Janez Skela

REŠITVE

TOUCHSTONE 7

angleški jezik za 7. razred osnovne šole
PRENOVLJENI
DELOVNI ZVEZEK
UNIT 1 A LONG WEEKEND IS A SHORT HOLIDAY

Exercise 1
1. map;
2. tent;
3. walking boots;
4. sunscreen;
5. rope;
6. inflatable dinghy;
7. helmet;
8. flippers;
9. air-bed;
10. torch;
11. sleeping bag;
12. rucksack/backpack;
13. beach umbrella;
14. sun lounger;
15. swimming costume/swimming trunks.

Exercise 2
2. He is going to write to his (grandma, penfriend…)
3. He is going to go to the ZOO.
4. He is going to play football.
5. He is going to have a swim in the sea.
6. He is going to watch TV.
7. He is going to listen to music.

Exercise 3a
M: I’m going to take/make/go on a trip to the coast.
Tu: I’m going to watch Gary’s holiday film.
W: I’m going to the cinema.
Th: I’m going to go to the shops.
F: I’m going to visit my grandma.
S: I’m going to go orienteering with Doris and Nigel.

Exercise 5
2 pain;
3 weekend;
4 seaside;
5 boat;
6 repair;
7 fishing;
8 trip;
9 train;
10 abroad;
11 postcard;
12 country;
13 villages;
14 hotels;
15 indoors;
16 grandparents;
17 feed;
18 river.

Exercise 6
2. Judy is going to travel to Ljubljana in August. She is going to travel by plane.
3. Ms West is going to travel to Berlin in June. She is going to travel by train.
4. Mrs Foot is going to travel to Pag in September. She is going to travel by bus and by ferry.
5. The Jones family are going to travel to Newcastle in July. They are going to travel by car.
6. Mr Taylor is going to travel to Paris in April. He is going to travel by train.
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 homework 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.
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;
 b. – 3;
 c. – 8;
 d. – 4;
 e. – 1;
 f. – 7;
 g. – 2;
 h. – 5.
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. must;
8. mustn’t;
9. must;
10. 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 30
2. quickly;
3. loudly;
4. badly;
5. quietly;
6. fast;
7. happily;
8. easily;
9. well;
10. awfully;
11. carefully;
12. bravely;
13. dangerously;
14. angrily;
15. noisily.

Exercise 31
2. The snail is moving/creeping slowly.
3. The lady is singing awfully.
4. The man is playing loudly/well/beautifully.
5. The woman is speaking angrily.
6. The cat is moving quietly.

Exercise 32
2. He runs fast.
3. She works badly.
4. He drives dangerously.
5. He learns slowly.
6. She skis badly.
7. He swims fast.
8. He drives carefully.
9. She plays tennis well.

Exercise 33
1. nice;
2. loudly/loud;
3. well;
4. awful;
5. quietly;
6. bad;
7. easy.

Exercise 34
1. fast, high;
2. badly;
3. terribly;
4. happily;
5. beautiful, dangerous, quietly;
6. fast;
7. carefully.

Exercise 35
untidily,
slowly,
badly,
hard,
fast,
well,
oisily.

Exercise 36
2. hers;
3. yours;
4. theirs;
5. his;
6. ours;
7. yours;
8. ours;
9. hers;
10. mine.

Exercise 37
2. hers;
3. his;
4. theirs;
5. Yours;
6. ours;
7. mine.

Exercise 38
Left: mine, Mine, yours.
Right: hers, mine, his, yours.

Exercise 39
2. theirs;
3. his;
4. ours;
5. Theirs;
6. His, hers;
7. yours;
8. Hers, mine;
9. mine;
10. hers;
11. yours, mine;
12. mine.

Exercise 40
How old are you?
Where do you come from?
Where do your grandparents live?
Do you spend a lot of time there?
Is a farm holiday boring?
When do you usually get up?
Why do you get up early?
What do you do in the morning?
What is your favourite animal?
Do your grandparents have to shop for food every
day?
How many cows have they got?
How often do they have to milk them?
Do they have to milk them by hand?
Do they have to work hard?
What’s there to see and do in the countryside? /
What can you do in the countryside?
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
-ives: 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;  

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

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, paddle-boatting.  
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;

UNIT 2 - YESTERDAYS

Exercise 1
Across (→):
2. MONITOR;
5. IPAD;
7. SCANNER;
8. CD-ROM;
9. COMPUTER;
12. USB-KEY.

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;

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 6
2. What was the weather like?
3. Your friends weren't at the cinema.
4. Why was Tom late?
5. What was for lunch?
6. We were at school in the morning.
7. Why was Tim happy?
8. His boots were very strange.
9. There were only three of us, not four.
10. Why was Mark homesick?
11. What was the matter with you?
12. What time was it?

Exercise 7
B - I was at the cinema.
A - Was Tina with you?
B - No, she wasn't. She wasn't very well.
A - Was the film good?
B - No, it wasn't. It was boring.
A - How long was it?
B - It was about an hour and a half.

Exercise 8 (možni odgovori)
3. Because they didn't hurry.
4. Where were the socks?
5. It was very windy.
6. Who was Laika?
7. She was at the cinema.
8. What was the film about?

Exercise 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fifty years ago ...</th>
<th>Today ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. there were two schools</td>
<td>2. there are six schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. there was a cinema</td>
<td>3. there are two cinemas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. there was a small library</td>
<td>4. there is a large library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. there were some shops</td>
<td>5. there are three department stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. there was no industry</td>
<td>6. there is a big factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. there were no jobs</td>
<td>7. there are a lot of jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. there was no hotel</td>
<td>8. there is a hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. there was no hospital</td>
<td>9. there is a hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. there was one morning train to the capital</td>
<td>10. there is a train to the capital every hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... in the town. ... in the town.

Exercise 10
this week; yesterday; this year; last summer; this afternoon; last Wednesday; this morning; last evening; last night.

Exercise 12
2. was, didn't have, had;
3. wasn't, is, 's got;
4. were, had;
5. weren't, are,'ve got;
6. isn't, was, had;
7. wasn't, is, 's got;
8. was, didn't have, had.

Exercise 13
Jerry: Where were;
Maddy: weren't;
Walter: was;
Maddy: Were;
Jerry: Did, have;
Walter: didn't, had;
Maddy: had;
Walter: was, like, Was;
Maddy: was, was;
Jerry: wasn't, was.

Exercise 14 (nekaj možnih odgovorov)
1. They had a washboard but they didn't have a washing machine.
2. They didn't have telephones, there were only letters and postcards.
3. They had bicycles but they didn't have cars.
4. They didn't have lawn mowers, there were only scythes.
5. They didn't have vacuum cleaners, they had only brooms.
6. They had typewriters but they didn't have computers.
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 /Id/;
sunbathed /d/;
climbed /d/;
studied /Id/;
watched /t/;
visited /Id/;
cooked /t/;
lived /d/;
painted /Id/;
published /t/;
made /Id/;
listened /Id/;
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.
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.

Exercise 23
2. climbed;
3. travelled;
4. crossed;
5. circled/orbited;
6. sailed;
7. orbited/circled;
8. travelled;
9. crossed.
Exercise 24
a. died, was;
b. kissed;
c. walked;
d. walked;
e. weighed;
f. sliced;
g. used;
h. hand washed.

Exercise 25
1. was;
2. lived;
3. had;
4. played;
5. went;
6. was;
7. was;
8. pulled;
9. pushed;
10. kicked;
11. hit;
12. began;
13. was;
14. kicked.

Exercise 26
1. invented, in 1876;
2. invaded, in 55 BC;
3. produced, in 1908;
4. discovered; 400,000 years ago;
5. In early times, traded;
6. dropped, in 1945;
7. In the 18th century, lived, played

Exercise 27
1. Neil Armstrong was the first man on the Moon.
2. When was Charlie Chaplin born?
3. I wasn’t ill last week.
4. Sara and Tom didn’t play tennis yesterday.
5. The Panama Canal opened in 1914.
6. Did Walt Disney create Cinderella?
7. Prešeren lived in Vienna.

Exercise 28
1. was, was, had, was, removed;
2. got;
3. was, wanted;
4. were;
5. had, swapped;
6. were;
7. were, were;
8. had, played;
9. had, loved, was;
10. was, looked, was, played;
11. loved, didn’t like;
12. was, was;
13. helped, got;
14. had, was, played, visited, got;
15. liked;
16. loved;
17. were, had;
18. loved;
19. was, had was;
20. was, got.

Exercise 29
appeared, 
joined, 
travelled, 
moved, 
acted, 
appeared, 
introduced, 
acted, 
directed, 
visited, 
acted, 
moved, 
had, 
live, 
published, 
received, 
knights,

died.

Exercise 30
1. The Panama Canal didn’t open in 1930.
2. Charlie Chaplin didn’t die in France.
3. My brother didn’t cook lunch.
5. My parents weren’t in.
6. Prešeren didn’t live in Germany.
7. Her hair wasn’t black.
9. I didn’t have a pizza yesterday.
10. Tim didn’t revise Geography at the weekend.

Exercise 31
1. Did Bob have breakfast this morning?
2. Were the Smiths in Italy last year?
3. Did she finish school at 3 pm?
4. Did Charlie Chaplin marry Oona O’Neill?
5. Did John Pemberton invent Coca-Cola in 1886?
6. Did Sue and Ann play darts yesterday?
7. Did his parents like the film very much?
8. Did Mr Black watch TV?
9. Was Tina a happy child?
10. Did Tom have two guns?

Exercise 32 (na nekatera vprašanja je mogoče odgovoriti pritrdilno in nikalno)
1. Yes, he did.
2. Yes, I was./No, I wasn’t.
3. No, he hasn’t./Yes, he has.
4. Yes, I am./No, I’m not.
5. Yes, I did./No, I didn’t.
6. Yes, she does.
7. No, I’m not.
8. Yes, I can./No, I can’t.
9. No, they don’t.
10. No, he wasn’t.
11. No, they haven’t.
12. Yes, they were./No, they weren’t.
14. No, I wasn’t./Yes, I was.
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 /Id/;
created /Id/;
arrived /d/;
appeared /d/;
finished /t/;
completed /Id/;
marrried /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; 11 by; 12 for; 13 about, from; 14 from, to; 15 At; 16 in, to.

Exercise 42
There was a crooked man:
1. was;
2. walked;
3. lived.
The Grand Old Duke of York:
1. had;
2. marched;
3. were;
4. were;
5. were.
Miss Polly had a dolly:
1. had;
2. phoned;
3. knocked;
4. looked.

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 2a (str. 57)
Učenci odgovarjajo poljubno, odvisno od tega, kako razumejo pesem.

Exercise 3 (str. 57)
1. F;
2. T;
3. F;
4. F;
5. T;
6. F;
7. T;
8. T;
9. F.

Exercise 4a (str. 58)
A – 1;
B – 5;
C – 6;
D – 3;
E – 2;
F – 4.

Exercise 2b (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;
2 T;
3 T;
4 F;
5 F;
6 F;
7 F;
8 T;
9 T;
10 F;
11 F;
12 T.
Exercise 4d (str. 59)

1. The astronauts achieved a very important goal.
2. Armstrong and Aldrin set foot on the Moon.
3. The Americans launched a rocket.
4. Armstrong and Aldrin boarded the lunar module.
5. Armstrong turned on the video cameras.
6. The astronauts conducted experiments.
7. Armstrong and Aldrin set up a flag of the United States.
8. The journey to the Moon took three days.
9. The astronauts received a call from the President.
10. The astronauts took photographs.

Writing

Exercise 5b (str. 61)

Biography of a legend: Walt Disney
(1901-1966)

... In 1911, Walt worked for his father and delivered the morning paper. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Walt's family moved to Chicago. Walt stayed behind to finish school. Next year he joined the Red Cross and travelled to France. After the war he returned to Kansas City. In 1920, he started work for a Kansas City film company. He created his first animated cartoons. Three years later he moved to Hollywood and opened a business with his brother. In July 1925, he married Lilly Bounds. They had two daughters - Diane and Sharon. In 1928, Walt created Mickey Mouse. In 1931, Pluto arrived. Three years later, Donald Duck appeared. In 1937, the Disney studio finished Snow White. Between 1937 and 1942, the Disney studio completed Pinocchio, Fantasia, Dumbo and Bambi. In 1955, Disneyland (i.e. a theme park) opened in California. Walt died on 15th December 1966. But Walt Disney's company goes on without him. His characters – Mickey, Donald and the rest – live in the hearts of people everywhere. In 1971, Walt Disney World (i.e. a large amusement park) opened in Florida. In 1992, the Disney company opened Disneyland Paris in France.

Exercise 8 (str. 62)

The Tire/Tyre Swing

It was Sunday and the weather was fine. The children went to the stream. They looked at the swing. Wilf climbed on the swing. Chip pushed Wilf; Floppy looked at the rope. Biff climbed on the swing. Floppy barked and barked. Chip climbed on the swing. Floppy barked and barked and barked. Kipper climbed on the swing. Floppy was scared. Wilma climbed on the swing. Floppy was scared. The children went home. Floppy looked at the rope. Then the bridge collapsed, and the rope broke.

Exercise 9 (str. 63)

The secret room


Mum went into the secret room. She found a little house. It looked like their house. Jodie opened the little house. Everyone looked inside. It looked like their house inside. Cliff found a little dog. It looked like their dog. - etc.
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.
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>Father’s activity</th>
<th>Son’s activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>before sunrise</td>
<td>eat breakfast</td>
<td>eat breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning</td>
<td>(visit baths); visit the Forum, do shopping and banking, public speaking</td>
<td>start school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>visit baths</td>
<td>rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>(visit baths), rest</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late afternoon</td>
<td>eat dinner</td>
<td>eat dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>attend theatre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,

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 computer.
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 two years 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 four years old, I could do the shopping, but I couldn’t pay.

When I was five years old, I could swim, but I couldn’t dive.

When I was six years old I could count to one hundred, but I couldn’t multiply.

When I was seven years old, I could go to school alone, but I couldn’t go abroad alone.

When I was eight years old, I could read simple books, but I couldn’t write them.

When I was nine years old, I could snorkel, but I couldn’t windsurf.

When I was ten years old, I could play chess, but I couldn’t ride a horse.

When I was eleven years old, I could eat almost a whole cake, but I couldn’t bake one.

When I was twelve years 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Exercise 28

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Tako nekomu poveš, da mora nekaj storiti._
_Tako izraziš svoj namen oz. načrte za prihodnost._
_Tako izraziš prepoved, oz. nekomu nečesa ne sme storiti._
_Tako izraziš obvezo z oblogami._
_Kadar postavljaš v preteklik vprašanja z vprašalnicami (When, Where, Why itd.), v resnici tvoriš dvojno vprašanje: z vprašalnico, pa tudi tisto, kar sledi, je v vprašalni obliki._
_Tako izraziš dovoljenje v preteklosti._
_Iz trenutnih razmer je razvidno, da se bo nekaj skoraj zagotovo zgodilo._
_Tako izraziš prepoved, oz. nekomu poveš, da nečesa ni potrebno storiti._

Glagoli v angleščini so pravilni in nepravilni.
**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;
2. find;
3. good;
4. did;
5. saved;
6. parents;
7. day;
8. her;
9. money;
10. see;
11. write;
12. could;
13. well;
14. asked;
15. told;
16. say;
17. After;
18. the;
19. want;
20. and.

**Exercise 4b** (str. 87)

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

**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.

**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!
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.
9. In more than 100 countries.
10. Tea, coffee, fresh food, flowers, sports balls, cotton, etc.
12. Because they wanted to encourage the buyers to buy in solidarity with those who make Fairtrade products.

** 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.

**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.
7. Because they wanted to encourage the buyers to buy in solidarity with those who make Fairtrade products.

**Exercise 1b (str. 98)**

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

Exercise 1 (možni odgovori)

1. There are two happy basketball players in the picture.
2. There's an old man in the picture.
3. I can see a young boy in the picture.
4. There's a dirty boy in the picture.
5. I can see a clean boy in the picture.
6. There's a large/full bottle in the picture.
7. There's an empty bottle in the picture.
8. There's a fast boy in the picture.
9. I can see a lazy boy in the picture.
10. There's a small/fat boy in the picture.
11. I can see an unhappy/a sad/weak boy in the picture.
12. There's a strong boy in the picture.
13. I can see a light balloon in the picture.
14. There's a short boy in the picture.

Exercise 2

2. How wide is it? / How wide is the road?
3. How high is it? / How high is the mountain?
4. How long is it? / How long is his nose?
5. How deep is it? / How deep is the lake?
6. How far is it from London to Edinburgh?

Exercise 3

Pictures 1-8:
1. a lion: brave;
2. a bee: busy/hard-working;
3. an ox: strong;
4. a bird: happy;
5. a mouse: quiet;
6. a snail/slug: slow;
7. a pig: dirty;
8. a peacock: proud.

Pictures A-H:
A. a gorilla: sad;
B. a kitten: weak;
C. a hare: cowardly;
D. an eagle: fast;
E. a lamb: humble/meek;
F. a beaver: clean;
G. a sloth: lazy;
H. a parrot: loud.

Opposites:
1 – C; 5 – H; 2 – G; 6 – D; 3 – B; 7 – F; 4 – A; 8 – E.

Exercise 4

B – 630; G – 952; C – 1,280; H – 4,520; D – 399; I – 9,471; E – 7,717; J – 226; F – 613;

Exercise 5a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>one thousand, four hundred and seventy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>one hundred and seventeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>676</td>
<td>six hundred and seventy-six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,416</td>
<td>six thousand, four hundred and sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>a hundred and thirty-seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>five hundred and one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>fifty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>three hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,784</td>
<td>four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>five hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,627</td>
<td>three thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>a thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>six hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>one hundred and ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,288</td>
<td>nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 5b

1. – 1,470 metres deep; 676 km long;
2. – 600 years;
3. – 3,627 metres;
4. – 117 scales;
5. – 6,416 km;
6. – 300 cities;
7. – 137 metres;
8. – The Fiat 500;
9. – 9,288 kilometres;
10. – 4,784 metres;
11. – 1,000;
12. – 501;
13. – 55 countries;
14. – 110 storeys.
Exercise 6
1. play;
2. stage;
3. heavy;
4. lazybones;
5. busy;
6. crush;
7. help;
8. service;
9. stand;
10. wrestle;
11. weaker;
12. curtain;
13. move;
14. invites;
15. shocked;
16. looks.

Exercise 7a
2. cheaper;
3. heavier;
4. lighter;
5. older;
6. fatter;
7. braver;
8. prettier;
9. shallower;
10. warmer;
11. emptier;
12. newer.

Exercise 7b
2. larger;
3. faster;
4. higher;
5. longer;
6. warmer;
7. prettier;
8. deeper.

Exercise 7c
2. stronger;
3. further from;
4. hotter;
5. wider;
6. shorter, older;
7. smaller;
8. longer.

Exercise 7d
1. as messy as;
2. as quiet as;
3. as deep as;
4. as far ... as;
5. as strong as;
6. as slow as;
7. as long as;
8. as big as / as large as;
9. as pretty as;
10. as wide as.

Exercise 8
as fast as an eagle; as slow as a slug;
as tall as a tree; as small as a bug
What am I? – Answer: a shadow

Exercise 9
A
The suitcase on the left is newer than the suitcase on the right.
The suitcase on the right isn’t as new as the suitcase on the left.
The one on the right is older than the one on the left.
The suitcase on the left isn’t as big as the suitcase on the right.
The suitcase on the right is bigger than the suitcase on the left.
The one on the left is smaller than the one on the right.

B
The bed on the left is cheaper than the bed on the right.
The bed on the left isn’t as expensive as the bed on the right.
The one on the right isn’t as cheap as the one on the left.
The bed on the right is more expensive than the bed on the left.
The one on the left is narrower than the one on the left.
The bed on the right is wider than the bed on the left.
The one on the left isn’t as wide as the one on the right.
The bed on the right is higher than the bed on the left.
The bed on the left is lower than the bed on the right.
The one on the right isn’t as low as the one on the left.

Exercise 10
2. longer than;
3. easier than;
4. cheaper than;
5. heavier than;
6. smaller than;
7. faster than;
8. cleverer than;
9. sweeter than;
10. richer than.

Exercise 11
2. The sun in picture B is hotter than the sun in picture A. / The weather in picture B is hotter/sunnier than in picture A.
3. The bridge in picture B isn’t as big as the one in picture A.
4. The church tower in picture A is taller than the church tower in picture B.
5. The car in picture A is more modern and faster than the car in picture B.
6. The road in picture A is wider than the road in picture B. / The road in picture A is straighter than the road in picture B. / The road in picture B is twistier than the road in picture A.
7. The stream in picture A is not as wide as the stream in picture B and is not as straight as the one in picture B. / The stream in picture B is not as twisty as the stream in picture A.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slow</th>
<th>slower</th>
<th>the slowest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td>the fastest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>taller</td>
<td>the tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>lighter</td>
<td>the lightest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>the hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dirty</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>shorter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>younger</td>
<td>the youngest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>further</td>
<td>the furthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>short adjectives</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>the cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>the longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>smaller</td>
<td>the smallest</td>
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<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>colder</td>
<td>the coldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>sweeter</td>
<td>the sweetest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short adjectives → the last consonant doubles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
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<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>fatter</td>
<td>the fattest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>the hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives ending in -y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>heavier</td>
<td>the heaviest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty</td>
<td>emptier</td>
<td>the emptiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
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<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
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<tr>
<td>salty</td>
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<td>windy</td>
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<tr>
<td>longer adjectives (two or more syllables)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
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<tr>
<td>intelligent</td>
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<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>better</td>
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<tr>
<td>far</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 football 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 izvirniku)*
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;

**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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRINK</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Dane</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>Swede</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milk</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOUR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poker</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chess</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billiards</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>golf</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PET</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bird</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>colour of house</th>
<th>country</th>
<th>drink</th>
<th>game</th>
<th>pet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>chess</td>
<td>cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>Dane</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>poker</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>golf</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>Swede</td>
<td>beer</td>
<td>billiards</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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)

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

**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)

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

**Exercise 3a** (str. 119)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

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

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

ENGLISH ACROSS THE CURRICULUM (str. 126)

Exercise 1a (str. 126)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Anglia</th>
<th>a very flat part of England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The South-East</td>
<td>the most crowded part of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The South-West</td>
<td>a popular holiday area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The North</td>
<td>wild and hilly landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Midlands</td>
<td>England’s centre of the engineering industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regions of Slovenia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primorsko/Primorska (the Littoral)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gorenjsko/Gorenjska (Upper Carniola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dolenjsko/Dolenjska (Lower Carniola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Koroško/Koroška (Carinthia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bela krajina (White Carniola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Štajersko/Štajerska (Styria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Prekmurje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Štajersko/Štajerska (Styria)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high mountains</td>
<td>in Gorenjsko/Gorenjska (Upper Carniola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat land, fields</td>
<td>in Štajersko/Štajerska (Styria) and in Prekmurje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underground caves</td>
<td>in Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where can you see …?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the white horses</td>
<td>in Lipica, in the Kras, in Primorsko/Primorska (the Littoral)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the kurents</td>
<td>in Štajersko/Štajerska (Styria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Franja Partisan Hospital</td>
<td>in Primorsko/Primorska (the Littoral), in Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the brown bear</td>
<td>in Notranjsko/Notranjska (Inner Carniola), in Dolenjsko/Dolenjska (Lower Carniola)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Exercise 6

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

Exercise 7c
1. Will Jane and Jack get married?
   – Yes, they will.
2. Will Julie have an accident?
   – No, she won’t.
3. Will Mark fall in love?
   – Yes, he will.
4. Will Kim get more pocket money?
   – No, she won’t.
5. Will Sue and Les go to a party?
   – Yes, they will.

Exercise 8 (možni odgovori)
2. I will be strict.
3. I won’t allow them to stay out longer.
4. I won’t beat my children.
5. I won’t tidy my children’s rooms.
6. I will listen to my children.
7. I will ground them.
8. I won’t let them eat what they want.
9. I will trust them.
10. I will spend more time with them.
11. I will teach them to trust themselves.
12. I will not allow them to drink alcohol.

Exercise 9
2. Why will I/you help him?
3. When will it rain?
4. How old will Bob be next week?
5. What will Slovenia win?
6. What time will Kate be at the party?
7. What will be full?
8. How much will a new car cost?

Exercise 10 (možni odgovori)
2. Tom will receive a letter (from abroad). There will be a plane ticket in it. He will fly to America.
3. Mike will meet (lots of) new friends. He will be very popular.
4. Fiona and Jonathan will go skiing. They will have an accident. Fiona will break her arm, and Jonathan will break his leg.
5. Robert and Julie will get married. They will have three children. They will live in a nice house.
6. Sue will pass the test (with grade A). Her parents will be very proud of her.

Exercise 7a
2. Jane and Jack will get married.
3. Julie will fall ill.
4. Pat will receive a present.
5. Mark will fall in love.
6. Anne will have an accident.
7. Bob will get more pocket money.
8. Kim will be unhappy.
9. Sue and Les will go to a party.

Exercise 7b
2. Ann won’t go to a party.
3. Pat won’t have an accident.
4. Bob won’t travel by plane.
5. Kim won’t fall in love.
6. Mark won’t be unhappy.
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)
2 When I'm hungry, I usually eat a sandwich.
3 When I don't have to go to school, I usually miss it.
4 When I'm bored, I usually yawn.
5 When I'm broke, I usually feel miserable.
6 When I fall ill, I usually don't take pills.
7 When it's very cold, I usually stay indoors.
8 When I go out with my friends, I usually have a good time.
9 When I go on holiday, I usually go to France.

Exercise 12b (možni odgovori)
2 When I have a shower, I'll comb my hair.
3 When I have my breakfast, I'll clean the table.
4 When I make my bed, I'll put my shoes on.
5 When I get home, I'll feed my dog.
6 When I do my homework, I'll call my friend.
7 When I take the dog out, I'll have dinner.
8 When my parents come home, I'll say 'Hello' to them.

Exercise 13
2. will go, gets;
3. is, will earn;
4. move, will have;
5. will go, finish;
6. passes, will buy;
7. is, will have;
8. will visit, are;
9. will come, have;
10. will go, is.

Exercise 14

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

Exercise 15
2 He will have to tidy up the room.
3 We won't have to stand at the show.
4 She will have to stay at home on Saturday evening.
5 I will have to put on warm clothes.
6 We won't have to go to school.
7 I will have to buy him a present.
8 We won't have to work so hard.
9 She will have to borrow some money.
10 We will have to cut the grass.
11 I will have to wear glasses.
12 We won't have to go to the supermarket tomorrow.

Exercise 16 (možni odgovori)
2 My father won't have to mow the grass.
3 My parents won't have to complain about the mess in the house.
4 My friends won't have to work long hours.
5 We won't have to do homework.
6 People won't have to think.
7 Teachers won't have to see their students.
8 Children won't have to obey teachers.
9 Lovers won't have to write love poems themselves.
10 We won't have to go to school.
Exercise 17

A  Past Simple Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I had to work hard.</th>
<th>I didn’t have to work hard.</th>
<th>Did I / you have to work hard?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He had to read the book.</td>
<td>He didn’t have to read the book.</td>
<td>Did he have to read the book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You had to spend the night at the cottage.</td>
<td>You didn’t have to spend the night at the cottage.</td>
<td>Did you have to spend the night at the cottage?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  Present Simple Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I have to work hard.</th>
<th>I don’t have to work hard.</th>
<th>Do I have to work hard?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He has to read the book.</td>
<td>He doesn’t have to read the book.</td>
<td>Does he have to read the book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have to spend the night at the cottage.</td>
<td>You don’t have to spend the night at the cottage.</td>
<td>Do you have to spend the night at the cottage?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C  Future Simple Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I will have to work hard.</th>
<th>I won’t have to work hard.</th>
<th>Will I have to work hard?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He will have to read the book.</td>
<td>He won’t have to read the book.</td>
<td>Will he have to read the book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will have to spend the night at the cottage.</td>
<td>You won’t have to spend the night at the cottage.</td>
<td>Will you have to spend the night at the cottage?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 18

1. will be able to; 6. will be able to;
2. won’t be able to; 7. will be able to;
3. will be able to; 8. won’t be able to;
4. won’t be able to; 9. will be able to;
5. won’t be able to;

Exercise 20

1. had to; 7. won’t have to, will be able to;
2. will have to; 8. can;
3. should; 9. could;
4. shouldn’t; 10. could;
5. doesn’t have to; 11. will be able to;
6. didn’t have to; 12. can, can’t.

Exercise 21a

2. ‘ll go;
3. ‘ll fix;
4. ‘ll buy;
5. ‘ll go;
6. ‘ll open;
7. won’t lose / will not lose;
8. ‘ll record;
9. ‘ll text.

Exercise 21b

2. I’ll do it after this programme.
3. I’ll tidy it up after school.
4. I’ll answer it.
5. I’ll lend you some.
6. I won’t tell anyone.
7. I’ll get the bus.
8. I’ll have a look in the TV guide.
9. I’ll have a glass of apple juice.

Exercise 22

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

Exercise 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horizontally:
1. lightning;
2. cloud, cloudy;
3. cold;
4. fair;
5. snow;
6. storm.

Vertically:
7. hail;
8. wet;
9. hot;
10. cool;
11. rain;
12. rainy;
13. wind;
14. dry;
15. fog;
16. foggy;
17. rainbow;
18. sunshine; sun.
Exercise 24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8, 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 25

2. 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.

3. On Tuesday it'll be rainy. / On Tuesday it'll rain. The maximum temperature will be 15°C.

4. Wednesday will be a sunny (and windy) day, with a maximum temperature of 19°C.

5. It'll be sunny on Thursday. The maximum temperature will be 20°C.

6. There'll be sunshine on Friday, with a maximum temperature of 22°C.

7. It'll be cloudy and windy on Saturday. The temperature will be 20°C.

Exercise 26 (predlogi)

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

Exercise 27 (predlogi)

1. It makes me happy when someone buys me a beautiful present.
2. It drives me crazy when my mum calls me ‘my darling’.
3. I love it when you kiss me.
4. I hate it when you ignore me.
5. It makes me nervous when I don’t know what to do.
6. It annoys me when I’m not informed.
7. It makes me sad when I see a child in pain.
8. When I’m happy, I want to jump up to the sky.
9. When I’m cold, I put on two pairs of socks.
10. When I’m nervous, I bite my nails.
11. When I’m angry, I want to fight.
12. When I’m tired, I want to relax.
13. When I’m lovestruck, I can’t concentrate on anything.
14. 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

1. a shop assistant;
2. a mechanic;
3. a postman;
4. a chimney sweep;
5. a farmer;
6. a lawyer;
7. a model;
8. a cleaner;
9. a waiter;
10. a lorry driver.

Exercise 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>an actress / a movie star</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>an architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>a dentist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>a firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>a flight attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>a hairdresser / a hair stylist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a journalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>an optician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>a plumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a politician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>a veterinarian / a vet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 31

2 – a nurse;
3 – a postman;
4 – a doctor;
5 – a coal miner;
6 – a bricklayer;
7 – a hairdresser;
8 – a TV reporter;
9 – a musician;
10 – a photographer;
11 – a mechanic;
12 – a chimney sweep.
Exercise 32 (možni odgovori)

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

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

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

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

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;
2. – F;
3. – T;
4. – T;
5. – F;
6. – T.

**Exercise 2** (str. 147, 148)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>b. phones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>c. coats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a. tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>b. restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>c. tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>b. apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>a. type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>b. stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>c. tractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>a. wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>c. chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>a. salon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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 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)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>numerology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>coffee cup reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>crystal ball gazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>dice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fortune cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>astrology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>sixth sense or Extra Sensory Perception (ESP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>palmistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>tarot cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>the oracle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Exercise 4

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hotel</th>
<th>restaurant</th>
<th>cinema</th>
<th>post office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>supermarket</td>
<td>museum</td>
<td>music shop</td>
<td>police station</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 7

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>You can swim here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>You can go for a walk here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>You can learn a lot here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>You can dance here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>You can buy stamps here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>People sometimes sing in this building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>You stay here when you are ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>You can wash your car here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>You can buy clothes, food, etc. here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/2</td>
<td>You can buy fruit and vegetables here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>You can sleep here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>You can see a film here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>You can borrow books from here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>You can see old things here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 8
1. at;  6. to;
2. to;  7. at, to;
3. to;  8. to;
4. At;  9. at;
5. 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     | police station |
| cinema    | school        |
| museum    | library       |
| post office | 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

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

Exercise 18
1. town hall, 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; 9. to;
4. to; 10. at;
5. at; 11. at;
6. at; 12. at.

Exercise 21
1. train;
2. bicycle;
3. plane;
4. bus;
5. sailing boat;
6. ferry;
7. underground/tube;
8. car;
9. rollerblades;
10. motorbike/scooter;
11. boat/yacht;
12. taxi;
13. ship/yacht;
14. (go) on foot;
15. scooter

Exercise 22
1. plane;
2. rack wagon;
3. monocycle;
4. ship;
5. horse;
6. pram;
7. car;
8. bicycle;
9. motorbike.

A. – motorcyclist;
B. – pilot;
C. – cowboy;
D. – cyclist;
E. – farmer;
F. – clown;
G. – ship’s captain;
H. – baby;
I. – hitchhiker.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>means of transport</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2. You mustn’t drop/leave litter (in the zoo).
3. You mustn’t play loud music (in the zoo).
4. You mustn’t feed the animals.
5. You mustn’t walk on the grass. / You mustn’t walk off the paths. / You must keep to the paths.
6. You mustn’t touch or pet the animals.
7. You mustn’t lift children over the fences.
8. You mustn’t use bicycles, scooters, skateboards or rollerblades.
9. 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 shopkeeper 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;
2. should;
3. could;
4. don’t have to;
5. shouldn’t;
6. had to;
7. couldn’t;
8. can;
9. didn’t have to;
10. must/has to;
11. mustn’t;
12. can’t;
13. doesn’t have to;
14. had to.

Exercise 31b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present</th>
<th>past</th>
<th>future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>We have to go to school every day.</strong></td>
<td><strong>We had to go to school every day.</strong></td>
<td><strong>We will have to go to school every day.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>She can’t windsurf.</strong></td>
<td><strong>She couldn’t windsurf.</strong></td>
<td>She won’t be able to windsurf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>She doesn’t have to wash the car.</strong></td>
<td><strong>She didn’t have to wash the car.</strong></td>
<td><strong>She won’t have to wash the car.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Do you have to clean your shoes?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Did you have to clean your shoes?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Will you have to clean your shoes?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You have to/must turn right at the museum.</strong></td>
<td><strong>You had to turn right at the museum.</strong></td>
<td><strong>You will have to turn right at the museum.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>He can swim underwater.</strong></td>
<td><strong>He could swim underwater.</strong></td>
<td><strong>He will be able to swim underwater.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Can she play the piano?</strong></td>
<td>Could she play the piano?</td>
<td><strong>Will she be able to play the piano?</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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;
8. 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)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
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)

*2. 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)

*2. 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.