovers won't have to write love poems themselves.
- We won't have to go to school.

Exercise 17

A Past Simple Tense

<i>I had to work hard.</i>	I didn't have to work hard.	Did I/you have to work hard?
He had to read the book.	<i>He didn't have to read the book.</i>	Did he have to read the book?
You had to spend the night at the cottage.	You didn't have to spend the night at the cottage.	<i>Did you have to spend the night at the cottage?</i>

B Present Simple Tense

<i>I have to work hard.</i>	I don't have to work hard.	Do I have to work hard?
He has to read the book.	<i>He doesn't have to read the book.</i>	Does he have to read the book?
You have to spend the night at the cottage.	You don't have to spend the night at the cottage.	<i>Do you have to spend the night at the cottage?</i>

C Future Simple Tense

<i>I will have to work hard.</i>	I won't have to work hard.	Will I have to work hard?
He will have to read the book.	<i>He won't have to read the book.</i>	Will he have to read the book?
You will have to spend the night at the cottage.	You won't have to spend the night at the cottage.	<i>Will you have to spend the night at the cottage?</i>

Exercise 18

- will be able to;
- won't be able to;
- will be able to;
- won't be able to;
- won't be able to;
- will be able to;
- will be able to;
- won't be able to;
- will be able to.

Exercise 20

- had to;
- will have to;
- should;
- shouldn't;
- doesn't have to;
- didn't have to;
- won't have to, will be able to;
- can;
- could;
- could;
- will be able to;
- can, can't.

Exercise 21a

- 'll go;
- 'll fix;
- 'll buy;
- 'll go;
- 'll open;
- won't lose / will not lose;
- 'll record;
- 'll text.

Exercise 21b

- I'll do it after this programme.
- I'll tidy it up after school.
- I'll answer it.
- I'll lend you some.
- I won't tell anyone.
- I'll get the bus.
- I'll have a look in the TV guide.
- I'll have a glass of apple juice.

Exercise 22

- How old will Bill be next month?
- Will you be at home tomorrow evening?
- We will have a party next Saturday.
- She was on TV last week.
- School starts at 8 o'clock every day.
- They went on a trip last Sunday.
- When did you leave home yesterday?
- Norma doesn't usually finish her breakfast.
- Will children be able to do everything online in the future?

Exercise 23

H	W	A	B	C	R	E	G	F	R
A	E	S	M	H	A	T	S	O	A
I	T	D	T	O	I	W	U	G	I
L	I	G	H	T	N	I	N	G	N
C	L	O	U	D	Y	N	S	Y	B
N	O	L	N	C	K	D	H	U	O
C	O	L	D	O	H	D	I	A	W
Y	A	P	E	O	I	R	N	V	C
F	A	I	R	L	D	Y	E	L	E
S	N	O	W	S	T	O	R	M	U












horizontally:

- lightning;
- cloud, cloudy;
- cold;
- fair;
- snow;
- storm.

vertically:

- hail;
- wet;
- hot;
- cool;
- rain;
- rainy;
- wind;
- dry;
- fog;
- foggy;
- rainbow;
- sunshine; sun.

Exercise 24

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

Exercise 25

- It'll be **rainy and windy** on Monday. / **It'll be windy** on Monday; **and it'll rain. The maximum temperature will be 15°C.**
- On Tuesday **it'll be rainy.** / On Tuesday **it'll rain. The maximum temperature will be 15°C.**
- Wednesday **will be a sunny** (and windy) day, with a **maximum temperature** of 19°C.
- It'll be **sunny** on Thursday. The **maximum** temperature will be **20°C.**
- There'll be **sunshine** on Friday, with a maximum **temperature** of 22°C.
- It'll be** cloudy and **windy** on Saturday. The temperature **will be 20°C.**

Exercise 26 (predlogi)

- The girl in Picture 2 is happy/excited.
- The man in Picture 3 is sad/unhappy.
- The girl in Picture 4 is bored.
- The boy in Picture 5 is disappointed/angry/surprised.

Exercise 27 (predlogi)

- It makes me happy when someone buys me a beautiful present.
- It drives me crazy when my mum calls me 'my darling'.
- I love it when you kiss me.
- I hate it when you ignore me.
- It makes me nervous when I don't know what to do.
- It annoys me when I'm not informed.
- It makes me sad when I see a child in pain.
- When I'm happy, I want to jump up to the sky.
- When I'm cold, I put on two pairs of socks.
- When I'm nervous, I bite my nails.
- When I'm angry, I want to fight.
- When I'm tired, I want to relax.
- When I'm lovestruck, I can't concentrate on anything.
- When I'm embarrassed, I blush.

Exercise 28

- [...] What **will** I be?
 Will I be **pretty/handsome**?
 Will I be **rich**? [...]
 [...] **Whatever** will be, will be, [...]
 [...] Then I grew **up** and **fell** in love, [...]
 [...] Will we have **rainbows**, day after day?
 [...] **The future's** not ours to see. [...]
 [...] Now I have **children** of my own [...]
 [...] Will I be **handsome**, will I be rich? [...]

Exercise 29

- a shop assistant;
- a mechanic;
- a postman;
- a chimney sweep;
- a farmer;
- a lawyer;
- a model;
- a cleaner;
- a waiter;
- a lorry driver.

Exercise 30

6	an actress / a movie star
3	an architect
10	a carpenter
9	a dentist
11	a firefighter
12	a flight attendant
1	a hairdresser / a hair stylist
5	a journalist
2	an optician
4	a plumber
8	a politician
7	a veterinarian / a vet

Exercise 31

- a nurse;
- a postman;
- a doctor;
- a coal miner;
- a bricklayer;
- a hairdresser;
- a TV reporter;
- a musician;
- a photographer;
- a mechanic;
- a chimney sweep.

Exercise 32 (možni odgovori)

Učenci lahko upoštevajo poklice na str. 135-139 in 146 (v učbeniku).

1. Who works in an office?	manager, secretary
2. Who works outdoors?	farmer, policeman/police officer, fireman/firefighter, cowboy, postman, photographer, biologist, bricklayer
3. Who works indoors?	cook, pilot, teacher
4. Who works shifts?	doctor, nurse, waiter, factory worker
5. Who works at night?	waiter/waitress, doctor, nurse, policeman/police officer, flight attendant, fireman/firefighter
6. Who works with children?	babysitter, teacher
7. Who makes or repairs things?	shoemaker, plumber, mechanic, chimney sweep, bricklayer/builder, carpenter
8. Who helps people?	nurse, doctor, dentist, policeman/police officer, fireman/firefighter
9. Who wears a uniform?	fireman/firefighter, waitress, policeman/police officer, nurse, doctor, dentist, pilot, flight attendant
10. Who travels as part of their job?	flight attendant, tourist guide, pilot, sailor, lorry driver, actor/actress,
11. Who gets dirty at work?	mechanic, plumber, shoemaker, chimney sweep, bricklayer, coal miner
12. Who has to stand a lot?	waiter, waitress, hairdresser, cook, teacher, dentist,

Exercise 33

1. – ENGINEER;
2. – SINGER;
3. – HOUSEWIFE;
4. – NURSE;
5. – WORKER;
6. – ACTRESS;
7. – REPORTER;
8. – FARMER;
9. – COOK;
10. – POLICEMAN;
11. – TAILOR;
12. – TEACHER;
13. – WAITRESS.

Exercise 34

act (v)	actor, actress
milk (n)	milkman, milkwoman
police (n)	policeman, policewoman, police officer
post (v)	postman, postwoman
bus (n)	bus driver, bus conductor, bus conductress
writer (v)	writer
photograph (n)	photographer
fire (n)	fireman, firefighter
engine (n)	engineer
interpret (v)	interpreter
manage (v)	manager, managing director
teach (v)	teacher
computer (n)	computer programmer, computer engineer, computer scientist
bake (v)	baker
shoe (n)	shoemaker, shoe repairer
plumb (v)	plumber
journal (n)	journalist
flight (n)	flight attendant
law (n)	lawyer
sail (v)	sailor
clock (n)	clockmaker
chimney (n)	chimney sweep
brick (n)	bricklayer
lock (n)	locksmith
garden (n)	gardener
fish (n)	fisherman
instruct (v)	instructor, instructress
baby (n)	baby-sitter, baby minder

Exercise 35

1. with;
2. in;
3. for;
4. on;
5. with;
6. out, on;
7. in, from;
8. for;
9. on;
10. on;
11. in, from;
12. of;
13. in;
14. from.

Exercise 36

1. does;
2. will become;
3. will, live;
4. are watching;
5. Did, meet;
6. couldn't, was;
7. visits;
8. didn't go;
9. didn't have to;
10. is knocking;
11. are;
12. will call / am going to call;
13. will have to / has to;
14. will be;
15. were;
16. was, lived / is, will live;
17. is reading;
18. couldn't come / didn't come, Was;
19. Does, work;
20. will have / have;
21. will be able to;
22. does, do;
23. did, see, saw.

READING (str. 147)

Exercise 1 (str. 147)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. - F; | 4. - T; |
| 2. - F; | 5. - F; |
| 3. - T; | 6. - T. |

Exercise 2 (str. 147, 148)

1	b. phones
2	c. coats
3	a. tray
4	b. restaurant
5	c. tongue
6	b. apple
7	a. type
8	b. stories
9	c. tractor
10	a. wheat
11	c. chair
12	a. salon

4. - a reporter
5. - a farmer
1. - a secretary
2. - a waiter/waitress
6. - a hairdresser /
a hair stylist
3. - a doctor

WRITING (str. 150)

Exercise 1 (str. 150)

In the future, people will live in large underwater cities. They will be sad. Parents will go to work by flying cars. Children will learn from computers at home. Everybody will have a computer. They will spend less time on their hobbies. The air will be dirty. People will eat ready-made food. There will be enough food for everybody. There won't be so many diseases. People will live longer.

Exercise 3 (str. 151)

Mars in the future

Stage 2: 2035–2080

There will be a small colony on the planet. The colonists will live in special homes called biospheres. The colonists will have to warm the planet. Factories will make gases from Mars' rocks.

Stage 3: 2080–2115

When the planet is warmer, the ice under Mars' surface will melt. The water will stay in small pools. The factories will produce oxygen. More people will come from Earth.

Stage 4: 2115–2130

The planet will continue to get warmer. There will be stream, lakes and small rivers. Plants and trees will be able to grow. People will still live in biospheres, because there will still not be enough oxygen for humans. There will be about 250,000 people on the planet.

Stage 5: 2130–2150

The average temperature will be 4°C. Now there will be large rivers and lakes and even oceans. Rain will fall regularly. People will plant millions of trees. There will be biosphere towns.

Stage 6: 2150–2170

By the end of this stage, there will be enough oxygen for humans to breathe normally. More people will come from Earth, and many people will be born on Mars. Cities will grow. Mars will not need any more help from Earth.

Exercise 4 (str. 152) (primer)

I'm insensitive to other people's pain, so I will be a dentist. I will earn a fortune. Twenty years from now I will live in a big villa. I will have two sons and two daughters. When I grow up, I won't have to work all days. I will buy a sailing ship and sail all over the world. I will be able to meet famous people. I will be very important.

Exercise 6 (str. 152)

A visit from the roof

A chimney sweep came to clean Mr Lynam's chimney. When the chimney was clean, Mr Lynam invited the chimney sweep for a cup of tea. He let the chimney sweep in. There was an iron stove in the kitchen, and there was a coal-scuttle next to the stove. The chimney sweep walked to the table and wanted to sit down. But Mr Lynam moved the chair away. The chimney sweep was surprised. He didn't know why Mr Lynam did that. Then Mr Lynam offered the chimney sweep the coal-scuttle to sit on because he didn't want his armchair to get dirty.

CULTURE (str. 154)

Exercise 1b (str. 154)

8	numerology
4	coffee cup reading
7	crystal ball gazing
6	dice
3	fortune cookies
1	astrology
10	sixth sense or Extra Sensory Perception (ESP)
2	palmistry
9	tarot cards
5	the oracle

Exercise 1c (str. 154, 155)

1. palmistry;
2. astrology;
3. fortune cookies;
4. coffee cup reading;
5. fortune cookies;
6. astrology;
7. palmistry;
8. coffee cup reading.

UNIT 6 - IN TOWN

Exercise 1

- 1- FOUNTAIN;
- 2 - CHURCH;
- 3 - STATUE;
- 4 - CASTLE;
- 5 - MUSEUM;
- 6 - HARBOUR;
- 7 - HOSPITAL;
- 8 - POST OFFICE;
- 9 - LIBRARY;
- 10 - FIRE STATION;
- 11 - CAR PARK;
- 12 - CAR WASH;
- 13 - MARKET;
- 14 - RAILWAY STATION;
- 15 - PATROL STATION

Exercise 2

There is ...

- a church,
 - a cemetery / a graveyard,
 - a theatre, a museum,
 - a market,
 - an avenue of trees/ a tree-lined avenue,
 - a statue, a square,
 - a pub,
 - a bridge,
 - a river,
 - (There are) old houses / (thatched) cottages
- ...in the town.**

Exercise 3b

1. Are there any old houses where you live? –
2. Is there a fire station where you live? –
3. Is there a church where you live? –
4. Is there a theatre where you live? –
5. Are there any bridges where you live? –

Exercise 3c (primer)

I come from Vrhnika.

1. There are two big churches.
2. There is an old cinema.
3. There are two big elementary schools.
4. There is a hotel.
5. There is a famous factory.
6. There aren't any hospitals.
7. There is a new library.

Exercise 4

Past tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
<i>There were many playgrounds in the town.</i>	There are many playgrounds in the town.	There will be many playgrounds in the town.
Were there enough chairs in the room?	<i>Are there enough chairs in the room?</i>	Will there be enough chairs in the room?
There weren't any shops in the village.	There aren't any shops in the village.	<i>There won't be any shops in the village.</i>
There wasn't enough fresh air in the room.	<i>There isn't enough fresh air in the room.</i>	There won't be enough fresh air in the room.
<i>How many bridges were there in your town?</i>	How many bridges are there in your town?	How many bridges will there be in your town?

Exercise 5

1. between;
2. in;
3. opposite;
4. next to;
5. on the corner of;
6. next to;
7. behind/opposite;
8. at the end of;
9. next to;
10. in, opposite;
11. behind/opposite, next to.

Exercise 6

hotel	restaurant	cinema	post office
supermarket	museum	music shop	police station

Exercise 7

7	You can swim here.
13	You can go for a walk here.
9	You can learn a lot here.
1	You can dance here.
12	You can buy stamps here.
3	People sometimes sing in this building.
11	You stay here when you are ill.
14	You can wash your car here.
2/6	You can buy clothes, food, etc. here.
6/2	You can buy fruit and vegetables here.
10	You can sleep here.
4	You can see a film here.
8	You can borrow books from here.
5	You can see old things here.

Exercise 8

1. at;
2. to;
3. to;
4. At;
5. at;
6. to;
7. at, to;
8. to;
9. at;
10. at.

Exercise 9

- 2 It's on the corner of Sheep Street and Chapel Street.
- 3 Yes, there is.
- 4 It's on the banks of the River Avon. / It's near the River Avon. / It's right by the river.
- 5 It's in Henley Street.
- 6 The name of the river is Avon.
- 7 It's between Waterside and the River Avon.
- 8 It's in Church Street.
- 9 It's Holy Trinity Church.
- 10 It's in Southern Lane.

Exercise 10

disco	
cinema	police station
	school
museum	library
post office	
petrol station	hospital

Exercise 11

2. patrol station;
3. concert hall;
4. museum;
5. cathedral;
6. library;
7. market;
8. hotel;
9. harbour;
10. shoe shop;
11. police station;
12. railway station.

Exercise 12

2. You can borrow books at a library.
3. You can see famous paintings at an art gallery.
4. You can drink a cup of coffee at a cafe.
5. We can have lunch/dinner at a restaurant.
6. You can buy some food at a supermarket.
7. We can buy tickets at the bus station.
8. You can see boats and ships at a harbour.
9. You can buy some aspirins/medicines at a chemist's/drugstore.
10. You can get some tourist information/travel brochures at a travel agency.

Exercise 13

1. of;
2. in, of;
3. over;
4. of;
5. of;
6. on;
7. up, down;
8. for;
9. for;
10. for.

Exercise 14

5	turn right
4	go past the bank
3	turn left
7	go over the bridge
1	take the second left
6	take the second right
2	go straight on

Exercise 15

- Dialogue 1: straight on;
 Dialogue 2: right, opposite
 Dialogue 3: on the corner

Exercise 16a

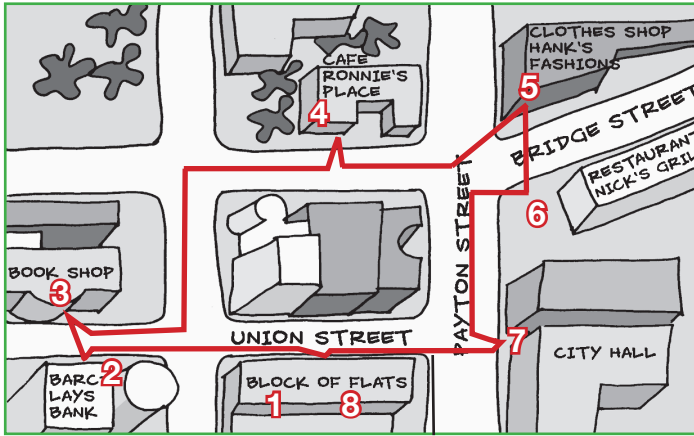
1	Linda:	Excuse me, I'm looking for ...
3	Linda:	Thank you very much.
4	Police officer:	Not at all.
2	Police officer:	Turn left into High Street. Go straight on until you come to the crossroads. Turn right into Cliff Street. It's the first building on your right, opposite the school.

Linda is looking for **the library**.

Exercise 16b

2. No, it's not. It's in Cliff Street.
3. Where's the bank?
4. It's in King Street.
5. Is the school opposite the supermarket?
6. Where's the bank?

Exercise 17



Exercise 18

1. town hall, the town hall;
2. the theatre, the theatre;
3. the bank, the bank;
4. the hospital, the hospital;
5. the cinema, the cinema.

Exercise 19

2. along;
3. turn;
4. Cross;
5. go;
6. come;
7. next;
8. on the corner;
9. into;
10. over;
11. take;
12. opposite;
13. miss.

Exercise 20

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. at; | 7. to; |
| 2. to; | 8. to; |
| 3. at; | 8. to; |
| 4. to; | 10. at; |
| 5. at; | 11. at; |
| 6. at; | 12. at. |

Exercise 21

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. train; | 9. rollerblades; |
| 2. bicycle; | 10. motorbike/scooter; |
| 3. plane; | 11. boat/yacht; |
| 4. bus; | 12. taxi; |
| 5. sailing boat; | 13. ship/yacht; |
| 6. ferry; | 14. (go) on foot |
| 7. underground/tube; | 15. scooter |
| 8. car; | |

Exercise 22

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. plane; | A. – motorcyclist; |
| 2. rack wagon; | B. – pilot; |
| 3. monocycle; | C. – cowboy; |
| 4. ship; | D. – cyclist; |
| 5. horse; | E. – farmer; |
| 6. pram; | F. – clown; |
| 7. car; | G. – ship's captain; |
| 8. bicycle; | H. – baby; |
| 9. motorbike. | I. – hitchhiker. |

means of transport	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
people	B	E	F	G	C	H	I	D	A

Exercise 23b

1. How long does it take to get across London by car?
2. How long would it take to climb Kilimanjaro?
3. How long does it take for strawberries to spoil?
4. How long would it take to get to the Moon?
5. How long did it take you to get over your ex-boyfriend?
6. How long will it take to drive by car from L.A. to New York?
7. How long does it take to become a teacher?
8. How long did it take Phileas Fogg and Passepartout to go around the world?

Exercise 24

1. fly;
2. car;
3. drive;
4. train;
5. plane;
6. horse;
7. plane;
8. bus;
9. plane.

Exercise 25

1. by, by, by;
2. on;
3. by;
4. by;
5. on;
6. on;
7. by;
8. on;
9. by, by;
10. on;
11. in;
12. on;
13. by.

Exercise 26

[...] They mean a **trip** to Paris or Rome [...]
 [...] We were so in **love**, and high above
 We had a **star** to wish upon. Wish [...]
 [...] You are from another part of the **world** [...]
 [...] You said you soon would **return** again [...]
 [...] And if my **prayer** can cross the sea [...]
 [...] Will bring you back, back **home** to me.

Exercise 27

Kevin was born **in** Norwich **on** the 21st of February **in** 1990; **at** 3.45 **in** the morning. Norwich is the most important city **in** the East of England.

Now he lives **in** Paris. He works **at** an art gallery. So, **at** night, he often reads books about art. **On** Tuesdays, he goes **to** evening classes to learn French. Sometimes he goes **to** the cinema. But **at** weekends, he meets his friends **at** a pub. In the evening, they sometimes go **to** a disco. **In** winter, usually **in** December, he goes home to visit his family **in** England. Right now, Kevin is **at** a post office sending a present to his mum because it's her birthday next week. **On** Fridays, he usually stays **at** home and writes long e-mails to his girlfriend. Her name is Roberta and she lives **in** a small village **in** the south of France. She is a painter and she works **at** a museum. **In** summer, Kevin and Roberta usually go **on** holiday **to** Greece. This year they are planning to get married. The wedding will be **on** the 4th of July, and they are going to spend their honeymoon **at** the seaside **in** Italy.

Exercise 28

1. You mustn't drop/leave litter (in the zoo).
2. You mustn't play loud music (in the zoo).
3. You mustn't feed the animals.
4. You mustn't walk on the grass. / You mustn't walk off the paths. / You must keep to the paths.
5. You mustn't touch or pet the animals.
6. You mustn't lift children over the fences.
7. You mustn't use bicycles, scooters, skateboards or rollerblades.
8. You mustn't bring balloons into the zoo.

Exercise 29

1. must;
2. can;
3. mustn't;
4. can't;
5. can;
6. mustn't;
7. mustn't;
8. mustn't;
9. can;
10. mustn't;
11. can;
12. must;
13. can;
14. must.

Exercise 30

2. You mustn't jump off the swing while it is still in the air. You will hurt yourself. / You will break your arm/leg.
3. You mustn't read comics and magazines in the store if you're not going to buy them. The shop keeper will be angry.
4. You mustn't write on the walls. You will be punished. / Your parents will punish you for that.
5. You mustn't put money in that machine. It's out of order and you won't get anything.
6. You mustn't touch the crocodile. It'll bite you.
7. You mustn't disturb your classmates. The teacher will be angry. / The teacher will punish you.
8. You mustn't cross the road away from a pedestrian crossing. A car will run/knock you down. / A car will hit you.

Exercise 31a

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. must/have to; | 8. can; |
| 2. should; | 9. didn't have to; |
| 3. could; | 10. must/has to; |
| 4. don't have to; | 11. mustn't; |
| 5. shouldn't; | 12. can't; |
| 6. had to; | 13. doesn't have to; |
| 7. couldn't; | 14. had to. |

Exercise 31b

present	past	future
<i>We have to go to school every day.</i>	<i>We had to go to school every day.</i>	<i>We will have to go to school every day.</i>
<i>She can't windsurf.</i>	<i>She couldn't windsurf.</i>	<i>She won't be able to windsurf.</i>
<i>She doesn't have to wash the car.</i>	<i>She didn't have to wash the car.</i>	<i>She won't have to wash the car.</i>
<i>Do you have to clean your shoes?</i>	<i>Did you have to clean your shoes?</i>	<i>Will you have to clean your shoes?</i>
<i>You have to/must turn right at the museum.</i>	<i>You had to turn right at the museum.</i>	<i>You will have to turn right at the museum.</i>
<i>He can swim underwater.</i>	<i>He could swim underwater.</i>	<i>He will be able to swim underwater.</i>
<i>Can she play the piano?</i>	<i>Could she play the piano?</i>	<i>Will she be able to play the piano?</i>

READING (str. 174)

Exercise 1a (str. 174-175)

2. River;
3. celebrated;
4. cathedral;
5. footpath;
6. shops;
7. streets;
8. walls;
9. easily;
10. boat.

Exercise 1b (str. 175)

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

Exercise 2b (str. 176)

1. train;
2. steamer;
3. seven;
4. Bombay;
5. thirteen;
6. train;
7. steamer;
8. thirteen;
9. steamer;
10. twenty-two;
11. train;
12. seven;
13. train;
14. nine.

Exercise 2c (str. 176)

1. - F;
2. - T;
3. - F;
4. - T;
5. - T;
6. - F;
7. - T;
8. - F;
9. - F;
10. - F.

Exercise 3a (str. 177)

2	5
4	1
6	3

Exercise 3b (str. 177)

1. - b;
2. - b;
3. - b;
4. - b;
5. - a;
6. - b;
7. - a;
8. - b;
9. - a;
10. - a.

Exercise 4a (str. 178)

2. pubs;
3. bridges;
4. statue;
5. steps;
6. cathedral;
7. market;
8. castle;
9. clock tower;
10. museum;
11. funicular;
12. parks;
13. weekends;
14. concert;
15. playgrounds;
16. bicycle;
17. friendly.

Exercise 4b (str. 178)

1. Caracas, Venezuela.
2. He's a writer.
3. Ljubljana.
4. The summer.
5. Narrow.
6. The 'Tromostovje' (the Triple Bridge / The Three Bridges).
7. Bright red.
8. In Prešeren Square.
9. Yes, you can.
10. By tourist train, funicular and on foot.
11. At weekends.
12. By bus.

WRITING (str. 179)

Exercise 4 (str. 181) (primer)

Take the path to the bay. Walk past the castle and some beehives. Go straight on until you come to the bay. Cross Shell Bay by boat. Take the cliff path past the cliffs. Cross the bridge / Wooden Bridge. Walk through Brent Forest. Take the path past Whitechalk Fields. Go straight on until you come to Willow Road. Turn left and take Willow Road. Go across Stone Bridge. Go straight ahead until you come to Castle Road. Turn right and take Castle Road straight on. Turn right again and take Green Lane past the trees. Follow Green Lane past the houses / through Chimney Village. Turn right and take the path until you come to Mushroom Rock. Go under Mushroom Rock. Walk straight on until you come to Willow Road. Walk past Whistler Church. You are at the finish!

Exercise 5 (str. 182)

A new car in town

The Bensons didn't have a car. Mr and Mrs Benson went to work by underground, and the children went to school by bus. One day, they decided to buy a car. They went to a car dealer and bought a beautiful red car. They were very happy. Mr Benson said: »Now, we've got a car and we won't have to travel by bus any more.« Next morning, they went on a trip to town. It was just before the holiday and the town was crowded. The streets were busy and they couldn't find a parking place. Then they turned into a small narrow street. There were no cars parked. Mrs. Benson said: »Oh, finally. We are very lucky to find this empty street. Let's park here!« And they did. When they returned from shopping, the car was still there. They got into it and Mr Benson started the engine. But the car didn't move. Mr Benson got out of the car and looked around. Why didn't the car move? Of course – it was clamped. And why was it clamped? Because just in front of the car, on the pavement, there was a sign: NO PARKING. And so the Bensons had to go home by bus again.

Exercise 6 (str. 183)

Bitten by a bear

The school organised a trip to the zoo. Before the trip, the teacher explained the safety rules to the class. Some animals do not hurt but some are dangerous. They can hurt you, bite or even attack. That's why we mustn't touch or pet them. Everybody must follow the zoo rules.

When they were at the zoo, the teacher reminded the class about the safety rules: "Don't break the rules!"

Two lively boys, Ricky and Kevin, did not listen to the teacher. They did not obey the rules. They leaned over the fences, laughed out loudly, called the animals and even screamed. The zoo keeper heard the boys and came to warn them. He said: "Please boys, don't make such loud noises. The animals can become frightened and if you lean over the fences, they may even attack you". Then he went away. But Ricky and Kevin laughed and did not take the zoo keeper seriously. Inside one fence, there was a beautiful brown bear. Ricky and Kevin called the bear, stretched their hands through a hole in the fence and teased the bear. The bear came nearer. The boys didn't stop. Suddenly, the bear jumped and attacked Ricky. With its paw, it struck and grabbed Ricky's hand. Kevin cried: HELP!

Ricky woke up in hospital, his arm was in a bandage and his friends were around him. He promised: "I'll never tease animals again!"

CULTURE (str. 185)

Exercise 1a (str. 185)

1. – c;
2. – b;
3. – b;
4. – a.

ENGLISH ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

(str. 186)

Exercise 1 (str. 186)

1. Venice is a small city.
2. It's in the north-east of Italy.
3. There are no roads in Venice, only canals. It's built on more than one hundred islands.
4. Because the city is magnificent. There are many palaces, churches and splendid houses.

Exercise 3 (str. 187)

1. More than 1,000 years ago.
2. Because there are no roads in Venice – only canals. It's built on more than one hundred islands.
3. Because there are more than 200 canals.
4. Because there is only sand in Venice and it was impossible to build on sand.
5. In the past, people travelled in gondolas. Now, most people use motorboats.
6. Gondolas are long, thin boats.
7. You can see Carnevale.
8. They often buy glass objects to take home as souvenirs.