

НАТАЛИЈА КАНТАР

TALK TALK 4

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК ЗА 8. РАЗРЕД ОСНОВНЕ ШКОЛЕ
ЧЕТВРТА ГОДИНА УЧЕЊА



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Министар просвете, науке и технолошког развоја Републике Србије, решењем број 650-02-00169/2020-07 од 26. октобра 2020. године, одобрио је овај уџбеник са аудио-записом за издавање и употребу у осмом разреду основне школе.

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TALK TALK 4

Start talking with TALK TALK!



- Listen, speak, read and write with us!
- There are 10 units in the Student's Book. Each unit consists of six parts: A, B, C, D, E and F.
- Have a look at the list at the beginning of each unit to see what you will talk about, what you will listen to, what you will read and write about, what important expressions you will use and finally, what new grammar you will practise.
- There is a wide range of topics you may be interested in.
- The photos at the beginning of each unit should help you understand certain topics more clearly.
- Personal questions in the LEAD-IN section will help you take part in discussions and give your own opinion.
- KEY WORDS will help you learn the most important words and phrases.
- The LOOK IT UP section will help you learn new words and their pronunciation.
- Use the CD to listen to the texts and some other exercises.
- Revise all the grammar and vocabulary in the ROUND-UP section at the end of each unit.
- CHECK BACK will help you revise the preceding three units. The KEY to these exercises is at the end of the Student's Book.
- Do different projects with your classmates!
The PROJECT TIME section offers you various sites which might be very helpful.
- Use GRAMMAR CHECK to revise all the grammar you have learned so far. It includes all the grammar from the TALK TALK series.
- ENJOY ENGLISH offers a lot of amusing and interesting activities. Learning English can be fun! Check it out for yourself!

Contents

UNIT	SPEAK	LISTEN
1 Education 8-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare primary/secondary education in Britain and Serbia. • Talk about your school subjects, clubs and activities. • Describe your school. • Talk about school terms/holidays. • Discuss mixed schools and girls'/boys' schools in Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education in Britain • Eton • Sound file: ɑ: or ʌ ? • King Peter I Primary School in Belgrade
2 Will It Really Happen? 16-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you imagine life on Earth in the future? • Discuss the idea of space tourism. • Talk about the ways we can protect the environment. • What kind of changes would you like to see in the future? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will ordinary people be able to travel to the Moon? • Will these animals disappear in a few years? • Sound file: e or æ ? • Neil Armstrong – the first man who landed on the Moon
3 The World We Live In 24-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss different types of TV programmes. • Talk about the TV programmes you like/don't like watching. • Discuss reality shows. • Discuss why people enjoy watching them. • Television: for & against. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do they say about television? • Why have reality shows become so popular over the years? • Sound file: I or i: ? • Computers – now and then.
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4 Australia 34-41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about the cities/countries you have visited so far. • Get some information about Australia. • Talk about the sights of this country. • Get to know the exotic animal world of this country. • Talk about their original inhabitants – the Aborigines. • Learn some Aussie English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A country of great natural beauty • About Australia • Sound file: ɔ:, ʊ, u: or ʊ ? • Aussie English
5 Music 42-49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss different kinds of music. • Discuss your likes and dislikes. Give reasons. • Talk about your favourite singers/bands/concerts. • Discuss different tastes in music. • Discuss the importance of music in our lives. • Talk about the music festival EXIT in Novi Sad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandy explains what was going on at the concert. • Different people, different tastes • Sound file: ə or ɜ: ? • EXIT – a summer music festival in Novi Sad

READ	WRITE	GRAMMAR	EXPRESS YOURSELF
STUDENT'S BOOK + WORKBOOK			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A Schools in Britain Text C A Boys' School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School terms and holidays Fact file: A girl from Oakland Secondary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countable and uncountable nouns (<i>revision</i>) Plurals (<i>revision</i> + new items) Saxon genitive (regular and irregular plural) Mustn't • have to • had to (<i>revision</i>) The Past Simple Tense (<i>revision</i>); confusing verbs Indefinite adjectives: every • all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practically speaking, ... However, ... I agree/disagree ... According to ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A Space Tourism Text C Endangered Species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What will life be like in the future? Fact file: Will tigers disappear in the future? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Future Simple Tense (<i>revision</i>) The Future Tense: can Modal verb: may (possibility) Articles (<i>revision</i> + new items) Conditional sentences: type 1 Cardinal numbers: 1 – 10,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm afraid ... I don't think it will be possible ... They also claim that ... It may seem ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A TV - Likes & Dislikes Text C Reality TV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your favourite TV programme Fact file: Justin's likes and dislikes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Present Perfect Tense (<i>revision</i> + new items) Little • much (<i>revision</i>) Used to Something/someone/ somewhere vs. anything/ anyone/anywhere Verbs + -ing form The Present Perfect vs. Past Simple Tense (<i>revision</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I really love ... I can't stand ... I'm really keen on ... People have never wanted to ... as much as today.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A How About Coming to Australia? Text C "Down Under" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A famous landmark in your city/town Fact file: Sydney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives: comparison Modal verbs: should • shouldn't Reflexive pronouns (<i>revision</i>) Plurals (<i>revision</i> + new items) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is as exciting as ... It is situated ... The most popular sights are ... It is famous for ... You should visit it because ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A What Was Going On? Text C Tastes in Music 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your idol/favourite singer/band Fact file: an invitation to a concert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Past Continuous Tense; the Past Continuous vs. Past Simple Tense Indefinite pronoun: ONE Adjectives: describing looks and personality (<i>revision</i> + new items) Adverbs of manner (<i>revision</i>); position of adverbs Prepositions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have to admit ... First of all, ... In my opinion, ... I (never) listen to ... I'm not much into ...

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UNIT	SPEAK	LISTEN
6 Sports 50-57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about different sports. • Talk about the origins of some sports. • Talk about the sports events in Belgrade. • Talk about the Olympic Games. • Talk about the importance of sport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where did these sports originate? • Belgrade Sport Fest • Sound file: əʊ or aʊ? • The Belgrade Marathon
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7 Back to the Past 60-67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about the sights of Belgrade. • Find some interesting information about the history of Belgrade. • Talk about the interesting places in/near Belgrade. • Try to remember all the sights and attractions of London you have learned about so far. • Talk about the history of London. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical notes on Belgrade • History of the Tower and the Beefeaters • Sound file: ɪə, eə or ʊə? • A day out in Belgrade
8 Different Customs 68-75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about different customs in Serbia. • Talk about the eating habits in your country. • Talk about certain customs in Britain. • Talk about traditional English food. • Talk about good manners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of tea • The things you should/ shouldn't do in Britain • Sound file: eɪ, aɪ or ɔɪ? • How did 'sandwich' get its name?
9 Challenges 76-83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about your school activities/clubs. • Talk about helping others. • Talk about changing yourself. • Talk about your own challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops in Kingsley Secondary School • Different ways of helping others • Sound file: ʃ, tʃ, ʒ or dʒ? • Advice on how to be good
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10 Professions 86-93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about your interests and different professions. • Say what you would like to become one day. • Discuss the opportunities for teenagers to earn pocket money. • Talk about traditional jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different opinions about future professions • How can teenagers earn some extra pocket money? • Sound file: θ or ð? • Butlers

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READ	WRITE	GRAMMAR	EXPRESS YOURSELF
		STUDENT'S BOOK + WORKBOOK	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A The Origins of Sports Text C Sports Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Olympic Games in ancient Greece Fact file: our school club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Present Simple/Past Simple Tense (<i>revision</i>) Articles (A) little • (a) few Indirect (reported) speech: commands and requests Ordinal numbers: 1st – 100th (<i>revision</i>) Compound nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This sport originated ... The word comes from ... I definitely think ... If you ask me, ... I guess ... In my view, ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A History of Belgrade Text C The Tower of London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Londinium and the Romans Fact file: facts about London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect (reported) speech: statements and questions Possessive pronouns (<i>revision</i>) Simple tenses (<i>revision</i>) Modal verbs: would • wouldn't Conjunctions: while, although, since 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first record of ... The name originated from ... In the past it served ... I would definitely like to ... I would like to see ... There's no doubt ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A Tea Text C Do It the British Way! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earl of Sandwich Fact file: English eating habits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verb: might Modal verbs (<i>revision</i>) Nationality words and articles (<i>revision</i>) Relative pronouns (<i>revision</i>) Mass nouns (<i>revision</i>) Plurals (<i>revision</i> + new items) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When it comes to Serbian/English customs ... Traditional Serbian/English food consists of ... I agree/partly agree ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A Join Us! Text C No Matter How 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clubs Fact file: the Festival of Science in Belgrade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future: going to (<i>revision</i>) The Future Simple Tense (<i>revision</i>) Infinitive vs. – ing form Prepositions Indefinite pronoun: everybody 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For me it's a great challenge ... In life it's important ... We should always ... Do you feel like ...?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text A What Would You Like to Become? Text C Jobs for Teens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My future profession Fact file: How does Jessica earn some extra money? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REVISION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'd like to become ... An ideal profession would be ... Personally, I would never choose ... I think that in the future ...

Speak

- Compare primary/secondary education in Britain and Serbia.
- Talk about your school subjects, clubs and activities.
- Describe your school.
- Talk about school terms/holidays.
- Discuss mixed schools and girls'/boys' schools in Britain.

Listen

- Education in Britain
- Eton
- Sound file: a: or ʌ?
- King Peter I Primary School in Belgrade

Read

- Text A – Schools in Britain
- Text C – A Boys' School

Write

- School terms and holidays
- Fact file: A girl from Oakland Secondary School

Focus On »

- Countable and uncountable nouns (*revision*)
- Plurals (*revision* + new items)
- Saxon genitive (regular and irregular plural)
- Mustn't • have to • had to (*revision*)
- The Past Simple Tense (*revision*); confusing verbs
- Indefinite adjectives: every • all

Express Yourself

- Practically speaking, ...
- However, ...
- I agree/disagree ...
- According to ...

English education system

3		
4-5	pre-school education	
11-12	primary education	
16	secondary education	
18-19		further education
21-25+	higher education	

Primary School

RECEPTION	age 4 to 5
YEAR 1	age 5 to 6
YEAR 2	age 6 to 7
YEAR 3	age 7 to 8
YEAR 4	age 8 to 9
YEAR 5	age 9 to 10
YEAR 6	age 10 to 11

Secondary School

YEAR 7	age 11 to 12
YEAR 8	age 12 to 13
YEAR 9	age 13 to 14
YEAR 10	age 14 to 15
YEAR 11	age 15 to 16 / GCSE exam

Only in some secondary schools:
SIXTH-FORM / A level

YEAR 12	age 16 to 17
YEAR 13	age 17 to 18





Sherborne Girls



LEAD-IN

KEY WORDS

- education
- to start primary/secondary school
- to take an exam
- to address somebody
- to attend a state/private school
- to respect the rules

- At what age do children start school in Serbia?
- How many school terms are there? How long do the holidays last?
- How long does primary/secondary education last?
- Are there private schools in your country?
- What subjects do you have this year? What subjects did you have last year?
- Do you have to wear school uniforms?
- What clubs do you have in your school?
- What is a typical day in a Serbian school like?
- Describe your school.

A

Education

1

Look it up!

<i>n.</i> education /ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃən/_____	<i>n.</i> exam /ɪg'zæm/_____
<i>adv.</i> practically /'præktɪklɪ/_____	<i>adj.</i> state /steɪt/_____
<i>adj.</i> compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/_____	<i>n.</i> law /lɔː/_____
<i>v.</i> to address /ə'dres/_____	<i>n.</i> equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/_____
<i>n.</i> primary school /'praɪməri sku:l/_____	
<i>n.</i> secondary school /'sekəndəri sku:l/_____	

2 | TRACK 1 | Listen and read.**Schools in Britain**

In Britain children start primary school at the age of 5 and finish it at the age of 11. Then they move into secondary education which lasts for five years.

At the end of secondary school, at the age of 16, pupils take the GCSE exam. GCSE stands for the General Certificate of Secondary Education.

Until 2015 education was no longer compulsory after this exam. Only the students who wanted to get higher education stayed in school for two more years. However, there was a new law in 2015. According to it, education is now compulsory until 18.

At the age of 18 students take

another important exam (A level) before going to university.

The school year runs from September to July. There are three terms and three mid-terms in each of these terms. Practically speaking, there are six terms in British schools.

Pupils in Britain have to wear school uniforms. Every school has its own school logo. Pupils address their teachers by their surname, using Mr, Mrs or Miss.

There are private and state schools. In a state school parents don't pay for their children's education and books. However, they have to pay for their uniforms and school equipment.

**3 Check.**

1. At what age do English children start school?
2. How long does primary/secondary education last? (See the chart.)
3. How many terms/mid-terms are there?
4. What kind of exam do children have to take at the age of 16?
5. What does GCSE stand for?
6. How do children address their teachers?
7. What do children in Britain have to wear to school?
8. What types of schools are there in Britain?

Project Time



Draw a chart presenting primary and secondary education in Serbia. Compare it with the British chart.

Education

B

1 | TRACK 1 | Listen to the text once again.

2 Compare.

BRITAIN 	SERBIA 
Primary education starts at the age of 5.	
Secondary education starts at the age of 11.	
Children have to wear school uniforms.	
There are state and private schools.	
Students address their teachers by their surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss + surname).	

3 Check your vocabulary.

1. In Serbia children start _____ school at the age of 6 or 7.
2. In Britain children start _____ school at the age of 11.
3. Education in Britain is _____ for children aged 5 to 16.
4. At the end of primary education pupils in Serbia have to take an entrance _____ for secondary school.
5. How do you _____ your teachers in Serbia? By their surname?
6. In a _____ school parents don't pay for their children's education.

4 Write the missing part.

1. At _____ do children start school in your country?
2. _____ does primary education last in your country?
3. What types of schools _____ in Britain?
4. _____ terms are there in English schools?
5. In a _____ parents have to pay for their children's education.
6. What does GCSE _____?

5 Language in use: s or 's?

1. State school _____ are not fee-paying, which means that parent _____ don't pay for their children _____ education.
2. Luke _____ school is quite far away from his house. I wonder why he chose that one.
3. Helen and Peter _____ new Biology teacher is very strict.
4. Men _____ hobbies are usually quite different from women _____.
5. How many subject _____ do you have this year?
6. James _____ school is a state school. My brother went to the same school a few years ago.

1 | TRACK 2 | Listen and read.

A Boys' School

Eton is one of the most famous boys' schools in the world. It has educated boys aged from 13 to 18 for almost six hundred years. It is situated in Eton near Windsor, north of Windsor Castle. King Henry VI founded it in 1440.

There is a long list of famous people who attended this school, for example Winston Churchill and a lot of Prime Ministers. Eton is famous for the boys' uniforms – a hat, a shirt with a special white collar, a waistcoat, a tailcoat and striped trousers. There are very strict rules all students have to respect.

There are 35 lessons a week. Every lesson lasts 40 minutes. There are three terms in a year and each term costs about £ 9,600. There is a wide range of sports students can choose from such as soccer (i.e. football), rugby, hockey, cricket, rowing, athletics, tennis, swimming, squash and many others. However, private schools are very expensive. That's why 93% of children in Britain attend state schools which are mixed and free.



2 Pair work: ask and answer.

1. Ask who can attend Eton.
2. Ask where Eton is situated.
3. Ask who founded Eton and when.
4. Ask if there are any famous people who attended Eton.
5. Ask what their uniform consists of.
6. Ask how long each lesson lasts.

3 Complete with the correct verb from the text. Use the correct form and tense.



1. There's a long list of famous people who _____ this school in the past.
2. Private schools _____ a lot of money.
3. Henry VI _____ Eton in 1440.
4. All the students in this school have to _____ the rules.
5. Students at Eton can _____ from a wide range of sports.
6. Each lesson at Eton _____ 40 minutes.

4 | TRACK 3 | Sound file | a: or ʌ ? Then write these words.

/l____st/

/p____st/

/f____n/

/ʻs____bdʒɪkt/

/f____st/

/r____n/



CULTURE CORNER

There are two types of private secondary schools in Britain: boys'/girls' schools and mixed schools. State schools are free and mixed.

Education

D

1 | TRACK 2 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

A boys'/girls' school – FOR & AGAINST.

"Boys and girls learn differently." Do you agree?

"Mixed schools are better." Discuss.

- Practically speaking,...
- However, ...
- I agree/disagree ...
- According to...

3 | TRACK 4 | Listen and complete with the correct information.



King Peter I _____ School is one of the oldest and most famous schools in Belgrade, founded in _____. It is situated in the very _____ of Belgrade, near Saborna church. It used to have a lot of different _____ in the past. In _____ 1993 it got its present name King Peter I. The first female _____ in Serbia, Jelisaveta Načić, made a project for this building. It has a long list of famous teachers and pupils, such as Vuk Karadžić, _____ and Mihajlo Petrović Alas. The school is famous for its drama club, lots of sports clubs and the pupils' school _____.



4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write about school terms and holidays in Serbia.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|-------|
| ▪ south | ▪ school | ▪ attend | ▪ end |
| ▪ speaking | ▪ have | ▪ holidays | ▪ 9 |

I'm 14 and I'm in year _____. I _____ Highgate Secondary School in East Grinstead. It's a small town in the _____ of England. Highgate is a mixed state _____. We _____ three terms and three mid-terms. Practically _____, we have six terms. The main school _____ are Christmas (2 weeks), Easter (2 weeks) and summer holidays (6 weeks). We also have one-week holidays in mid-terms - at the _____ of October, in the middle of February and at Easter (which falls between late March and late April).

1 Use the given information, talk and write.

Fact file



- **Name:** Rachel Green
- **Hometown:** London
- **School:** Oakland Secondary School
- **Year:** 9
- **Subjects:** Maths; English; Science (Biology/Physics/Chemistry); ICT; Music; Art; PE; History; Geography
- **Interests and hobbies:** swimming; dancing; tennis
- **Favourite subjects:** ICT; History; Science
- **Dislikes:** writing compositions; grammar rules; getting up early

2 Language in use: choose the correct word.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|
| ▪ pass | ▪ range | ▪ according |
| ▪ boys' | ▪ however | ▪ practically |

1. There's a wide _____ of clubs you can choose from.
2. Eton is a _____ school which means that only boys go to this school.
3. Do all students have to _____ this exam at the end of secondary education?
4. What time do you finish school? - Well, I finish my classes about three o'clock. Then I usually have some school clubs. _____ speaking, I get home about half past four.
5. _____ to this law, education is compulsory until 18.
6. All of my friends want to go to Oakland Secondary School. - It's okay to listen to your friends' opinion. _____, you have to make your own decisions.

3 Match the infinitives with their past tense and write them.

1. to find
2. to found
3. to learn
4. to teach
5. to feel
6. to fall

- a. taught
- b. fell
- c. found
- d. felt
- e. founded
- f. learnt



4 | TRACK 5 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

5 Check your spelling – dictation.

Education

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. Every/All the pupils in the class passed the exam.
2. My Biology teacher **learnt/taught** us some interesting things in her class.
3. I **found/founded** an excellent site with grammar exercises.
4. The test was easy. **So/However**, I made a few mistakes.
5. Pupils address their teachers **by/with** their surname.
6. At the **age/year** of five some children are not ready for school.

2 Fill in the gap with the correct adjective.

strict mixed wide striped free

1. I think _____ schools are better. Boys and girls want to be together.
2. My parents' teachers were all very _____.
3. State schools are _____. That's why most children choose them.
4. There's a _____ range of activities in our school.
5. _____ trousers are part of their traditional uniform.

Language

3 Complete with 'S or S'.

1. The man____ name is Richard Edwards.
2. Children____ drawings can be very interesting and amusing.
3. I think I know these boys. The boy____ names are Martin and Terry.
4. Women____ hobbies are different from men____ hobbies.
5. My sons are totally different. That's why my son____ interests are different too.

4 Complete with the past tense of the verb in brackets.

1. My grandfather was French and he _____ (*teach*) me French grammar.
2. My parents _____ (*learn*) Latin and Greek in secondary school.
3. I _____ (*feel*) so bad yesterday. I had a terrible headache.
4. Do you know who _____ (*found*) this college and when?
5. In the end I _____ (*find*) that book at Greg's.

5 Complete with HAVE TO, HAD TO or MUSTN'T. Use the correct form.

1. You _____ be late tomorrow! The bus is leaving at 8 o'clock.
2. I _____ study a lot for my exam last week, because it was really difficult.
3. We _____ forget the students' council meeting on Thursday! See you at 6.
4. You _____ ask somebody to help you with Maths. Your marks are so bad.
5. Yesterday I _____ copy the text twice because of my spelling mistakes.

Speak

- How do you imagine life on Earth in the future?
- Discuss the idea of space tourism.
- Talk about the ways we can protect the environment.
- What kind of changes would you like to see in the future?

Listen

- Will ordinary people be able to travel to the Moon?
- Will these animals disappear in a few years?
- Sound file: e or æ ?
- Neil Armstrong – the first man who landed on the Moon

Read

- Text A – Space Tourism
- Text C – Endangered Species

Write

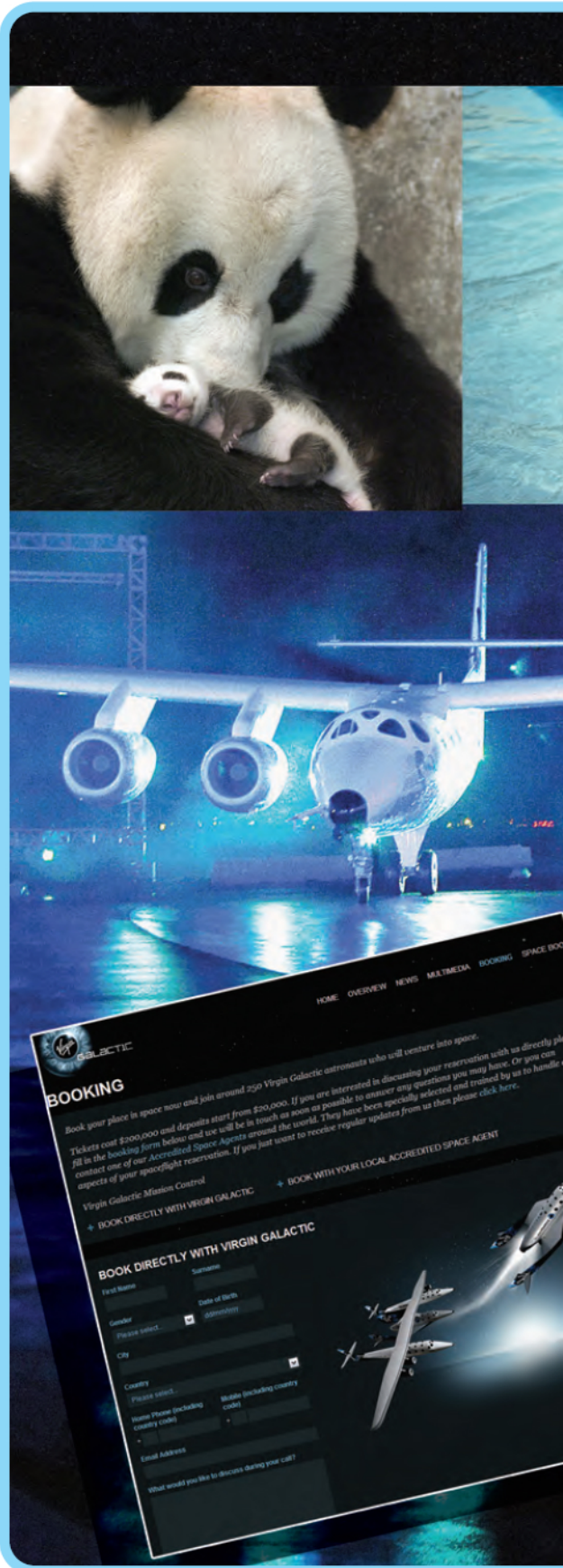
- What will life be like in the future?
- Fact file: Will tigers disappear in the future?

Focus On »

- The Future Simple Tense (*revision*)
- The Future Tense: can
- Modal verb: may (possibility)
- Articles (*revision* + new items)
- Conditional sentences: type 1
- Cardinal numbers: 1 – 10,000

Express Yourself

- I'm afraid ...
- I don't think it will be possible.
- They also claim that ...
- It may seem ...





LEAD-IN

- What changes would you like to see in the future?
- Do you think we shall travel to the Moon just the way we travel to some other places?
- Shall we have enough water and energy in the future?
- What can we do to protect the environment?
- In what way do people destroy nature?
- Why are big cities so polluted nowadays?
- Why are plants and animals so important?
- Why is recycling important and useful?
- How can we save energy?

KEY WORDS

- to go to space
- to experience zero-gravity
- to come true
- to do a project
- endangered species
- to protect animals

1 Look it up!

<i>n.</i> space /speɪs/ _____	<i>n.</i> spaceship /'speɪs,ʃɪp/ _____
<i>v.</i> to pull /pʊl/ _____	<i>v.</i> to claim /kleɪm/ _____
<i>adj.</i> ordinary /'ɔːdɪnəri/ _____	<i>v.</i> to climb /klaɪm/ _____
<i>adj.</i> possible /'pɒsɪbəl/ _____	<i>n.</i> dream /driːm/ _____
<i>n.</i> gravity /'grævɪti/ _____	<i>v.</i> to come true /kʌm truː/ _____

2 | TRACK 6 | Listen and read.**Space Tourism**

Frank: I watched an interesting programme about space tourism on TV last night.

Greg: Oh, come on! Travelling to space? You're pulling my leg.

Kate: Well, I read about it too at www.spaceadventure.com. They already organized such a trip in 2001. American businessman Dennis Tito was the world's first space tourist.

Frank: That's right. And they want to make it possible for ordinary people to go to space too.

Greg: I don't think it will be possible. I'm afraid it will be too expensive.

Frank: Well, they say it'll be very expensive in the beginning. A minute in space will cost about £ 10,000. But the price will come down after the first five years. The passengers will be able to experience lots of space activities such as zero-gravity, space walks and great views from the windows of their spaceships.

Kate: Yes! They also claim that it may seem a lot of money, but it costs the same to climb Everest.

Greg: Well, it may seem possible, but I don't believe that dream will come true.

Frank: Well, in 1969 it was probably hard to believe that a man was able to travel to the Moon.... and what happened? Neil Armstrong did it.

3 Check.

1. What are the three boys discussing?
2. What did Frank watch on TV last night?
3. Where did Kate read about space tourism?
4. Does Greg believe in these stories?
5. What's his first reaction?
6. How much will a space trip cost in the beginning?



7. What will people be able to do in space?
8. Does Greg think this dream will come true?

Project Time

Try to find some interesting facts about space tourism on the Internet. Go to www.virgingalactic.com.

Will It Really Happen?

1 | TRACK 6 | Listen to the text once again.

2 Compare.

PAST	FUTURE
There was no space tourism in the past.	<i>There will be</i>
Ordinary people couldn't travel to space in the past.	
People didn't have information about space tourism.	
There were no plans to build hotels in space.	
People believed space trips weren't possible.	

3 Check your vocabulary.

1. Do you think that _____ will come true?
2. Oh, you're pulling my _____. I don't think it will happen.
3. It's strange to walk in space because there's no _____.
4. Maybe it will be _____ to go on holiday in space in a few years. Who knows?
5. Oh, yes, rich people can pay for that. What about _____ people?
6. Well, it costs the same to _____ Everest.

4 Write the missing part.



1. What _____ think about travelling to space?
2. Will _____ possible for us to pay for the space trip ticket?
3. What _____ the passengers _____ to do in space?
4. Who knows! Maybe the dream _____ true one day.
5. They claim _____ seem a lot of money.
6. It _____ very expensive in the beginning.

5 Language in use: THE or zero article?

1. Neil Armstrong was _____ first man to walk on _____ Moon.
2. It happened in _____ July, 1969.
3. Travelling to _____ space is one of _____ greatest dreams.
4. _____ world's first space tourist was an American businessman in _____ 2001.
5. They claim that it costs _____ same to climb _____ Everest.
6. In _____ beginning the passengers will have to pay a lot of money.



1 | TRACK 7 | Listen and read.

Endangered Species

Greg: We have to do a project for our Biology class.

Bryan: What kind of project?

Greg: Well, something to do with our life in the future. Something about plants and animals.

Bryan: You can write about endangered species. Have a look at this article! You can find some interesting information here.



2 Pair work: ask and answer.

1. Ask what kind of project they have to do.
2. Ask what Bryan suggests.
3. Ask what will happen if we destroy plants.
4. Ask what will happen if we destroy animals.
5. Ask which animals are endangered species.
6. Ask how many tigers there are nowadays.

3 Complete with the correct verb from the text.



1. If we don't protect tigers, they will _____ in the future.
2. If we don't protect plants, there will be more _____ people in the world.
3. If we _____ nature, we shall destroy our lives too.
4. Hunters must stop killing and _____ tigers.
5. We have to _____ sure that future generations will be able to see these animals as well.
6. Giant pandas are among _____ species too.

4 | TRACK 8 | Sound file | e or æ ? Then write these words.

/p____t/

/f____məɪr/

/k____t/

/ '____vri/

/t____l/

/h____v/



If we don't protect animals, some species will disappear in the future.

If we don't protect plants, we shall have more hungry people in the future.

If we destroy nature, we shall destroy our lives too.

Giant pandas, tigers, elephants, polar bears, rhinos, whales and dolphins are the most endangered species in the world. We have to protect them for future generations. We have to make sure that this world will be home to these animals in the future as well.

There are less than 4,000 tigers in the world today. A tiger is the largest of all cats. Besides, it's one of the most charismatic animals. Most tigers have more than 100 stripes. An interesting fact is that there are no two tigers with identical stripes. Tigers may soon disappear. Hunters and traders must stop killing and snaring them. If you want to help us, join our organization!

Will It Really Happen?

D

1 | TRACK 7 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

1. Space tourism will be possible one day. Discuss it!

2. Protect the world around you to protect your own world.

Discuss it!

3. What kind of changes would you like to see in the future?

• I'm afraid ...

• I don't think it will be possible ...

• They also claim that ...

• It may seem ...

3 | TRACK 9 | Listen and circle the correct answer.



1. The first man to walk on the Moon was _

Neil Armstrong.

a) German b) Dutch c) American

2. He landed on the Moon on, 1969.

a) 21st July b) 22nd July c) 23rd July

3. As he put his left foot down he said: "That's a small step for man, but one leap for mankind."

a) big b) giant c) huge

4. He spent his first few moments on the Moon

a) talking b) thinking c) taking photos

5. He returned to Earth on July.

a) 27th b) 25th c) 24th

6. He spent on the Moon.

a) 21 hours b) 21 days c) 21 minutes

4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write how you imagine life in the future!

■ disappear

■ negative

■ libraries

■ communicate

■ fast

■ changes

■ up

■ imagine

How do I _____ my life in the future? Well, the world is changing too _____.

In my opinion, there will be some positive and some _____ changes. I believe we shall have only e-books. Books as we know them today will completely _____.

We shall be able to see them only in _____. Maybe there will be only online schools.

We shall be able to _____ with our teachers without going to school. Will these _____ be positive or negative? It's _____ to you to decide!

1 Use the given information, talk and write.



- **Animal:** tiger
- **Problem:** endangered species
- **Kind:** Largest of all big cats
- **Lives in:** India; China; Russia; Indonesia
- **Number:** less than 4,000 in the whole world
- **Colour:** reddish and whitish; black stripes
- **Body length:** 140 – 280 cm
- **Tail:** 60 – 95 cm
- **Fact:** no two tigers with identical stripes

2 Language in use: choose the correct word.

- | | | |
|--------|----------|--------------|
| ▪ if | ▪ afraid | ▪ think |
| ▪ join | ▪ may | ▪ endangered |

1. I'm _____ I have to tell them that I won't come.
2. I don't _____ these plans will come true in the near future.
3. What do you think about the price? – Well, it _____ seem too expensive but famous actors, singers and sportsmen will be able to pay for that.
4. We shall have a lot of problems _____ we don't protect nature.
5. If you want to take part in this, _____ us!
6. Rhinoceros or simply rhinos are among _____ species.

3 Match them.



1. endangered
2. space
3. identical
4. zero
5. space
6. interesting

- a. stripes
- b. gravity
- c. ship
- d. tourism
- e. programme
- f. species

4 | TRACK 10 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

5 Check your spelling – dictation.

Will It Really Happen?

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

- Oh, come on! You're **pushing/pulling** my leg.
- I'm sure this dream will **go/come** true one day.
- Giant pandas are among **dangerous/endangered** species.
- Tigers are the largest **of/off** all cats.
- These animals will **disappear/disagree** one day.
- Hunters **may/must** stop killing and snaring these animals.

2 Fill in the gap with the correct verb. Use the correct tense/form.

protect come down experience claim destroy

- Do you believe that the price will _____ in a few years? It's too expensive now.
- This organization is trying to _____ giant pandas.
- It's fantastic that ordinary people will be able to _____ zero-gravity.
- In what way do people _____ nature? – Well, by polluting rivers for example.
- They _____ that they will also build hotels in space in the future.

Language

3 Complete with the Future Simple Tense or imperative.

- If it rains, we _____ (*not go*) out this evening.
- If you want to have a proper meal, _____ (*not eat*) crisps!
- If you study hard, you _____ (*can*) pass your exam.
- If we really believe in this, the dream _____ (*come*) true.
- If you want to write about animals, _____ (*go*) to Wikipedia!

4 Complete with THE or A where necessary.

- _____ whale is _____ giant animal.
- The trip costs _____ thousand pounds.
- Is _____ Mont Blanc _____ highest mountain in _____ Alps?
- Today _____ sun will go down about 7 o'clock.
- There are a few clouds up there in _____ sky.

5 Write the following numbers.

- 2,678 _____
- 5,123 _____
- 8,361 _____
- 4,100 _____
- 1,475 _____

Speak

- Discuss different types of TV programmes.
- Talk about the TV programmes you like/ don't like watching.
- Discuss reality shows.
- Discuss why people enjoy watching them.
- Television: for & against.

Listen

- What do they say about television?
- Why have reality shows become so popular over the years?
- Sound file: 1 or 1: ?
- Computers – now and then.

Read

- Text A – TV - Likes & Dislikes
- Text C – Reality TV

Write

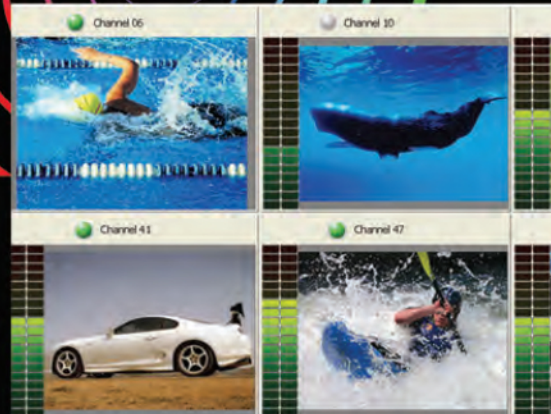
- Your favourite TV programme
- Fact file: Justin's likes and dislikes

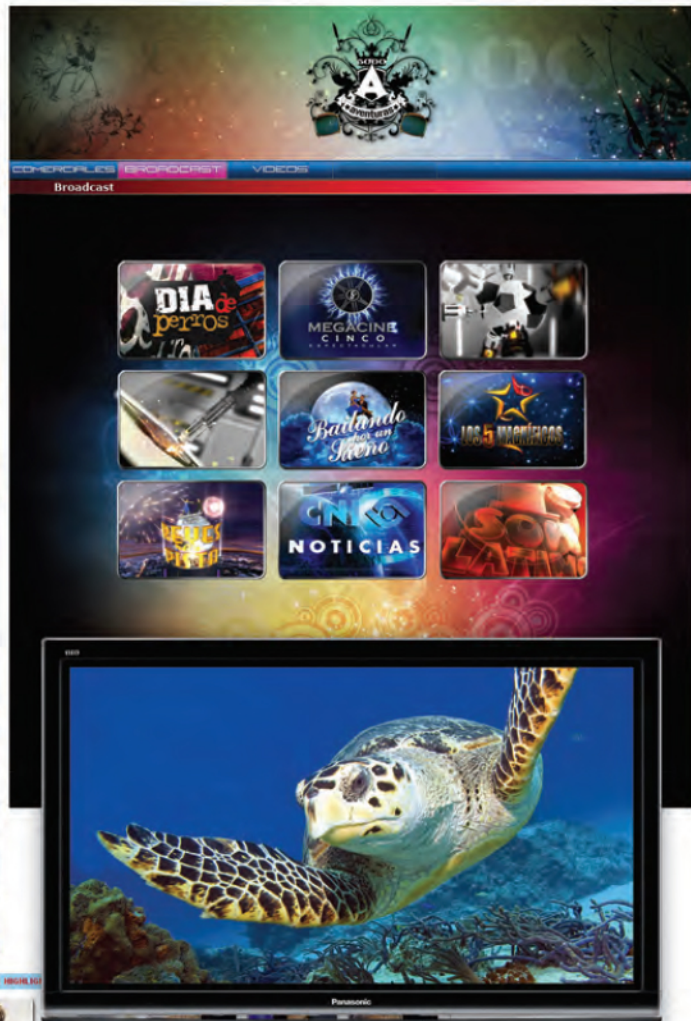
Focus On »

- The Present Perfect Tense (*revision* + new items)
- Little • much (*revision*)
- Used to
- Something/someone/somewhere vs. anything/ anyone/anywhere
- Verbs + -ing form
- The Present Perfect vs. Past Simple Tense (*revision*)

Express Yourself

- I really love ...
- I can't stand ...
- I'm really keen on ...
- People have never wanted to ... as much as today.

**Films****Detective series****Soap operas****Reality shows****Documentaries****News****Wildlife & nature****Sports programmes****Drama****Music shows****Game shows****Talk shows**



KEY WORDS

- different TV programmes
- to turn the TV on/off
- to get angry with somebody
- to stay up late
- to attract lots of viewers
- reality TV shows

LEAD-IN

- Look at the list of TV programmes. Which do you like best?
- Which do you not like at all? Why?
- Name three types of TV programmes that are very popular in your country.
- Do you have a TV in your room? How many hours a day do you watch TV?
- Do your parents let you watch TV as much as you want to?
- Why are so many viewers interested in reality shows?
- Do you think television has changed over the years? In what way? (less educational/more aggressive?)

1 Look it up!

<i>n.</i> series /'siəri:z/ _____	<i>adv.</i> extremely /ik'stri:mli/ _____
<i>v.</i> to turn up /tɜ:n ʌp/ _____	<i>v.</i> to admit /əd'mɪt/ _____
<i>adj.</i> exhausted /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ _____	<i>n.</i> contestant /kən'testənt/ _____
<i>n.</i> channel /'tʃænəl/ _____	<i>n.</i> commercial /kə'mɜ:ʃəl/ _____
<i>adj.</i> hooked /hʊkt/ _____	<i>v.</i> to ruin /'ru:ɪn/ _____

2 | TRACK 11 | Listen and read.**TV - Likes & Dislikes**

Katie: I like watching series and music shows. My parents get angry with me when I watch too much television and stay up late. We often fight about that.

Anne: Lots of my friends turn up exhausted for lessons because they stay all night in front of the telly or computer. Well, I need at least eight to nine hours of sleep.

Oliver: I really love wildlife programmes. But the problem is the moment you turn the TV on, any channel

you choose, there's a reality show. I can't stand it. I have a friend who's hooked on these shows. She knows them like the back of her hand.

Anne: Yeah, these shows have become extremely popular because we all want to see how people behave in strange situations. Everybody watches them, but nobody wants to admit that. I have a feeling that contestants do it only for money in front of the cameras. If you put them in the same situation in everyday life, they will behave differently.

Oliver: I've seen an interesting title recently – "Junk food and junk sleep". Well, they're right...too much television, too much junk food and very little sleep.

Bruce: I used to have a TV in my room, but I don't have it any longer. I watch everything on my computer. I hate all those commercials in the middle of a movie which ruin the movie and make it boring.

Derek: I haven't seen anything interesting on TV for a long time except for sports events. And they are real... the only real thing on TV... more real than reality TV.

3 Check.

1. What kind of TV programme does Katie like watching?
2. Why do some of Anne's friends turn up exhausted for lessons?
3. What kind of TV programme does Oliver prefer?
4. What kind of TV programme does he not like?
5. What is one of his friends hooked on?
6. How does Anne explain the popularity of reality shows?
7. What does Bruce think of commercials on television?
8. What's Derek's opinion about television programmes?

Project Time

Cut out TV listings from a newspaper and bring them to your English class.

The World We Live In

B



1 | **TRACK 11** | Listen to the text once again.

2 **Compare.**

OPINION		TYPE OF TV PROGRAMME
I like	😊	
I simply love	😊😊	
I'm crazy about	😊😊😊	
I don't like	😞	
I can't stand	😞😞	
I hate	😞😞😞	

3 **Check your vocabulary.**

1. Turn to the other _____, please! I don't like this show.
2. I have never been so _____ in my life. I only had three hours of sleep last night.
3. I thought he wasn't there. Suddenly, he _____ up about 10 o'clock.
4. People watch soap operas, but they don't want to _____ that.
5. Oh, she's _____ on reality shows. She watches them every night.
6. I think that _____ on TV are too long, especially in the middle of a film.

4 **Write the missing part.**

NOTE

Turn **off** the TV! = Turn the TV **off**!

1. _____ of programme do you like watching on TV?
2. _____ hours a day do you watch TV?
3. Do your parents let you watch TV as _____ you want to?
4. I haven't seen anything interesting on TV for _____ time.
5. The moment you _____ the TV there's a reality show.
6. If you put these people in the same situations without TV cameras, they _____ differently.

5 **Language in use: pair up and talk!**

A: I like watching series.

B: Ugh, I **can't stand** them. I prefer films and sports events.

- music shows and quizzes
- wildlife and reality shows

- **hate**
- **don't like**

- am keen on
- am crazy about

NOTE

series Sg. = Pl

CULTURE CORNER

- a "couch potato" – a person who spends too much time sitting on a couch watching television.
- television, TV, telly, the box

Project Time

1 | TRACK 12 | Listen and read.

Reality TV



The first reality show, "The Real World", began in 1992. At that time people called it a documentary. It was in 2002 when the show "Survivor" finally gave reality TV a name. Since then, these programmes have become hugely popular. It seems that people have never wanted to spy on other people's lives as much as today.

Reality shows use real people. There are secret cameras all around so the viewers can see everything. These programmes attract millions of viewers all around the world. They give us a good look into the lives of different people. Some people say they are fed up with celebrities and their fake lifestyles. They want to see real people in real situations. They want to identify with them. On the other hand, the contestants sometimes make fools of themselves in front of the cameras. It seems that a lot of people will do anything to be famous or to get on "the box" for a few minutes. The question is – How real are they in front of the cameras?



2 Pair work: ask and answer.

1. Ask when the first reality show began.
2. Ask how people called it then.
3. Ask when people started using the name "reality show".
4. Ask if reality shows have become very popular since then.
5. Ask what people want to see in these shows.
6. Ask why a lot of contestants take part in these reality shows.

3 Complete with the correct preposition.

1. I don't believe these people are real _____ the cameras.
2. The reality TV shows give us a good look _____ the lives of different people.
3. The viewers are fed up _____ celebrities.
4. The contestants sometimes make fools _____ themselves.
5. People want to spy _____ other people's lives.
6. The viewers also want to identify _____ the contestants.

4 Write the missing vowels to get nouns formed from verbs and adjectives.

adj. famous / f _ m _

adj. secret / s _ cr _ t

v. view / v _ _ w; v _ _ w _ r

adj. real / r _ _ l _ ty

v. live / l _ f _

v. begin / b _ g _ nn _ ng

adj. popular / p _ p _ l _ r _ ty

v. attract / _ ttr _ ct _ _ n

v. spy / sp _

5 | TRACK 13 | Sound file | I or i: ? Then write these words.

/l _ _ v/

/l _ _ v/

/m _ _ n/

/f _ _ l/

/s _ _ t/

/g _ _ v/

The World We Live In

D

1 | TRACK 12 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

1. TV programmes – your likes and dislikes.

2. TV – FOR & AGAINST

Television offers:

• information • fun • education

- I really love ...
- I can't stand ...
- I'm really keen on ...
- People have never wanted to... as much as today.

3 | TRACK 14 | Listen and circle the correct answer.



- The first computers appeared in the early
a) 1990s b) 1980s c) 1970s
- Since then, technology has changed
a) very much b) very little c) a lot
- Early computers used to be very machines which didn't have much memory and did very little.
a) strange b) surprising c) simple
- People used them as typewriters or for playing
a) music b) games c) CDs
- Today we use computers for listening to music, watching videos and movies, reading books, learning languages, playing games, and talking to other people.
a) speaking b) writing c) drawing
- But more than anything else, computers have become a of communication.
a) means b) way c) form

4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write about your favourite TV programme!

- | | | | |
|------|-------|----------|----------|
| ▪ on | ▪ end | ▪ action | ▪ horses |
| ▪ so | ▪ has | ▪ day | ▪ much |

Generally speaking, I don't watch too _____ telly. I usually watch TV in the evening when I finish my homework. I like watching series. My favourite one is "Black Zone" _____ Channel 6. It's on every _____ at 10:00 p.m. I haven't missed a single episode _____ far. I love it because it's full of _____ and surprises. You never know how it's going to _____. I used to watch "In and Out" very often, but it _____ become so boring over time. Sometimes I watch "Only fools and _____" and I laugh my head off!

1 Use the given information, talk and write.

Fact file



- **Name:** Justin Berry
- **Favourite programme:** quiz "Take a Wild Guess!"
- **When:** on Fridays and Saturdays
- **It's on:** at 9:00 p.m.
- **Which channel:** Channel 4
- **Why?:** amusing and interesting; educational
- **Doesn't like:** documentaries
- **Why not?:** sometimes boring and too long

2 Match questions to their answers.

1. What's your favourite TV programme?
2. What's it called?
3. Which channel is it on?
4. What time does it start?
5. Why do you like watching it?
6. Have you ever missed an episode?

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

- a. On Channel 5.
- b. Yes, but only once.
- c. Detective series.
- d. At 8:00 p.m.
- e. "Mr. Y"
- f. It's exciting.



3 Match the opposites and write them. Choose six adjectives and write six sentences.

1. exciting
2. much
3. fast
4. same
5. popular
6. first

- a. slow
- b. different
- c. unknown
- d. last
- e. little
- f. boring



4 | TRACK 15 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

5 Check your spelling – dictation.

The World We Live In

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. Don't make a fool **of/from** yourself!
2. We're fed up **of/with** these shows.
3. **All/Everybody** likes reality shows, but no one wants to admit that.
4. Children are hooked **on/of** these games.
5. My Dad gets angry **on/with** me because I don't study enough.
6. I enjoy **watch/watching** sports events.

2 Fill in the gap with the correct adjective.

popular real secret famous exhausted

1. Reality shows have become hugely _____ over the years.
2. We can see everything, because there are _____ cameras all around.
3. I feel so _____. I have to get some sleep.
4. You have to ask yourself – are these people _____ in front of the cameras?
5. Money isn't the only reason. Some of them do it simply to become _____.

Language

3 Complete with the Present Perfect or Past Simple Tense.

1. Computers _____ (*be*) simple machines thirty years ago. They _____ (*change*) a lot since 1980.
2. I _____ (*already/find*) it on the Internet.
3. I _____ (*not see*) an interesting action film on TV for a long time.
4. I used to go swimming every weekend when I _____ (*be*) a little child.
5. I _____ (*not write*) the composition yet. I _____ (*start*) writing it three days ago.

4 Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Tom used to eat too much chocolate when he was younger.

2. Pete used to spend lots of his free time playing computer games.

3. Katie used to walk very often in the past.

4. Martin used to wake up early in the morning in the past.

5. Dave used to play the guitar when he was younger.

5 Complete with: anyone/someone, anything/something, anywhere/somewhere.

1. She said _____, but I didn't hear what.
2. Is there _____ I can do for you? Is there _____ I can talk to?
3. We stayed at home last weekend. We didn't go _____.
4. _____ has just rung the bell.
5. He's _____ in the garden, but I can't see him from here.

CHECK BACK

1 Fill in the missing NOUNS.

1. In Britain children have to take the GCSE e_____ at the end of secondary school.
2. E_____ in Britain is compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 16.
3. Can you explain why r_____ shows are so popular nowadays?
4. C_____ who take part in these shows only want to become famous.
5. Do you think people will be able to travel to s_____ on holiday in a few years?
6. We must take care of endangered s_____.

2 Fill in the missing VERBS. Use the correct form and tense.

1. Do you think that dream will c_____ true one day?
2. You have to a_____ him as Mr. Brown.
3. These popular TV programmes a_____ millions of people all around the world.
4. Viewers often i_____ with the characters in soap operas.
5. There are some rules and you have to r_____ them!
6. Some animals will completely d_____ in the future.

3 Fill in the missing ADJECTIVES.

1. I love computer games. I'm simply h_____ on them.
2. There's a w_____ range of activities students at Eton can choose from.
3. I don't think o_____ people will be able to travel to space just like that.
4. It may seem p_____ to you, but I don't think it will happen.
5. She turned up so e_____ yesterday. She didn't sleep all night.
6. He's 5. He's just started p_____ school.

4 Fill in the missing part of the sentence.

1. The holidays are over. Practically s_____, there's only one day left.
2. A_____ to his story, everything ended well.
3. The book may s_____ boring in the beginning, but it's very interesting later on.
4. What time are you coming? – I'm a_____ I can't come tonight. I'm so sorry!
5. I'm really keen o_____ wildlife programmes.
6. I can't s_____ horror movies. I never watch them.

5 GRAMMAR check. Circle A, B or C.

1. What are their names? – The boy..... names are Robin and Jeremy.
a. 's b. s' c. '
2. The man..... name is Edward Benson. He's a famous writer.
a. 's b. s' c. '
3. Could you tell me who Eton and when?
a. found b. founded c. finds
4. You forget to lock the door. You know what happened last time.
a. had to b. mustn't c. must
5. If it, we shall not go out tonight.
a. is raining b. will rain c. rains
6. If you want to find out about endangered species, to www.enspec.com!
a. go b. goes c. will go
7. People to experience some incredible things in the future.
a. will be b. will be able c. could
8. Well, it seem possible, but to be honest I don't think so.
a. must b. had to c. may
9. How high is Everest? – I think about 8,000 metres.
a. / b. the c. an
10. tiger is endangered species.
a. the/an b. a/an c. a/the
11. People to watch less TV in the past.
a. use b. have used c. used
12. Technology a lot since the twentieth century.
a. has changed b. have changed c. changed
13. Computers very important in our lives twenty years ago.
a. became b. become c. have become
14. She's crazy about Facebook. She spends so time sitting in front of her computer.
a. little b. much c. many
15. There wasn't interesting on TV last night. I switched it off.
a. nothing b. something c. anything.

6 Write a short composition. Choose the topic.

- How do you imagine life in the future?
- Television: for and against

Speak

- Talk about the cities/countries you have visited so far.
- Get some information about Australia.
- Talk about the sights of this country.
- Get to know the exotic animal world of this country.
- Talk about their original inhabitants – the Aborigines.
- Learn some Aussie English.

Listen

- A country of great natural beauty
- About Australia
- Sound file: ɔ:, ɒ, u: or ʊ?
- Aussie English

Read

- Text A – How About Coming to Australia?
- Text C – “Down Under”

Write

- A famous landmark in your city/town
- Fact file: Sydney

Focus On »

- Adjectives: comparison
- Modal verbs: should • shouldn't
- Reflexive pronouns (*revision*)
- Plurals (*revision* + new items)

Express Yourself

- It is as exciting as ...
- It is situated ...
- The most popular sights are ...
- It is famous for ...
- You should visit it because ...





Melbourne



Sydney



LEAD-IN

- Have you ever travelled abroad? Where have you been so far?
- Take an atlas. Where is Australia situated?
- Look at the picture here. What colour is the Australian flag?
- What language do they speak in Australia?
- Is it any different from British English?
- When is summer in Australia?
- What cities do you know in Australia? Take an atlas and find them.
- What's the capital city of Australia?

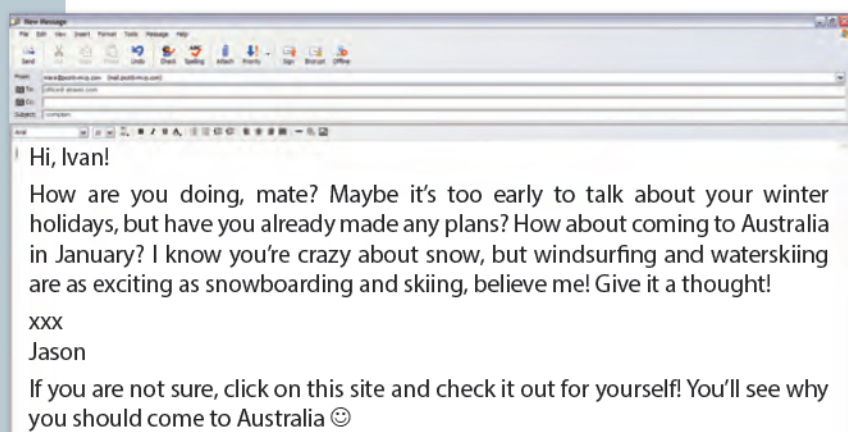
KEY WORDS

- to get to know other cultures
- original inhabitants
- to explore
- to be worth doing
- to play an important role
- Aussie English

1

Look it up!

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>n.</i> mate /meɪt/ _____ | <i>n.</i> guide /gaɪd/ _____ |
| <i>v.</i> to waddle /ˈwɒdl/ _____ | <i>n.</i> settlement /ˈsetlmənt/ _____ |
| <i>n.</i> sunset /ˈsʌnset/ _____ | <i>n.</i> inhabitant /ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/ _____ |
| <i>v.</i> to cruise /kruːz/ _____ | <i>adj.</i> tropical /ˈtrɒpɪkəl/ _____ |
| <i>n.</i> harbour /ˈhɑːbə(r)/ _____ | <i>prep.</i> worth /wɜːθ/ _____ |

2 | TRACK 16 | Listen and read.**How About Coming to Australia?**www.australia.com

- For all of you coming from “up there”, spend your winter holidays swimming, windsurfing and lying in the sun.
- If you like tennis, come to Melbourne's Australian Open at the end of January and watch some of the best tennis players.
- If you come here, you will be able to see the world's largest fish – the whale sharks.
- You have seen penguins only in photos so far? Let's go to Phillip Island where you can see thousands of them waddling up the beach every day at sunset.

- Get to know Australia's original inhabitants – the Aborigines and their culture. Cruise Sydney Harbour with the Aboriginal guides and visit old Aboriginal settlements.
- Explore the Australian Alps or go cycling and horse riding.
- Australia is famous for its rich wildlife. Come and see kangaroos and koalas.
- Swim and dive with dolphins and tropical fish and so much more come and enjoy yourselves and tell us whether it was worth coming

**3 Check.**

1. Where does Ivan's friend Jason come from?
2. Get an atlas. In which hemisphere is Australia situated?
3. What kind of event takes place in Melbourne at the end of January?
4. Which is the world's largest fish?
5. What kind of animals can you see on Phillip Island?
6. What animals are mentioned in the text?
7. Who are the Aborigines?
8. What can you see on a cruise in Sydney Harbour?

Project Time

Try to find some pictures/information about the original Australian inhabitants – the Aborigines.

Australia

B

1 | TRACK 16 | Listen to the text once again.

2 Compare.	AUSTRALIA	BRITAIN	SERBIA
Situated in...			
Capital city			
Official language			
Nationality			
Money			
The most famous cities			

3 Check your vocabulary.

1. A guide can take you to Sydney _____.
2. You can even see an Aboriginal _____ if you go on a cruise there.
3. The Aborigines are the original Australian _____.
4. You can see _____ on Phillip Island.
5. Australia is famous for various kinds of _____ fish.
6. I really think it is _____ going all the way to Australia if we can see all these things!

4 Write the missing part.

NOTE worth + -ing

1. _____ capital city of Australia?
2. Australia is a country of great beauty. It _____ going there.
3. Windsurfing and water skiing are as _____ snowboarding and skiing.
4. Australia is one of _____ beautiful countries in the world.
5. If you don't believe me, click on this site and _____ it out for yourself!
6. _____ you already _____ any plans for your winter holidays?

5 Language in use: pair up and talk!

NOTE fish Sg. = Pl.

A: Australia is famous for exotic animals.

B: Yeah, you can see kangaroos there.

- beautiful • different kinds of tropical fish
- various • koalas

A: Can you do it all by yourself?

B: Well, it's worth trying at least.

- finish • I'll try
- write • I'll give it a try

CULTURE CORNER

- Australia holds 550 national parks and 15 World Heritage-listed wonders.
- Australia has more sheep than people.

Project Time

1 | TRACK 17 | Listen and read.

“Down Under”

Australia is a country of great natural beauty. It is called the land “Down Under” because it is situated in the southern hemisphere, between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. That’s why summer in Australia starts in December. January is the warmest month. Sydney and Melbourne are the most famous cities in Australia. Sydney is the biggest and one of the most important cities. The largest harbour and one of the most beautiful beaches, Bondi Beach, are



situated here. However, the capital city is Canberra. There was a fight between Sydney and Melbourne, because both wanted to become the capital city of Australia. That’s why they started building a new city,

Canberra, in 1914. Australian original inhabitants, the Aborigines, probably came to the Australian continent 40,000 to 60,000 years ago. Their culture plays an important role in the history of this country. Canberra is an old Aboriginal word which means “meeting place.” Australians are famous for their unusual Aussie English and relaxed lifestyle.



2 Pair work: ask and answer.

1. Ask why Australia is called the land “Down Under”.
2. Ask between which two oceans Australia is situated.
3. Ask when summer starts in Australia.
4. Ask what the most famous Australian cities are.
5. Ask why they built Canberra as the capital city.
6. Ask when the Aborigines probably came to the Australian continent.

3 Add some more adjectives from the text.



• beautiful

- n _____
- s _____
- i _____
- r _____
- f _____
- n _____
- o _____
- u _____
- b _____
- l _____
- g _____

4 Write the missing vowels to get nouns.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. c__nt__n__nt | 3. p__pl__ | 5. c__lt__r__ | 7. c__ntry |
| 2. h__st__ry | 4. __nh__b__t__nt | 6. l__f__styl__ | 8. h__rb__r |

4 | TRACK 18 | Sound file: ɔ:, ɒ, u: or ʊ ? Then write these words.

/sm__l/ /w__t/ /n__rθ/ /p__t/ /f__d/ /l__z/

Australia

D

1 | TRACK 17 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

1 What have you learned about the Australian continent so far?

- climate
- geography
- natural beauty and animals

- It is situated ...
- It is famous for ...
- The most popular sights are ...
- You should visit it because ...

3 | TRACK 19 | Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. Australian English is called English.

- c) Oz b) Aussie c) All*

2. It's a mixture of English and unique Australian English.

- a) British b) American c) Dutch*

3. If you want a coldie, you will get

- a) an ice-cream b) a glass of cold juice c) a beer*

4. If you want a sanger, you will get a

- a) sandwich b) cake c) pizza*

5. If you want some bikkies, you will get

- a) a bikini b) some biscuits c) a bike*



6. If something is too exy, it means that it's

- c) expensive b) exciting c) interesting*

7. But don't worry! Put your on and go to the beach!

- a) swimsuit b) sunnies c) shorts*

* Can you guess what sunnies are?

4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write about a famous landmark in your city/town.

- south
- sunset

- minutes
- tourist

- penguins
- meet

- sandy
- lot

Phillip Island is one of the main attractions in Australia. It is situated in the of the Australian continent, only 90 from Melbourne. It is a place of natural beauty, beaches and unique wildlife experiences.

A of tourists come here to see the famous Penguin Parade. Every day at you can see hundreds of the world's smallest coming back to the beach after a period of time at sea. There is also the Koala Conservation Centre where you can koalas "face to face".

- 1 Use the given information, talk and write.**



- **Sydney**
- One of the largest cities
- In the south-east of Australia
- January - the warmest month
- July - the coldest month
- Bondi - the most popular beach
- The Sydney Opera House- one of the most famous landmarks
- The University of Sydney - the oldest Australian university, founded in 1850
- Sydney Harbour - the largest harbour
- 3.5 million inhabitants
- Driving in Australia- on the left-hand side of the road

- 2 Make questions and give answers.**

1. Australia/where/is/situated? _____
2. does/start/when/summer/there? _____
3. the capital/of/what/is/Australia? _____
4. the biggest/are/what/cities? _____
5. Sydney/for/what/famous/is? _____
6. what/English/called/Australian/is? _____

- 3 Find the odd one out and explain why one word in each column doesn't belong here.**

southern
eastern
up
northern

koala
kangaroo
whale shark
panda

Sydney
Melbourne
New York
Canberra

lunch
bikkie
sunnie
coldie

Sydney Harbour Bridge
the Sydney Opera House
the University of Sydney
London Bridge

- 4 | TRACK 20 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.**

- 5 Check your spelling – dictation.**

Australia

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. It is **calling/called** the land "Down Under".
2. It is worth **travel/travelling** there.
3. The Aborigines were the Australian **original/unique** inhabitants.
4. Tom is crazy **on/about** windsurfing.
5. Their culture **plays/does** an important role in this country.
6. Come to visit us and enjoy **yourselves/you!**

2 Fill in the gap with the correct noun.

inhabitants Harbour role culture settlements

1. Can we see where the Aborigines live? – Yes, we can visit some of their _____.
2. I think Sydney has about 3.5 million _____.
3. This city is the centre of tourism and _____.
4. We can start the cruise from Sydney _____.
5. Their art and language play an important _____ in the history of this country.

Language

3 Complete with the positive, comparative or superlative form of the adjective.

1. This is definitely _____ film I've ever seen. (*sad*)
2. Have you heard _____ news about Sam? He moved to London. (*late*)
3. When you finish this project, go on to _____ one. (*near*)
4. I'm _____ this year than last year. (*busy*)
5. In my opinion, thrillers are _____ than detective series. (*exciting*)

4 Complete with the correct plural form of the following nouns.

1. How many _____ are there on his farm? (*sheep*)
2. They caught ten _____ yesterday. (*fish*)
3. _____ like cheese. (*mouse*)
4. I'm so tired. My _____ hurt. (*foot*)
5. You have to give me all the necessary _____. (*information*)

5 Complete with SHOULD or SHOULDN'T.

1. You _____ pay more attention to what the teacher is talking about. You never listen!
2. You _____ spend so much time in front of your computer. Go out and have fun!
3. Is your city nice? – I think you _____ come and see it for yourself!
4. He _____ be more patient with his little sister. She's only 5.
5. You _____ eat so many crisps. You weigh too much.

Speak

- Discuss different kinds of music.
- Discuss your likes and dislikes. Give reasons.
- Talk about your favourite singers/bands/concerts.
- Discuss different tastes in music.
- Discuss the importance of music in our lives.
- Talk about the music festival EXIT in Novi Sad.

Listen

- Mandy explains what was going on at the concert.
- Different people, different tastes
- Sound file: ə or ɜː ?
- EXIT – a summer music festival in Novi Sad

Read

- Text A – What Was Going On?
- Text C – Tastes in Music

Write

- Your idol/favourite singer/band
- Fact file: an invitation to a concert

Focus On »

- The Past Continuous Tense; the Past Continuous vs. Past Simple Tense
- Indefinite pronoun: ONE
- Adjectives: describing looks and personality (*revision* + new items)
- Adverbs of manner (*revision*); position of adverbs
- Prepositions

Express Yourself

- I have to admit ...
- First of all, ...
- In my opinion, ...
- I (never) listen to ...
- I'm not much into ...



ADONNA
STICKY & SWEET TOUR



rock'n'roll
pop
jazz
hip hop
reggae
techno
rap
heavy metal
classical music



music



LEAD-IN

- Do you like music? What kind of music do you listen to?
- What kind of music do you never listen to? Why?
- Have you ever been to a concert? When and where?
- What's your favourite singer/band? Do you have an idol?
- Where does the singer/band come from?
- What's his/her/their new album called?
- When were you last at a party? What kind of music did you play?
- What were you doing yesterday evening? Were you listening to music/watching a movie?

KEY WORDS

- different kinds of music
- concert
- the latest album
- to depend on
- catchy
- to release an album

1 Look it up!

<i>adj.</i> spectacular /spek'tækjʊlə(r)/ _____	<i>v.</i> to rock /rɒk/ _____
<i>adj.</i> total /'təʊtəl/ _____	<i>n.</i> crowd /kraʊd/ _____
<i>n.</i> disaster /dɪ'zɑːstə(r)/ _____	<i>adj.</i> slim /slɪm/ _____
<i>v.</i> to freeze /friːz/ _____	<i>adj.</i> cute /kjuːt/ _____
<i>n.</i> hit /hɪt/ _____	<i>v.</i> to spoil /spɔɪl/ _____

2 | TRACK 21 | Listen and read.

What Was Going On?



Robin: Tell me about the concert last night. Everybody says it was great. I'm so sorry I wasn't there.

Mandy: Well, the concert itself was spectacular. But the organization was a total disaster. First of all, the concert started late. We were waiting outside for an hour while it was raining. It was so cold and we were freezing.

Robin: Why were you waiting for so long? What happened?

Mandy: No idea. Anyway, first they played their old hits. Then they played the new stuff. I have to

admit that the latest album rocks. The crowd knew all the songs. People were singing all the time.

Robin: What does the new singer look like?

Mandy: It's unbelievable. He looks just like the old one ... tall, slim, with long, black hair. Well, he's cute.

Robin: Does he sing well?

Mandy: He sings fantastically. And you know what? He's a killer guitarist.

Robin: Then you should forget all the bad things.

Mandy: I didn't tell you the best part. My dad promised to come and pick me up. I was standing in the rain for thirty minutes while my dad was waiting in the wrong place. But I couldn't phone him. I probably lost my phone while I was trying to get out. It definitely spoiled the evening a bit!



3 Check.

1. Where did Mandy go last night?
2. What was the concert like?
3. How long was she waiting to get inside?
4. What was the weather like?
5. What songs did they play?
6. What does the new singer look like?
7. What is he like as a singer?
8. What happened while she was trying to get out?

Project Time

Cut out the pictures of your favourite singer/band. Find the lyrics of your favourite song. Go to www.lyrics.com.

Music

B

1 | TRACK 21 | Listen to the text once again.

2 Describe your idol / favourite singer. Let us guess who it is!

- What is she like? Is she friendly?
- What does she look like? Is she tall?

PERSONALITY	HEIGHT	AGE	HAIR	CLOTHES
energetic	short/shortish	young	long, short	smart
kind	tall/tallish	in his/her 20s	curly, straight	casual
modest	medium height	in his/her 30s	light/dark brown	well-dressed
ambitious				untidy-looking
shy				
generous				

3 Check your vocabulary.



1. It was so cold yesterday. I was _____ waiting for Jim in the street.
2. The party was a total _____. We were so bored.
3. The rain _____ the concert a bit, but anyway we had a great time.
4. The _____ was singing all the time. They knew all the new songs.
5. Oh, you should see Martin now. He's lost lots of weight. He's very _____.
6. Her new boyfriend has blue eyes and long hair. He's so _____.

4 Write the missing part.

1. First _____, the concert was late.
2. We _____ in the rain for an hour.
3. I _____ admit that the latest album rocks. It's great.
4. What does he _____? – Well, he has short black hair and green eyes.
5. Why were you waiting for him _____ rain? Why didn't you go inside?
6. You _____ all the bad things that happened. Be positive!

5 Language in use: pair up and talk!

NOTE

a beautiful woman; a handsome man

A: What does the new singer look like?

B: He's tall and **cute**.

- he
- she
- handsome
- beautiful

A: And what is he like?

B: He's so **energetic**.

- open and friendly
- so positive

CULTURE CORNER

- Pop music stands for popular music.

Project Time

1 | TRACK 22 | Listen and read.

Tastes in Music

MUSIC FORUM

log in

- Tim:** Well, I listen to almost any kind of music depending on my mood...from rock, pop, jazz to hip hop. I think the rhythm and the performance are the things that make good music.
- Amy:** I never listen to heavy metal! It's too aggressive. I can't relax with that kind of music.
- Lisa:** I listen to pop. I like good lyrics with meaning. I like songs that make me feel better or make me laugh.
- Greg:** I have all kinds of music on my mp3 player, from pop and rock to classical. I used to play the guitar and now I play the drums.
- Anne:** My musical tastes are wide, anything catchy will do. Generally speaking, there's a lot of horrible music nowadays.
- Katie:** I'm not so much into rap. That's the only kind of music I never listen to. It sounds rather like speaking, not real singing.
- Dave:** Good or bad...you either like a piece of music or you don't. It's either pleasant or unpleasant. I would like to start my own band one day and release an album. I was playing the guitar in a band for six months last year. Then I had to quit because of school.



2 Pair work: ask and answer.



1. Ask what makes good music in Tim's opinion.
2. Ask what kind of music Amy dislikes.
3. Ask what kind of songs Lisa likes.
4. Ask what instrument Greg used to play and what instrument he plays today.
5. Ask what Katie says about rap and what Anne says about music today.
6. Ask what Dave would like to do one day.

3 Complete with the correct verb.

1. They _____ a new album last month. It rocks, man!
2. I used to _____ the guitar and the piano.
3. I would like to _____ my own band one day. I would call it "B.N.G."!
4. I used to go to music school, but I had to _____. I had too many activities.
5. Jazz sometimes _____ me sad.
6. I _____ not much into classical music. I prefer rock and techno.

4 | TRACK 23 | Sound file: ə or ɜ: ? Then write these words.

/f__st/ /__'baʊt/ /__'gəʊ/ /'d__ti/ /w__ld/ /__'raɪv/

Music

D

1 | TRACK 22 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

1. Discuss different kinds of music.
2. Describe your favourite singer/band.
3. Do you agree: "Without music life would be a mistake."

- I have to admit ...
- First of all, ...
- In my opinion, ...
- I (never) listen to ...
- I'm not much into ...

3 | TRACK 24 | Listen and write the correct information.

EXIT is a _____ music festival. It takes place in Novi Sad every year in _____, near the Fortress of Petrovaradin. It lasts for _____ days. The fortress from the eighteenth century is situated by the _____. Three university students from Novi Sad started it in the year _____. It has _____ very popular worldwide since then. It won the award of the _____ European Festival. Music at this festival ranges from rock, dance, techno to heavy metal, punk, hip hop and _____.



4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write about your idol/favourite band/favourite singer.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-------------|
| ■ albums | ■ plans | ■ rock | ■ casual |
| ■ drum | ■ months | ■ slim | ■ ambitious |

"M.I.X." is my favourite band. It is a _____ band. They have released five _____ so far. They released the latest album six _____ ago. There are four people in the band: the singer, two guitarists and the _____ player. The singer, who is in his 30s, is tall and _____. He has long straight hair. He's a really good singer. His performance is always something special. They all wear _____ clothes, usually black. They have a concert every time they release a new album. I saw an interview with the singer, Dave Roberts, the other night. He's a very _____ person. He was talking about their _____ and their new songs.

- 1 Write an e-mail and invite your friend to a concert in your city.**
The prompts will help you.



Fact file

- Hi
- I was thinking ...
- How about coming ...
- You can stay in my house.
- Why don't you talk to your parents?!
- Give it a thought!
- It's your favourite band/singer.
- I'll buy the tickets.

- 2 Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous Tense.**

1. Oh, Julie is angry with me, because I was late last night and she _____ for me at the bus stop for fifty minutes. (*wait*)
2. I _____ to music on my mp3 while the phone _____.
That's why I _____ it. (*listen; ring; not hear*)
3. I have no idea what _____ on in that flat all night. Some people _____ all the time. (*go; shout*)
4. I _____ a DVD when someone _____ on the door. (*watch; knock*)
5. They _____ the table when we _____. (*lay; arrive*)
6. There _____ a big party in my school last night.
We _____ all the time. (*be; dance*)



- 3 Find the odd one out and explain why one word in each column doesn't belong here.**



rock
pop
concert
heavy metal

guitar
drum
piano
singer

listen
look
hear
sound

ambitious
short
tall
handsome

play
lose
write
sing

- 4 | TRACK 25 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.**

- 5 Check your spelling – dictation.**

Music

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. He's really **handsome/beautiful**.
2. What **is she/does she** look like? – Quite friendly.
3. Well, I listen to rock or pop, depending **of/on** my mood.
4. Jazz sometimes **feels/makes** me sad.
5. Is the boy you're talking about the **one/ones** with fair hair?
6. Come inside! Don't stand **in/on** the rain!

2 Fill in the gap with the correct adjective.

catchy relaxing horrible aggressive spectacular

1. I prefer slow rhythm. Punk is too _____ for me.
2. His songs are so _____. I memorize them easily.
3. The concert was simply great. It's better to say _____.
4. My parents say music was better in the past. They think it's _____ today.
5. I want to study. Play something _____, please!

Language

3 Complete with the Past Simple or Past Continuous Tense.

1. What _____ (*do*) when the accident _____ (*happen*)?
2. I _____ (*sit*) in the garden while he _____ (*watch*) a DVD upstairs.
3. They _____ (*study*) Science together the whole afternoon yesterday.
4. I _____ (*get*) dressed when it _____ (*start*) to rain.
5. I _____ (*wait*) for them opposite the Cineplex cinema for half an hour.

4 Complete with ONE or ONES.

1. Don't buy this album. Buy the other _____! It's much better.
2. This glass is dirty. Can I have a clean _____, please?
3. These apples aren't good any more. Why don't you take the _____ we bought yesterday?
4. Which man are you talking about? – The _____ in a black coat.
5. Which are your books? – The _____ under the bag.

5 One adverb is in the wrong position in each sentence.

1. She was waiting for us for an hour nervously at the bus stop.
2. The kids were playing in the park happily the whole afternoon.
3. They were working at the farm hard all day.
4. He was listening to the news carefully all morning in the living room.
5. She was standing patiently for fifteen minutes in the street.

Speak

- Talk about different sports.
- Talk about the origins of some sports.
- Talk about the sports events in Belgrade.
- Talk about the Olympic Games.
- Talk about the importance of sport.

Listen

- Where did these sports originate?
- Belgrade Sport Fest
- Sound file: əʊ or aʊ?
- The Belgrade Marathon

Read

- Text A – The Origins of Sports
- Text C – Sports Day

Write

- The Olympic Games in ancient Greece
- Fact file: our school club

Focus On »

- The Present Simple/Past Simple Tense (*revision*)
- Articles
- (A) little • (a) few
- Indirect (reported) speech: commands and requests
- Ordinal numbers: 1st – 100th (*revision*)
- Compound nouns

Express Yourself

- This sport originated ...
- The word comes from ...
- I definitely think ...
- If you ask me, ...
- I guess ...
- In my view, ...





football
basketball
handball
volleyball
tennis
golf
water polo
swimming
skating
skiing
athletics
horse racing



LEAD-IN

- What's your favourite sport?
- Which do you prefer - team sports or individual sports? Why?
- Which sports are the most popular in your country?
- Which sport are you good at?
- Which sport has the biggest crowds?
- Which sport is dangerous/risky/amusing/interesting?
- Why do some people like extreme sports?
- Do you know where the first Olympic Games took place?
- Name the most famous sports events in Belgrade/your town.

KEY WORDS

- origin
- to know for sure
- sports event
- to take place
- to take part in
- competition

1 Look it up!

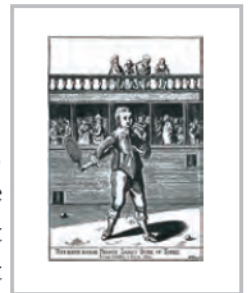
n. origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/_____	n. shepherd /'ʃepəd/_____
n. monk /mʌŋk/_____	n. stone /stəʊn/_____
n. handle /'hændl/_____	n. hole /həʊl/_____
v. to originate /ə'ɪrɪdʒɪneɪt/_____	adj. wooden /'wʊdən/_____
n. course /kɔ:s/_____	n. stick /stɪk/_____

2 | TRACK 26 | Listen and read.**The Origins of Sports**

*Here are a few stories about the origins of some sports. Are they true?
Nobody can tell, but you may find them interesting.*



Tennis originated somewhere in France in the 13th century. There is a story that a few monks used to play ball first with the hand, then with a glove and then with a sort of handle. What we know for sure is that the most famous tennis tournament originated in Britain. Wimbledon started in a small club in south London in the nineteenth century (1877). It always begins on the nearest Monday to June 22nd, at a time when the English often have the finest weather. Millions of people watch it on TV live. It is traditional for visitors to eat strawberries and cream at Wimbledon.



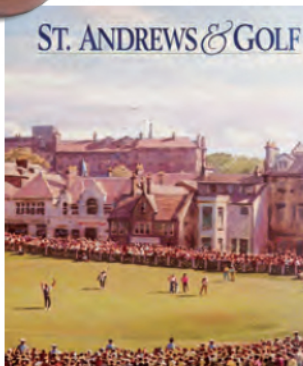
Scotland is the home of golf. There are over 400 golf courses in Scotland alone. The story goes that some shepherds, who were very bored, started the game near the seaside town of St. Andrews. They used to throw stones into rabbit holes with their wooden sticks.



You may like it or not, but football is one of the most popular sports in the whole world. It's called soccer in the USA. It's hard to say which country is the home of football. But what we know for sure is that the British created the first rules of the game of football in 1863.

**3 Check.**

1. Where did tennis originate according to a legend?
2. What did the monks use to play ball with?
3. When did the first tournament at Wimbledon take place?
4. When does this tournament take place every year?
5. How many golf courses are there in Scotland?
6. What's the legend about the origins of golf?
7. What is football called in the USA?
8. Who created the first rules of the game of football and when?

**Project Time**

Cut out the pictures of different sports/sportsmen/sportswomen. Find a few interesting stories about the origins of some sports.

Sports

B

1 | TRACK 26 | Listen to the text once again.

2 Compare.

	BRITAIN	SERBIA
the most popular sports	football, cricket, golf, tennis, athletics...	
the best-known sportsmen/sportswomen	David Beckham...	
the most popular sports events	Wimbledon, the Boat Race (Cambridge – Oxford), the motor-racing Grand Prix...	

3 Check your vocabulary.



- To be honest, I don't know the _____ of cricket.
And I don't understand the rules.
- But I definitely know that golf _____ in Scotland.
- In golf, the point is to hit the ball into a _____.
- The shepherds used _____ sticks to hit a ball.
- The best golf _____ are in Scotland, in St. Andrews.
- The story goes that a few _____ started the game of tennis.

4 Write the missing part.

- We don't know if these stories are true, but you _____ them interesting.
- Wimbledon always starts in June when _____ have the finest weather.
- When did the first tennis tournament _____?
- Football is one of the most popular sports _____ whole world.
- Football _____ soccer in the USA.
- What we _____ sure is that Canada is the home of ice hockey.

5 Language in use: THE or zero article (/)?

- _____ first tennis tournament at Wimbledon took place in _____ 19th century, in _____ 1877.
- _____ English like _____ football and _____ cricket.
- _____ Scotland is the home of _____ golf.
- Why do they call it _____ soccer in _____ USA?
- Australia Open in _____ Melbourne is also one of _____ world's most famous tournaments.
- _____ French like _____ tennis as well. Roland Garros is worldwide famous.

CULTURE CORNER

- The word tennis probably comes from the French word *TENEZ* which means "here", "catch", "take", "get ready".

1 | TRACK 27 | Listen and read.

Sports Day

Listen to Filip's composition!

Last Friday we had our Sports Day. The Guest-of-Honour (a famous sportsman) declared the Sports Day open at 11:00 a.m. There were several different sports events. The day started with track events. There were 50, 100 and 200 metre races. Then we had field events – long jump, high jump and then, for the youngest pupils, tug of war. Every event drew cheers from the spectators. I came in first in the long jump event. At 5 o'clock our Guest-of-Honour gave the trophies to the winners. Our class won first place in volleyball.



Last year, as a part of our Sports Day, the students in years 7 and 8 took part in some competitions at "Belgrade Sport Fest". This event takes place at Ada Ciganlija at the end of May

or at the beginning of June every year. It covers over 150 disciplines from team sports, water sports and martial arts to extreme and indoor sports. Our PE teacher told us to choose any two events in which we wanted to take part. He also told us to do our best and not to worry about the outcome. We had a great time there!

2 Pair work: ask and answer.

1. Ask who declared the Sports Day open.
2. Ask what events there were.
3. Ask what the winners got.
4. Ask what they organized for their Sports Day last year.
5. Ask when "Belgrade Sport Fest" takes place every year.
6. Ask what sports it covers.

3 Complete with the correct noun from the text. Use the correct form.



1. What do you mean by martial _____? – Well, karate, judo, aikido...
2. There were 50, 100 and 200 metre _____.
3. Every event drew _____ from the spectators.
4. The winners got the _____ in the end.
5. We also took part in some _____ at "Belgrade Sport Fest".
6. The teacher told us to do our best and not to worry about the _____.

4 | TRACK 28 | Sound file: əʊ or aʊ? Then write these words.

/n____/ /k____t/ /d____n/ /s____nd/ /h____m/ /gr____/

Sports

D

1 | TRACK 27 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

- Talk about the importance of sport.
- Discuss why some sports attract so many spectators and other sports don't.
- Discuss: "If winning isn't everything, why do we keep score?"

- I definitely think ...
- If you ask me, ...
- I guess ...
- In my view, ...

3 | TRACK 29 | Listen and complete with the correct information.

THE BELGRADE MARATHON is one of the biggest sports _____ in Serbia. It is famous worldwide. It usually takes place in _____. The first Belgrade Marathon, from Obrenovac to Belgrade, took place a long time ago, in _____. The first modern marathon took place on 8th May, _____. The Main Race covers a track which is _____ km long. A week before the real marathon there is the Kids' Race for the _____ competitors. The Fun Race is 5 km _____ and attracts the most competitors. Athletes from all over the world come to Belgrade to take part in the _____.



4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write about the Olympic Games without looking at this text. Try to find some information yourself!



- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|-------------|
| ■ important | ■ preparation | ■ took | ■ festivals |
| ■ Games | ■ called | ■ people | ■ day |

Greece is the home country of the Olympic _____. Ancient Greeks loved sport and most cities had public gyms where _____ gathered to train and relax. The Greeks believed that a healthy body was very _____. Most men and boys practised sports every _____, because they enjoyed them and because sport was a good _____ for wars too. The Greeks had a few national sports _____. The most important one was the Olympic Games. This event took part in a village _____ Olympia, every four years, in honour of Zeus. The first Olympic Games _____ place in 776 B.C.

1 Use the given information and talk.

Fact file

- **School:** "Dositej Obradovic"
- **Club:** volleyball
- **When:** on Mondays /Wednesdays/ Fridays
- **Where:** gym
- **Rules:**



- ▶ Come on time!
- ▶ Come regularly and don't skip classes!
- ▶ Have a light meal before your training!
- ▶ Don't forget your PE shorts and a white T-shirt!
- ▶ Bring clean trainers!
- ▶ Be positive and optimistic!
- ▶ Don't forget team spirit!

2 Language in use: look at the rules given above. Write what the teacher told the pupils.

1. The PE teacher told us to come on time.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

3 Write the exact words of this sportsman.

A famous basketball player told us:

- to be optimistic.

- to be friendly.

- to be part of the team.

- to work hard.

- not to skip the trainings.

- to think about winning.

- not to think about losing.

4 Write the past tense.

1. to draw

2. to take

3. to win

4. to lose

5. to begin

6. to throw

7. to hit

8. to go

9. to say

10. to tell

5 | TRACK 30 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

6 Check your spelling – dictation.

Sports

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

- Our guest **decided/declared** the Sports Day open.
- He told us to **make/do** our best.
- I found **a few/a little** stories about the history of basketball.
- Scotland is the **house/home** of golf.
- The tournament takes place on the **nearest/next** Monday to June 22nd.
- Are there any martial **art/arts** in your school?

2 Fill in the gap with the correct adjective.

healthy high extreme wooden traditional

- _____ sports can be very risky.
- It's _____ for the tennis players to wear white outfits at Wimbledon.
- Long jump and _____ jump are his favourite disciplines.
- The Greeks believed that a _____ body was very important.
- People first played golf with _____ sticks.

Language

3 Complete with the Past Simple Tense of the verbs in brackets.

- Manchester United _____ (*defeat*) Liverpool and _____ (*win*) the match.
- Our team _____ (*play*) badly and _____ (*lose*) the match last Sunday.
- He _____ (*throw*) the ball and I _____ (*catch*) it.
- The match _____ (*draw*) a lot of people. We _____ (*buy*) the tickets a month ago.
- The competitions _____ (*begin*) at 14:00, because the weather _____ (*be*) really bad.

4 Complete with A, AN or THE where necessary.

- There's _____ new tennis court near _____ Hyde Park.
- I've read _____ interview with one of _____ best athletes in the world.
- They will go skiing somewhere in _____ Alps.
- _____ English are crazy about _____ cricket.
- What does this word mean in _____ French? – Well, I don't know.

5 Complete with LITTLE, A LITTLE, FEW or A FEW.

- Just give me _____ ideas and I'll write a story.
- Polo originated in India, but _____ people know that.
- We have very _____ time. I'm afraid we'll be late.
- What we need is just _____ patience.
- First, you have to know _____ things about that sport if you want to play with us.

CHECK BACK

1 Fill in the missing NOUNS.

1. How many i_____ does Sydney have? – I'm not quite sure, it's a big city.
2. Are there still old Aboriginal s_____ in Sydney Harbour?
3. The concert was a total d_____. I won't go next time.
4. The music I listen to depends on my m_____. When I'm sad I listen to jazz.
5. I found several interesting stories about the o_____ of some sports.
6. There are about 400 golf c_____ in Scotland.

2 Fill in the missing VERBS. Use the correct form and tense.

1. I had a great time in Australia. We swam and d_____ with dolphins!
2. We had a guide and we c_____ Sydney Harbour as well.
3. It was terribly cold. We were waiting outside and f_____.
4. Well, the bad weather s_____ the concert a bit, but it was okay.
5. The first tennis tournament o_____ in Britain.
6. The principal d_____ the Sports Day open.

3 Fill in the missing ADJECTIVES.

1. This is the country of great n_____ beauty.
2. Australia is situated in the s_____ hemisphere.
3. He has lost lots of weight. He's really s_____ now.
4. The show was s_____. What a pity you couldn't come!
5. I prefer m_____ arts when it comes to sports.
6. E_____ sports can be very dangerous. Especially bungee jumping!

4 Fill in the missing part of the sentence.

1. The city is f_____ for its huge aquarium and unusual buildings.
2. You s_____ visit this country because you can see lots of amazing things there.
3. In my o_____, rap isn't boring at all. You're wrong.
4. I'm not much i_____ classical music. I prefer rock.
5. If you a_____ me, golf is so boring.
6. In my v_____, it's important to choose any sport, no matter what it is.

5 GRAMMAR check. Circle A, B or C.

1. I have to collect all the necessary information.....
a. / b. s c. es
2. Where is phone box in this street? I can't find my mobile phone.
a. nearer b. the nearest c. near
3. You listen to her! I don't believe her.
a. should b. must c. shouldn't
4. The boy hurt while his parents were talking to their friends.
a. him b. himself c. his
5. They've just called. This is the news. He's okay and there's no need to worry.
a. latest b. last c. late
6. I was talking on the phone when someone on the door.
a. was knocking b. knocked c. has knocked
7. What were you doing the rain started?
a. when b. while c. how
8. They were playing
a. all day happily in the rain b. happily in the rain all day c. all day in the rain happily
9. Which keys are yours? – The on the shelf?
a. ones b. one c. keys
10. She to music when the phone.....
a. listened/rang b. listened/was ringing c. was listening/rang
11. They sometimes play badminton in Hyde Park.
a. the/the b. - / - c. -/the
12. I can give you ideas, but you have to do the rest all by yourself.
a. a few b. few c. a little
13. They told us start the game without them.
a. to not to b. not c. not to
14. They told me to wait for them at Gatwick Airport.
a. / b. the c. a
15. They played the hundred..... match this season.
a. ieth b. eth c. th

6 Write a short composition. Choose the topic.

- Landmarks in my city/town
- Describe your favourite singer/band.

Speak

- Talk about the sights of Belgrade.
- Find some interesting information about the history of Belgrade.
- Talk about the interesting places in/near Belgrade.
- Try to remember all the sights and attractions of London you have learned about so far.
- Talk about the history of London.

Listen

- Historical notes on Belgrade
- History of the Tower and the Beefeaters
- Sound file: 1ə, eə or ʊə?
- A day out in Belgrade

Read

- Text A – **History of Belgrade**
- Text C – **The Tower of London**

Write

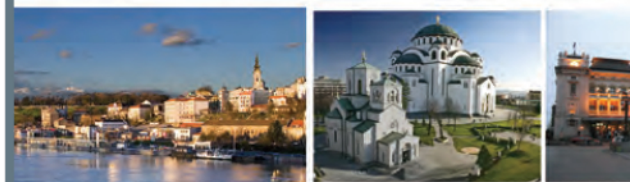
- Londinium and the Romans
- Fact file: facts about London

Focus On »

- Indirect (reported) speech: statements and questions
- Possessive pronouns (*revision*)
- Simple tenses (*revision*)
- Modal verbs: would • wouldn't
- Conjunctions: while, although, since

Express Yourself

- The first record of ...
- The name originated from ...
- In the past it served ...
- I would definitely like to ...
- I would like to see ...
- There's no doubt ...





LEAD-IN

- Do you know the meaning of the word “Beograd”?
- Take an atlas. Where is Serbia situated on the Balkan Peninsula?
- What are the most famous sights in Belgrade?
- What are the most famous tourist attractions in Serbia?
- What are the most important buildings in Belgrade?
- Where can you spend a day out in Belgrade?
- What sights of London have you learned about so far? Let’s make a list!

KEY WORDS

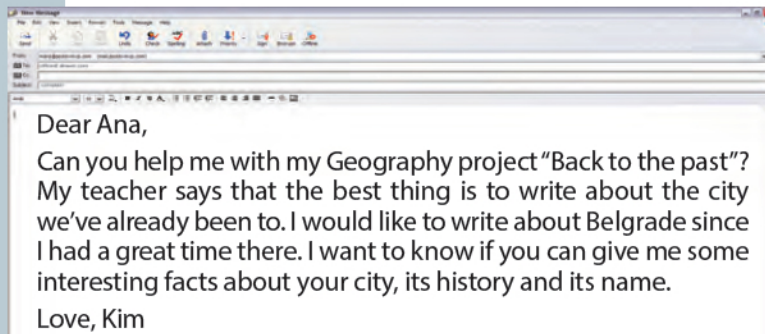
- the Balkan Peninsula
- the first record of
- to date from
- famous landmarks
- tourist attractions
- to refer to

1

Look it up!

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>n.</i> peninsula /pəˈnɪnsjələ/ _____ | <i>v.</i> to date /deɪt/ _____ |
| <i>n.</i> confluence /ˈkɒnflʊəns/ _____ | <i>n.</i> battlefield /ˈbætlfi:ld/ _____ |
| <i>v.</i> to connect /kəˈnekt/ _____ | <i>n.</i> borough /ˈbʌrəʊ/ _____ |
| <i>adj.</i> turbulent /ˈtɜːbjʊlənt/ _____ | <i>v.</i> to mention /ˈmenʃən/ _____ |
| <i>n.</i> record /ˈrekɔːd/ _____ | <i>n.</i> founder /ˈfaʊndə(r)/ _____ |

2

| **TRACK 31** | **Listen and read.****History of Belgrade**

Belgrade has about 1.7 million inhabitants and it's the fourth largest city in the south-east of Europe. It is situated on the Balkan Peninsula, at the confluence of the Sava and Danube Rivers. It's one of the oldest cities in Europe and has always been an important point because it connects Eastern and Western Europe. As a result of its turbulent history, it has always been home to many nationalities.

The first record of its name "Beograd" dates from 878 AD and it means the White City. Kalemegdan

is one of the oldest parts of the city. The name comes from the Turkish words "kale" (fortress) and "megdan" (battlefield).



Belgrade has 17 boroughs. Belgrade is the capital of Serbian culture, education and science. There are a lot of important buildings such as the National Library of Serbia, the National Museum, the National Theatre and St. Sava Temple, to mention only a few. Our city is also the founder of 11 cultural events. FEST (a famous film festival), Joy of Europe and Belgrade Book Fair are only a few of them.

3

Check.

1. What kind of project does Kim have to do?
2. What does the name "Beograd" mean?
3. What is the oldest part of Belgrade?
4. How many inhabitants does Belgrade have?
5. Where is it situated? How many boroughs does it have?
6. Why does it have an important geographical position?
7. What language does the word Kalemegdan come from?
8. What events are there in Belgrade? And what important buildings are there?

**Project Time**

Cut out the pictures of famous sights in Belgrade/famous buildings/interesting places. Try to find some interesting information about the history of Belgrade.

Back to the Past

B

1 | TRACK 31 | Listen to the text once again.

2 Unscramble the words to find the English equivalents.

BELGRADE	LONDON	
the Sava, the Danube	the Tsahme	
Republic Square	Tarlafrag Squaer	
Knez Mihailova Street	Oxfrod Strete	
Pioneer Park	Hedy Pakr	
Kalemegdan fortress	the Treow of Lonndo	
Sava Bridge	Ldonon Brigde	
the National Museum	the Ntaional Gaeryll	
the National Theatre	the Qeenu's Thetrea	

3 Check your vocabulary.

- Serbia is situated on the Balkan
_____.
- Our country _____
Eastern and Western Europe.
- The first _____ of the
name Belgrade dates from 878 AD.
- The Serbian capital is situated at the
_____ of two rivers.
- A lot of different nationalities live here thanks
to our _____ history.
- Belgrade has 17 and London 32
_____.

4 Write the missing part.

- I would like to write about the city
I _____ already _____ to.
- Can you help _____ my
Geography project?
- The word 'megdan' _____
the Turkish language.
- What are the _____
important tourist _____
in your city?
- Belgrade is the _____ city
in the south-east of Europe.
- _____ inhabitants does
Belgrade have?

5 Language in use: report what these people say about their city.
Start with He/she says that ...

- Ana: "Belgrade is a big and beautiful city."
- Ivan: "Two rivers run through Belgrade."
- Petar: "There are lots of interesting things to see
in Belgrade."
- Jovan: "People in Belgrade are friendly and kind."
- Sara: "A lot of people in Belgrade speak English."
- Tamara: "You can have a great time in our
capital."

CULTURE CORNER

- They come from Latin: BC = before Christ AD = anno domini
- "The Lonely Planet" is the most famous travel guide. According to its list,
Belgrade is the best city to have fun.

Project Time

1 | TRACK 32 | Listen and read.

The Tower of London



Her Majesty's Royal Palace, more popularly known as the Tower of London, is one of the most famous landmarks of London. It's situated in central London on the north bank of the River Thames. The Tower has served as a prison, a royal palace, a fortress and even a zoo. Since 1303 it has been the home of the Crown Jewels – crowns, swords, rings and other precious objects of the royal family. Queen Elizabeth I was one of the most famous prisoners at the Tower. She spent two months there by the order of her half sister Queen Mary. She was a daughter of King Henry VIII. The famous guards, Beefeaters, used to



look after the prisoners. They got that name because they received beef for their duties. Today they serve as tourist guides and are a great tourist attraction. There are 35 Beefeaters at the Tower. In 2007, Moira Cameron became the first female Beefeater in history to go on duty at the Tower of London. She beat five men to get the job. They wear red and dark blue uniforms and hats. The red letters on their coats ER stand for Elizabeth Regina (queen in Latin). It refers to Elizabeth II, the present Queen.

2 Pair work: ask and answer.



1. Ask where the Tower of London is situated.
2. Ask how the Beefeaters got their name.
3. Ask how many Beefeaters there are.
4. Ask what kind of uniform they wear.
5. Ask what the red letters on their uniform stand for.
6. Ask what precious objects there are at the Tower.

3 Complete with the correct preposition from the text:
AFTER, BY, FOR, IN, OF, ON or TO.



1. The Beefeaters looked _____ the prisoners in the past.
2. The letters ER on their uniforms stand _____ Elizabeth Regina.
3. They refer _____ Elizabeth II.
4. In the past Elizabeth I spent two months at the Tower _____ the order _____ her half sister.
5. Mrs Cameron was the first female Beefeater _____ history to go _____ duty at the Tower _____ 2007.
6. They got that name because they received beef _____ their duties.

4 | TRACK 33 | Sound file: Iə, eə or ʊə ? Then write these words.

/n____(r)/ /f____(r)/ /'t____rɪst/ /h____(r)/ /p____(r)/ /h____(r)/



CULTURE CORNER

The English used to keep the Crown Jewels in Westminster Abbey. In 1303 there was a robbery and since then they have been at the Tower of London.

Back to the Past

D

1 | TRACK 32 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

- What city/country would you like to visit one day? Why?
- Do you think exploring is an important part of travelling?
- Discuss: "The best journeys are not always in straight lines."

- I would definitely like to ...
- I would like to see ...
- There's no doubt ...

3 | TRACK 34 | Listen and circle the correct answer.



- Would you like to a day out in Belgrade?
a) spend b) have c) pass
- Kalemegdan offers one of the most views of Belgrade.
a) amazing b) beautiful c) attractive
- The, the Victor monument, the Military Museum and a huge park are only some of the sights you can see here.
a) castle b) gallery c) fortress
- There's also Belgrade Zoo with over 2,000 animals and different species.
a) 300 b) 200 c) 250
- Another name of the Zoo is the Garden of Good
a) Hope b) Life c) Time
- Belgrade has 16 on the rivers. The Great War Island is one of them.
a) places b) sports centres c) islands
- Avala, a mountain only 16 km of Belgrade, is also an interesting place to visit.
a) east b) west c) south
- It's famous for the which is 205 metres tall and which offers a great view.
a) tower b) fortress c) building

4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words.

Then write a few sentences about your city/town.



- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| ■ Londinium | ■ Thames | ■ bridge | ■ around |
| ■ wide | ■ ruled | ■ between | ■ 2,000 |

People have lived in the area London for 5,000 years. The Romans, who came in 43 A.D., started the city of London years ago. They called it The Romans knew it was important to control a crossing point at the River They built a over the Thames – London Bridge. In Roman times, the Thames was 300 metres and today it is 100 metres wide. The population of Roman London was 12,000 and 20,000. The Romans in Britain until 410.

1 Use the given information, talk and write.

Fact file

- **Country:** Great Britain
- **Geography:** island
- **Capital:** London
- **Position of London:** south-east of England
- **Population:** about 7.5 million
- **People:** Londoners
- **In the past:** Londinium
- **Founders:** the Romans
- **Transport:** the Tube, bus, train, taxi
- **The London Underground (Tube):** one of the oldest; dates from 1863
- **River:** the Thames
- **Famous sights:** Trafalgar Square, Big Ben, the London Eye, the National Gallery...

2 Language in use:
choose the correct word.

1. Its/It's name in the past was Londinium.
2. He's/His a well-known writer.
3. Theirs/There's a big museum in my street.
4. Our public transport is much better than theirs/there's.
5. Its/It's one of the most famous landmarks.
6. His/He's been here for a month now.
7. Their/There are lots of sights to see here.
8. The city is not so old and its/it's buildings are quite modern.



3 Make the right match.



1. Big Ben is a famous...
2. The statue of Lord Nelson is situated in...
3. Buckingham Palace is...
4. The London Eye offers...
5. The Boat Race is a popular race between...
6. The Natural History Museum has a collection of...

- a. Trafalgar Square.
- b. Oxford and Cambridge.
- c. tower clock.
- d. the biggest and tallest animals.
- e. the Queen's residence.
- f. a great view of London.

4 | TRACK 35 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

5 Check your spelling – dictation.

Back to the Past

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. I would like to find some information about this city and **it's/its** history.
2. I'm going to write about New York **since/but** I was there last year.
3. He wants to know if **you can/can you** do it for him.
4. This gallery offers a wonderful **look/view** of the whole city.
5. Can you look **after/at** the dogs while we're away?
6. She spent two months at the Tower **by/on** the order of her half sister.

2 Fill in the gap with the correct verb. Use the correct form.

mention connect attract offer date

1. The castle _____ from the thirteenth century.
2. Well, Paris, London and New York are beautiful cities, to _____ only a few.
3. This road _____ two different parts of the city.
4. The top floor _____ a spectacular view.
5. The lake _____ thousands of people every summer.

Language

3 Put the following statements into Indirect Speech. Be careful about the necessary changes of the personal pronouns. Start with HE SAYS THAT.

1. "I live at 38 Baker Street." _____
2. "I have never been to Belgrade." _____
3. "I shall come next year." _____
4. "I was in Novi Sad last year." _____
5. "I'm going to visit a friend of mine." _____

4 Put the following questions into Indirect Speech. Be careful about the position of the subject and the verb. Start with HE WANTS TO KNOW.

1. "What's your name?" _____
2. "Did you see Tom yesterday?" _____
3. "How old are you?" _____
4. "Does she play tennis?" _____
5. "Did you do the test well?" _____

5 Choose the correct word.

1. Something's wrong with my/mine phone. – You can take my/mine.
2. Our/ours city is much bigger than your/yours.
3. Her/hers ideas are more imaginative than my/mine.
4. The history of our/ours city is very interesting.
5. My/mine composition is longer than their/theirs.

Speak

- Talk about different customs in Serbia.
- Talk about the eating habits in your country.
- Talk about certain customs in Britain.
- Talk about traditional English food.
- Talk about good manners.

Listen

- History of tea
- The things you should/shouldn't do in Britain
- Sound file: **ei, ai or oi**?
- How did 'sandwich' get its name?

Read

- Text A – Tea
- Text C – Do It the British Way!

Write

- The Earl of Sandwich
- Fact file: English eating habits

Focus On »

- Modal verb: might
- Modal verbs (*revision*)
- Nationality words and articles (*revision*)
- Relative pronouns (*revision*)
- Mass nouns (*revision*)
- Plurals (*revision* + new items)

Express Yourself

- When it comes to Serbian/English customs ...
- Traditional Serbian/English food consists of ...
- I agree/partly agree ...





LEAD-IN

KEY WORDS

- to introduce a custom
- to consist of
- polite
- appropriate
- to introduce oneself
- eating habits

- What kind of food is traditional Serbian food?
- What are our eating habits?
- Why is fast food so popular nowadays?
- What kind of food is typically English? Try to remember everything you've learned so far.
- What kind of food is typically Italian/Chinese/Greek?
- What do we mean by "good manners"? What should we (not) do?

1 Look it up!

adj. unique /ju:'ni:k/	adj. liquid /'likwid/
n. merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/	adj. dry /draɪ/
v. to import /ɪm'pɔ:t/	n. scone /skəʊn/
n. beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/	n. custom /'kʌstəm/
adj. curious /'kjʊərɪəs/	v. to offend /ə'fend/

2 | TRACK 36 | Listen and read.

Tea



As you might already know, tea is a part of everyday life in Britain. A unique plant from faraway China is the nation's favourite drink. The Portuguese and Dutch merchants imported tea from China in 1610. This beverage first appeared in Britain in the mid 17th century. Curiously, it was the London coffee houses that introduced tea to England. One of the first coffee house merchants who offered tea was Thomas Garway. He sold both liquid and dry tea at £10 per pound. It was extremely expensive, because he claimed that it "made the body perfectly healthy".



Britain is a tea-drinking nation. Every day the British drink about 165 million cups of tea and each year they import about 144 thousand tons of tea.



Tea Customs – The traditional 4 o'clock tea, called 'afternoon tea', is not a drink, but a small meal. It consists of tea with scones or cucumber sandwiches. It was Anna, the Duchess of Bedford, who introduced this custom in the early 1800s. On the other hand, the working class couldn't have a meal before 6 or 7 o'clock. They had 'high tea' which usually consisted of fish or cold meat, cheese, eggs, scones or cakes and a cup of tea, of course.

And be careful! You might offend an Englishman if you refuse "a cuppa"!!!

3 Check.

1. From what country did the Portuguese and Dutch merchants bring tea?
2. When did they import tea to Europe?
3. Where did the British first sell tea?
4. How much did a pound cost?
5. How many cups of tea do the British drink every day?
6. What does 'afternoon tea' mean?
7. Who introduced it and when?
8. What might happen if you refuse a cup of tea in England?



CULTURE CORNER

- pound = lb
- 1 pound = 0.45 kg
- 2.2 lbs = 1 kg

Project Time

Cut out the pictures of traditional Serbian food.
Try to find some simple recipes.

Different Customs

B

1 | **TRACK 36** | Listen to the text once again.

2 Match the correct parts of the sentence and read about traditional British food.

1. Fish and chips (fish 'n' chips) is

2. Jacket potato is

3. Roast turkey is

4. Scones are

5. Roast lamb is

6. Earl Grey is

a. the traditional meat at Easter.

b. a famous kind of tea with an orange flavour.

c. a popular type of takeaway food.

d. the traditional meat at Christmas.

e. small 'cakes' of Scottish origin, that can be sweet or savoury.

f. a potato baked in its skin and served with a filling.

3 Check your vocabulary.

1. Was it the Portuguese and Dutch _____ who brought tea to Europe?
2. A famous joke: You might _____ an Englishman if you refuse a cup of tea.
3. Try this tea. Its flavour is _____. I've never drunk anything like this.
4. There are lots of different _____ all over the world when it comes to food.
5. I'm really _____ to know what happened.
6. I usually have a hot _____ in the morning, tea, coffee or hot chocolate.

4 Write the missing part.

1. From _____ did they first bring tea to Europe?
2. Who _____ the custom of _____ afternoon tea in Britain?
3. Is it true that the _____ drink so _____ tea?
4. Actually, afternoon tea is a kind of _____.
5. What _____ the name _____ the first coffee house merchant who sold tea?
6. Afternoon tea consists _____ scones and cucumber _____.

5 Language in use: complete with the correct nationality word.

1. It was the _____ and Dutch merchants who brought tea to Europe.
2. It was the _____ duchess who introduced afternoon tea.
3. It was the _____ who invented fast food restaurants.
4. It was the _____ who invented pizza.
5. It was the _____ explorer Jacques Cousteau who invented the diving suit.
6. It was the _____ who invented paella.



CULTURE CORNER

- 'Let me be mother' or 'Shall I be mother' means that someone is offering to pour out the tea from the teapot.
- The English sometimes put some cold milk into tea.

Project Time

1 | TRACK 37 | Listen and read.

Do It the British Way!

Here is some interesting advice on what you should do if you're a guest in Britain.

Don't be late if an Englishman invites you to his house for dinner! An invitation might say "7:30 for 8". In that case you should arrive no later than 7.50. However, if an invitation says "sharp", you must arrive on time.

Although you don't necessarily have to give a present to your host, it is polite to do so, especially if they have invited you for a meal. Flowers, chocolates or a small present are all appropriate. A thank-you note or a telephone call after the visit is also a very polite way to show your appreciation for the invitation.

Everyday dress is appropriate for most visits to people's homes. You may want to dress more formally if it's a holiday dinner.

If you want to introduce yourself to someone, you can shake hands and say "Hello, I am....". An appropriate response to an introduction is "Pleased to meet you." Hugging is only for friends.

If you are a guest, it is polite to wait until your host starts eating or says you should do so.

Never forget to say "YES, PLEASE" or "NO, THANK YOU".

2 Pair work: ask and answer.



1. Ask if the British are punctual.
2. Ask at what time you should come if the invitation says "7:30 for 8".
3. Ask if it's appropriate to give a present to your host.
4. Ask what kind of outfit you should wear.
5. Ask what you usually do when you meet someone for the first time.
6. Ask what you should say when you accept or refuse something.

3 Complete with the correct word from the text.

1. If you want to _____ yourself to someone, you can say "Hi, I'm...".
2. Although you don't necessarily have to buy a present to your host, it's _____ to do so.
3. Don't be late if a friend _____ you over for dinner.
4. You may _____ formally if it's a holiday dinner.
5. It is polite to wait until your _____ starts eating.
6. A phone call after the visit shows your _____ for the invitation.

4 | TRACK 38 | Sound file: eɪ, aɪ or ɔɪ ? Then write these words.

/n__m/ /b__/ /fl__/ /t__m/ /m__k/ /dʒ__n/

CULTURE CORNER

"It's not my cup of tea" means It's not something I like. e.g. Chinese food is not my cup of tea. I prefer Italian food.

Different Customs

D

1 | TRACK 37 | Listen to the text once again.

- When it comes to Serbian customs ...
- Traditional Serbian food consists of ...
- I agree/partly agree ...

2

TALK
TIME

1. Eating habits in Serbia and traditional Serbian food.
2. What's polite and what's impolite when it comes to eating habits?
3. Discuss: "You should eat to live, not live to eat."

3 | TRACK 39 | Listen and circle the correct answer.

The traditional way of making tea is:

1. some fresh cold water.
a) boil b) put c) take
2. Put some hot water into the teapot to make it
a) hot b) warm c) boil
3. Pour the water
a) off b) away c) out
4. Put one of tea leaves per person, and one extra teaspoon, into the pot.
a) spoon b) packet c) teaspoon
5. Pour water onto the tea.
a) boiling b) hot c) warm
6. Leave for minutes.
a) five b) ten c) a few
7. Add some cold milk if you
a) want b) wish c) need



4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write an interesting story yourself or an easy recipe!



- wonder
- time

- eat
- cards

- south
- 1762

- soon
- story

You might what kind of food the British invented themselves! Well, a sandwich. There is a town in the of England named Sandwich. John Montagu, the Earl of Sandwich, spent a lot of playing cards. One day, in, he ordered his servant to make him a meal which was handy to with one hand while he was playing

Others liked it as well and everybody wanted "the same as Sandwich". Do you know an interesting yourself?

- 1 Use the given information, talk and write.



Typical English breakfast

- **When:** during the week
- **What:** a toast, cereal with milk, orange juice
- **Why:** no time, people are busy

Typical Sunday breakfast

- **What:** eggs, bacon, sausages, cheese, bread
- **Why:** the whole family at home

Children in school: packed lunch or lunch at school

- **Packed lunch:** a sandwich, a packet of crisps, a drink, some fruit

School meal: about 12 o'clock

- **What:** meat, vegetables and something for dessert

Fact file

- 2 Language in use:
choose the correct word.

pay choose too thank can one want here weigh

Shop assistant: Next please!

Customer: _____ I have a piece of salmon, please?

Shop assistant: Which piece do you _____?

Customer: Well, this one at the front which is not _____ big.

Shop assistant: This _____?

Customer: Yes, that one. _____ you!

Shop assistant: _____ you are!

When you _____ what you want, the shop assistant will _____ it, wrap it up and give it to you. Then you take it to the checkout counter to _____!



- 3 Use the following adjectives to describe food.

tasty tasteless sweet salty healthy unhealthy



- a. hamburger
- b. fish
- c. spaghetti
- d. chocolate cake

- e. boiled vegetables
- f. sausages
- g. crisps
- h. fruit

- 4 | TRACK 40 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

- 5 Check your spelling – dictation.

Different Customs

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. They don't know me. I have to introduce **me/** myself.
2. Don't be late **since/if** Jane invites you to her house for dinner!
3. It's **polite/impolite** to put too much food into your mouth.
4. Afternoon tea consists **from/of** tea and scones.
5. You **shouldn't/should** refuse a cup of tea in England!
6. Here **is/are** some interesting advice about healthy food!

2 Fill in the gap with the correct noun.

customs invitation appreciation nation beverage

1. Different people have different _____ all around the world.
2. I don't think it's a kind of food. I think it's a kind of _____.
3. Did you get the _____ for his party? – No, not yet.
4. The whole _____ is crazy about this dish.
5. Say 'thank you' if you want to show your _____.

Language

3 Complete with MIGHT, SHOULD, MUSTN'T or WOULD.

1. _____ you like to join us for dinner?
2. They _____ be late today. The traffic is bad.
3. You _____ think about our plan. It's worth it.
4. You _____ forget that he helped us a lot when we needed it.
5. You _____ be bored there without a good book! Don't forget to bring one!

4 Complete with A, AN, THE where necessary.

1. _____ French are so proud of their culture.
2. _____ Englishman will offer you "a cuppa".
3. Do you find _____ Japanese and _____ Chinese difficult to learn?
4. _____ Italian language is catchy and nice.
5. Are you sure that _____ Portuguese imported tea to Europe?

5 Complete with WHO, WHICH, WHOSE or WHAT.

1. Where is the newspaper _____ was under the table?
2. Is that the man _____ speaks four languages?
3. I met a boy _____ father is a famous actor.
4. _____ they did surprised us a lot.
5. What's the name of the tower _____ is situated by the big bridge?

Speak

- Talk about your school activities/clubs.
- Talk about helping others.
- Talk about changing yourself.
- Talk about your own challenges.

Listen

- Workshops in Kingsley Secondary School
- Different ways of helping others
- Sound file: ʃ, tʃ, ʒ or dʒ?
- Advice on how to be good

Read

- Text A – Join Us!
- Text C – No Matter How

Write

- Clubs
- Fact file: the Festival of Science in Belgrade

Focus On »

- Future: going to (*revision*)
- The Future Simple Tense (*revision*)
- Infinitive vs. – ing form
- Prepositions
- Indefinite pronoun: everybody

Express Yourself

- For me it's a great challenge ...
- In life it's important ...
- We should always ...
- Do you feel like ...?



HAPPINESS MANIFESTO

Happy people...

- ☒ Think positively
- ☒ Are great friends
- ☒ Spread the love
- ☒ Challenge themselves
- ☒ Know how to say thanks
- ☒ Take time out
- ☒ Set smart goals
- ☒ Eat well and exercise
- ☒ Have fun!

Think. Do. Be.
POSITIVE
self-empowerment

action Attitude Dream Control Great power Smart Trust
Beautiful Helpful Inspired Teens Thought Visualize
Positive

**IN SOME WAY,
AT SOME POINT
IN LIFE,
EVERYBODY
NEEDS HELP.**

Supplemental Security Income

SSI is monthly cash benefits for children with disabilities whose families have limited income and resources. SSI can help pay for medical costs, too. You may be looking for this kind of help for your child right now. Go to your Social Security office. Ask about SSI.



CHALLENGE

n. something new and exciting or difficult; it requires great effort if you want to do it successfully.



without really thinking about what all this stuff is doing.



DEForestation in China threatens giant pandas.

WWF



LEAD-IN

- What is a challenge for you?
- Do you feel better when you do something good?
- Why do you think it's important to be positive?
- What kind of activities can we organize to help people in need?
- Are there any humanitarian activities in your school?
- What would you like to change about yourself?
- Do you have any bad habits you would like to change?

KEY WORDS

- to join a club
- to look forward to doing something
- helpful & understanding
- children with special needs
- learning difficulties
- to give money to charity

1 Look it up!

<i>n.</i> challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/_____	<i>adv.</i> equally /'iːkwəli/_____
<i>n.</i> workshop /'wɜːkʃɒp/_____	<i>adj.</i> bright /braɪt/_____
<i>v.</i> to deal with /diːl wɪð/_____	<i>n.</i> mind /maɪnd/_____
<i>adj.</i> disabled /dɪs'eɪbld/_____	<i>v.</i> to swear /swəə(r)/_____
<i>v.</i> to treat /tri:t/_____	<i>n.</i> purpose /'pɜːpəs/_____

2 | TRACK 41 | Listen and read.

Join Us!

Hi! I'm Lora Benson. I attend Kingsley Secondary School in London. I'm a member of our Challenge Club. We're going to organize a few workshops next week. We're going to show you what we deal with and why you should join us. We're going to make you see how important challenges are in our lives. Have a look at our programmes!

HELP OTHERS CHALLENGE

Help disabled children!
Treat them equally!

Help the aged in your neighbourhood!

Help the sick! Be understanding.

Help people in need! Don't throw away your clothes and books!

Help us protect the environment.

CHANGE YOURSELF CHALLENGE

Be a devoted friend.

Be positive. Look on the bright side.

Get organized. It'll make you happier.

Read more! A mind is a terrible thing to waste.

Don't swear! A language has another purpose.

Eat your breakfast and stop eating out.

Do you feel like joining us? It's so easy to do it. Come to one of our workshops and we'll show you in what way you can help yourself and others. Simply fill in the application form and leave it in classroom B12.

We're looking forward to seeing you there!

3 Check.



1. Where does Lora come from?
2. What school does she attend?
3. What are they going to organize next week?
4. What's their club called?
5. What kind of activities are there in their club?
6. What do the students have to fill in to take part in the workshop?
7. In what way can you protect the environment? (energy/water/recycling)
8. In what way can you change yourself?



Project Time

Make a list of all the things you would like to change in your life!

Challenges

B

1 | **TRACK 41** | Listen to the text once again.

2 Match the correct parts of the sentence.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Greenpeace is an organization | a. the World Wildlife Fund. It takes care of animals. |
| 2. UNICEF stands for | b. which helps the poor. |
| 3. WWF stands for | c. which deals with people's health protection. |
| 4. Red Cross is an organization | d. which deals with the environment protection. |
| 5. Oxfam is an organization | e. the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It takes care of children. |

3 Check your vocabulary.

- It's very important. Keep it in _____!
- The organization _____ with environmental problems.
- For me a _____ is always exciting.
You can see how much you can do and where the limits are.
- Don't _____ me like that! I'm not five any more.
- They use it as a museum now, but the building had another _____ in the past.
- They are _____ important. There's no difference.



4 Write the missing part.

- We're going to show you _____ important these activities _____.
- We are _____ to organize _____ workshop next week.
- You _____ throw away your old clothes. They can be useful.
- Would you like _____ join any _____ these clubs?
- Are _____ any activities of this type _____ your school?
- In _____ can we help other people?



5 Language in use: complete with the missing verb/adjective.

■ cry ■ ask ■ understand ■ join ■ laugh ■ happy

- The story makes me _____ how important our help is.
- The sad film made me _____.
- Helping others makes me so _____. I feel great about it!
- What he said made me _____. It was so funny.
- Their workshop was so good it made me _____ their club.
- The discussion was so interesting it made me _____ a few questions in the end.



1 | TRACK 42 | Listen and read.

No Matter How



I'm Monica. I come from Germany. In June we're going to organize a Talent Show in our school to help children with special needs. The tickets won't be expensive. We're going to give all the money to charity. I think lots of students will take part in it.



I'm Ana. I'm from Serbia. Every month we have a Market Day in our school. Everybody brings their old books and school stuff. We invite our parents and friends to come and buy something. We give all the money to schools in remote parts of Serbia.

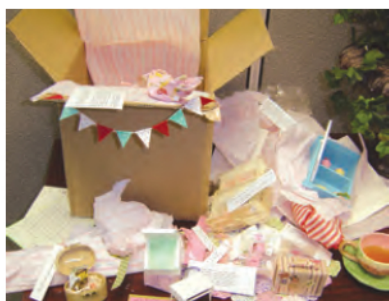


I'm Paola. I'm from Italy. Last year we founded a Friends Club. We're trying to help our friends with learning difficulties. Sometimes friends can be even more understanding and helpful than teachers. These clubs turned out to be extremely useful. Children feel safe and satisfied.



I'm Paul. I'm from America. Our school club is called "Little means a lot". We help the aged in our neighbourhood. We simply go shopping for them or buy them the newspapers. Sometimes they're happy only to see us and exchange a few words.

2 Pair work: ask and answer.



1. Ask what kind of activity Monica's school is going to organize.
2. Ask what kind of activity Ana's school organizes every month.
3. Ask what kind of club there is in Paola's school.
4. Ask if these clubs turned out to be useful.
5. Ask who the children from Paul's school help.
6. Ask what all of these activities have in common.

3 Complete with the correct word from the text.

1. We always give all the _____ to charity.
2. Some children have learning _____ such as memorizing things and getting organized.
3. It's important to help the _____, because that way they feel still important.
4. We're going to raise some money for the art classroom for children with _____ needs.
5. We didn't talk a lot. We just _____ a few words in the street.
6. Your old school _____ can be useful for someone else! Never throw it away!

4 | TRACK 43 | Sound file: ʃ, tʃ, ʒ or dʒ? Then write these words.

/___i:p/ /___elf/ /___ʌmp/ /,telɪ'vi___ən/

10 billion people in the world do not have enough to eat!

Challenges

D

1 | TRACK 42 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

1. Have you ever felt satisfied because you helped someone?

Tell us about it!

2. What does it mean to be a devoted friend?

3. Discuss: "If you ever need a helping hand, you'll find one at the end of your arm."

- For me it's a great challenge ...
- In life it's important ...
- We should always ...

3 | TRACK 44 | Listen and circle the correct answer.

Listen to an interesting story on how to be good and feel good!

You might find it useful.



- Do good things rather just avoid doing bad things.
a) than b) that c) from
- It's not to want to do a good thing. Do it!
a) necessary b) enough c) important
- Do good things without expecting anything
a) back b) for it c) in return
- Be honest, but not too honest to someone's feelings.
a) show b) hurt c) hide
- Positive thinking will make you a person.
a) self-confident b) good c) kind
- Stop criticizing others. Try to them the way they are.
a) take b) accept c) look at
- Always be!
a) you b) yours c) yourself

4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write about some activities in your school/city/town.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| ▪ secondary | ▪ from | ▪ attending | ▪ school |
| ▪ different | ▪ art | ▪ show | ▪ year |

I come _____ Belgrade, Serbia. I'm in _____ 8. I'm about to move to a _____ school next year. I hope the clubs in a new school will be as good as the ones I had in this _____. There are lots of _____ clubs we can choose from: sports, _____, science and creative clubs. They taught us how to _____ our talents, how to be creative and how to learn some practical stuff.

We loved _____ these classes.

1 Use the given information, talk and write.



Fact file

- **Where:** Belgrade
- **What:** the Festival of Science
- **Why:** to show how children can use what they learn at school; to give children a chance to do experiments themselves; to give children a chance to ask questions
- **First festival:** in 2007
- **On their site:** 23% fun, 22% experiments, 20% amusing lectures, 19% new technology, 16% interesting people
- **Too many reasons to come**
- **Go to:** www.festivalnauke.org

2 Language in use: complete with the correct adjective.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| ▪ pessimistic | ▪ lazy | ▪ fair | ▪ cheerful |
| ▪ selfish | ▪ easy-going | ▪ self-confident | ▪ optimistic |

1. Thomas is a really _____ boy. He always knows what he wants.
2. That's not _____. I'm trying to explain it to you, but you're not listening to me.
3. Ann is a _____ person. She's never in a bad mood.
4. I know he's an _____ person. He never worries about anything.
5. Don't ask her to do you a favour. She's so _____. She never does anything for others.
6. He's so _____. That's why he has all bad marks. He never studies.
7. We're quite _____ about the whole situation. We believe it will end well.
8. She thinks negatively. She's a _____ person.

3 Write the opposites.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. optimistic _____ | e. impolite _____ |
| b. sad _____ | f. kind _____ |
| c. lazy _____ | g. friendly _____ |
| d. selfish _____ | h. useful _____ |



4 | TRACK 45 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

5 Check your spelling – dictation.

Challenges

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. The club deals **with/about** students' problems.
2. I would be happy to exchange **a few/few** words with him.
3. I don't expect **nothing/anything** in return.
4. There are **few/a few** pupils in some remote villages. In some of them only ten children in the whole school.
5. She's been very **helpless/helpful**. She explained everything well.
6. You should treat everybody **equally/equal**.

2 Fill in the gap with the correct verb. Use the correct form.

throw away attend look swear turn out

1. He _____ all the time. He often uses bad language.
2. It _____ that everything he said was true.
3. Which school do you _____?
4. Don't be so pessimistic! _____ on the bright side!
5. Last weekend she _____ my old books. I was so angry with her.

Language

3 Complete with the INFINITIVE or ING form.

1. I don't feel like _____ home. The atmosphere is great now. (*to go*)
2. I promised _____ her a nice present from Australia. (*to bring*)
3. It's so difficult for me _____ it in German. (*to explain*)
4. Are you afraid of _____? Why don't you travel by car? (*to fly*)
5. I decided _____ my birthday in our country house. (*to celebrate*)

4 Complete with AT, IN or ON.

1. Are you going to write about our school _____ the newspaper?
2. You look sad _____ this photo.
3. I heard about it _____ television.
4. The show will begin _____ noon.
5. Pam can't come. She's _____ work.

5 Complete with the correct preposition.

1. I'm sorry _____ making such a noise last night.
2. I'm tired _____ repeating the same thing all over again.
3. They are fed up _____ their son's behavior.
4. Is he interested _____ art?
5. I'm quite worried _____ him. He doesn't study at all.

CHECK BACK

1 Fill in the missing NOUNS.

1. Serbia is situated on the Balkan P_____.
2. The first r_____ of the name 'Beograd' dates from the 1st century AD.
3. Drinking tea is one of the British c_____.
4. The Dutch and Portuguese m_____ imported tea in the 17th century.
5. We sometimes raise money for children with special n_____.
6. Children with learning d_____ need our help.

2 Fill in the missing VERBS. Use the correct form and tense.

1. The letters ER r_____ to Queen Elizabeth II.
2. The position of Serbia is important, because it c_____ Eastern and Western Europe.
3. If you want to i_____ yourself, simply say "Hello, I'm ..."
4. And pay attention – h_____ is only for friends in Britain.
5. Our organization d_____ with the problems of disabled children.
6. It's important to t_____ the aged with lots of patience.

3 Fill in the missing ADJECTIVES.

1. The Tower of London is the home of p_____ royal jewels.
2. Moira Cameron became the first f_____ Beefeater in history.
3. It's not p_____ to talk with your mouth full!
4. Tea is a u_____ plant which the Europeans brought from China.
5. Some children live in r_____ villages, far from big cities and real schools.
6. You've been really h_____. You did your best to help me.

4 Fill in the missing part of the sentence.

1. I think London is worth visiting. – Well, there's no d_____ about it.
2. I w_____ really like to visit Scotland one day.
3. When it c_____ to our customs, they're totally different from yours.
4. The recipe c_____ of lots of vegetables and rice.
5. In l_____ it's important to know what you want.
6. For me, it's a g_____ challenge to change myself in a positive way.

5 GRAMMAR check. Circle A, B or C.

1. She wants to know
a. **do I speak English.** b. **if I speak English.** c. **I speak English.**
2. Something's wrong with car. – You can take
a. **mine/my** b. **my/my** c. **my/mine**
3. They want to know Tom in London.
a. **did I see** b. **I saw** c. **if I saw**
4. I like to be in his shoes! He has so many problems.
a. **would** b. **wouldn't** c. **should**
5. We decided not to go on a picnic it started to rain.
a. **although** b. **since** c. **while**
6. We be late this evening. It started to snow and there are no taxis.
a. **should** b. **would** c. **might**
7. You have to know one thing - Englishman will always offer you "a cuppa".
a. **an** b. **the** c. **-**
8. Is that the girl mother is a famous actress?
a. **who** b. **which** c. **whose**
9. The logo..... of this company are very interesting.
a. **s** b. **es** c. **-**
10. English like drinking tea.
a. **-** b. **the** c. **an**
11. I don't feel like right now. I'm not feeling well.
a. **eating** b. **to eat** c. **eat**
12. We promised it as soon as possible.
a. **to finish** b. **finishing** c. **finish**
13. I'm fed up their plans. This time I'm going to make my own decision.
a. **about** b. **with** c. **of**
14. Everybody did best to win the trophy.
a. **their** b. **his** c. **her**
15. I'm sorry for coming midnight. I forgot to give you a ring.
a. **on** b. **in** c. **at**

6 Write a short composition. Choose the topic.

- **Serbian customs**
- **History of Belgrade**

Speak

- Talk about your interests and different professions.
- Say what you would like to become one day.
- Discuss the opportunities for teenagers to earn pocket money.
- Talk about traditional jobs.

Listen

- Different opinions about future professions
- How can teenagers earn some extra pocket money?
- Sound file: 0 or 3?
- Butlers

Read

- Text A – What Would You Like to Become?
- Text C – Jobs for Teens

Write

- My future profession
- Fact file: How does Jessica earn some extra money?

Focus On »

- *Revision*

Express Yourself

- I'd like to become ...
- An ideal profession would be ...
- Personally, I would never choose ...
- I think that in the future ...





LEAD-IN

- What kind of profession would you like to choose one day?
- What is important for you when it comes to choosing a profession?
- What do your parents do for a living?
- What professions are popular nowadays? Why?
- Does a profession have to suit one's personality?
- Have you ever done a summer job? What kind of job was it?
- What do you think of working during summer to earn some pocket money?

KEY WORDS

- future profession
- to be good/bad at
- to be interested in
- to make up one's mind
- to earn some pocket money
- responsible

1 Look it up!

<i>n.</i> profession /prə'feʃən/ _____	<i>v.</i> to suit /sju:t/ _____
<i>n.</i> job /dʒɒb/ _____	<i>n.</i> personality /,pɜ:sə'næləti/ _____
<i>n.</i> journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlist/ _____	<i>n.</i> architect /'ɑ:kitekt/ _____
<i>adj.</i> creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ _____	<i>n.</i> routine /ru:'ti:n/ _____
<i>adv.</i> freelance /'fri:lɑ:ns/ _____	<i>n.</i> demand /dɪ'mɑ:nd/ _____

2 | TRACK 46 | Listen and read.**What Would You Like to Become?**

Have you already thought about your future profession?

What kind of job would you like to do in the future and why?

Jessica: Well, I'd like to be a journalist. My wish is to do some kind of creative job on television or for a magazine. I would like to work freelance. It gives you a chance to organize your time the way you want. I've always been good at writing. Creative writing was my favourite subject.

Doris: In my opinion, a profession must suit your personality and your interests. I've always wanted to become an architect. I'd like to work as part of a team.

Jenny: I haven't made up my mind yet. The only thing I know for sure is that I wouldn't like to have a daily routine for the rest of my life. My mother works in a bank. She keeps complaining about her job. To do a job you like means to be happy.

Jeremy: I think it's important to choose jobs which are in demand. What's the point of spending a few years at university and studying something you can't use? For example today anything to do with computers is useful. I'd like to choose computer software as my future profession.

Rick: I know my parents won't like my decision, but I'm not planning on going to university after my GCSE exam. I'm crazy about music, I have my own band and I'd like to give it a try. I know that my parents would like me to have some kind of background in life but definitely music is the only thing that would make me happy!!!

**3 Check.**

1. What would Jessica like to become?
2. Why would she like to work freelance?
3. What's important in Doris's opinion?
4. What would she like to become?
5. What does Jenny want to avoid in life?
6. How important is it for Jenny to do a job she likes?
7. What does Jeremy say about choosing a profession?
8. What are Rick's plans after his GCSE exam?

**Project Time**

Make your own list of jobs which are in demand today.
Cut out the pictures of some professions.

Professions

B

1 | **TRACK 46** | Listen to the text once again.

2 | **Discuss the personality characteristics and matching jobs.**



- a. outgoing
- b. communicative
- c. responsible
- d. creative
- e. patient
- f. ambitious
- g. curious
- h. tolerant
- i. kind

- engineer
- architect
- artist
- teacher
- doctor
- writer
- TV presenter
- actor
- singer
- shop assistant
- hairdresser
- cook
- pilot
- policeman
- scientist

3 | **Check your vocabulary.**

- Acting completely _____ her personality.
- Some _____ are really popular nowadays and some others have almost disappeared.
- Which jobs are more in _____ today?
- My father is a _____. He writes for a sports magazine.
- One of his best _____ characteristics is patience.
- _____ is killing people. We all need changes.

4 | **Write the missing part.**

- Is _____ difficult for you to _____ your future profession?
- Have you already _____ mind about it?
- In _____, a job must suit your interests.
- I _____ always _____ to become a doctor.
- _____ professions are popular today _____ why?
- I only know that singing would _____ me happy for the rest of my _____.



5 | **Language in use: write the correct verb.**

- I think my father would like me to _____ an engineer one day, but I don't think I'll _____ that profession.
- Did you hear the question? Would you like me to _____ it?
- Would you like me to _____ shopping for you? It's not a problem at all.
- I want you to _____ my essay and tell me what you think.
- Do you want me to _____ you with your homework? I'd love to do that.
- My mum wants me to _____ her every time I'm a little bit late. But, I always forget my phone.

1 | TRACK 47 | Listen and read.

Jobs for Teens

Children in Britain and America usually do some jobs to earn their pocket money. There are various jobs such as delivering newspapers, babysitting, working in a café, going shopping, washing the cars or bagging groceries in a supermarket.



Here are a few interesting facts in the British law:

- Children can work when they reach the age of 14.
- Children can only work after 7 a.m. and before 7 p.m.
- On a school day they can only work up to two hours.
- On Saturdays they can only work up to five hours between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.
- On Sundays they can only work up to two hours between 7 and 11 a.m.
- During holidays they can work up to twenty-five hours a week.
- They need a work permit which they can get at school.
- Children usually get about £3 per hour.

The most popular jobs are delivering newspapers and babysitting. The boys and girls who deliver the newspapers are called Paperboys and Papergirls. They get up early to deliver the newspapers to houses before going to school. Babysitting is also popular. You can earn some money looking after the children while their parents are away. All you have to do is to be very responsible!

2 Pair work: ask and answer.



1. Ask how British and American children usually earn some pocket money.
2. Ask at what age children can start working in Britain.
3. Ask what they have to get at school if they want to get a job.
4. Ask how much they can earn.
5. Ask which jobs are the most popular.
6. Ask what Paperboys/Papergirls do.



3 Complete with the correct word from the text.
Use the correct form.

1. Some children don't like _____ groceries in supermarkets. They find it boring!
2. Some people don't like reading the news online and we _____ the newspapers to their houses every morning.
3. You need a work _____ in Britain to get a job even as a teenager.
4. Babysitting and delivering newspapers are the most _____ jobs.
5. Only a _____ teenager can babysit.
6. You have to read the British _____ carefully before applying for a job.

4 | TRACK 48 | Sound file: θ or ð ? Then write these words.

/__In/ /__Is/ /__I:Z/ /__ri:/ /'we__ə(r)/ /'tru:___/

Professions

D

1 | TRACK 47 | Listen to the text once again.

2

TALK
TIME

1. Is there an ideal profession?
2. What kind of job would you never choose? Why?
3. What professions will disappear in the future? Why?
4. Discuss: "A job which is worth doing is worth doing well."

- An ideal profession would be ...
- Personally, I would never choose ...
- I'd like to become ...
- I think that in the future ...

3 | TRACK 49 | Listen and complete with the correct information.



What about some _____ jobs such as butlers? Do they still exist?

A butler is a servant in a large household. The _____ butler comes from French (bouteillier) and it means a person who takes care of _____. What usually comes to mind when we say 'butler' is an Englishman in a suit _____ afternoon tea. Butlers exist even today. But, the situation is a bit _____. Once they were only men wearing _____ and suits, even gloves in the evening. Modern butlers look more like _____ or very casual. Today 10 % of butlers worldwide are _____. In the past they used to serve tea and wine. Today they book flights on the _____ and drive a Porsche out of a garage. Times have changed!

4 Time to write

Fill in the missing words. Then write about your wishes and plans.

- wanted
- choose

- from
- was

- then
- aunt's

- help
- it

It's very difficult to _____ the right profession and to make the right decision. I started thinking about my future profession when I _____ 14. First, I _____ to become a doctor and _____ people. _____, I decided to become a psychologist. Last year after my summer holiday at my _____ in America I completely changed my mind. I decided to study languages. It's totally different _____ medicine, but it gives me a lot of opportunities. I don't know if I will teach or do something else, but I'm sure I'll enjoy _____!

1 Use the given information, talk and write.

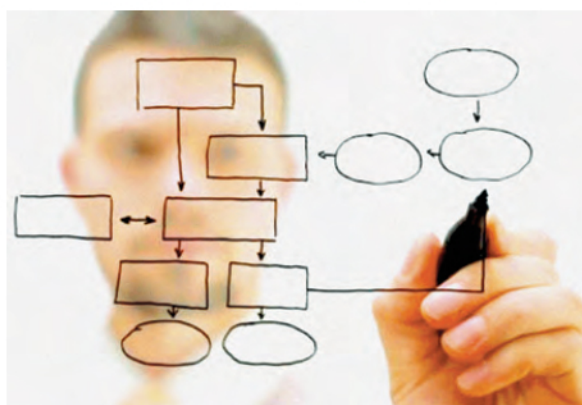
Fact file



- **Who:** Jessica Wain
- **What:** babysits from time to time
- **Why:** to earn some pocket money
- **How often:** once a week and on Saturdays
- **Where:** in her neighbourhood, her parents' friends with two children
- **How much:** £3 per hour
- **Her opinion:** an easy way to watch children and TV all at the same time and earn some money

2 Language in use: report their words using Indirect Speech.

1. "Would you like to become an architect one day?"
2. "Have you already made up your mind?"
3. "Don't make decisions too fast!"
4. "Think about all the details."
5. "What are your interests?"
6. "I have always wanted to become a doctor."
7. "I'll go to Arts Secondary School."
8. "I'm afraid of the entrance exam in June."
9. "Do you have private lessons for your entrance exam?"
10. "Our teacher prepared us well for the final exam."



3 Unscramble the following professions.

- a. GINENEER
b. ENSCITIST
c. TECTCHIAR
d. NAJOURLIST

- e. TOLIP
f. CHERTEA
g. CODTOR
h. TERWRI

4 | TRACK 50 | Sound file: write the pairs of words you hear.

5 Check your spelling – dictation.



CULTURE CORNER

There are two types of secondary schools in Britain: grammar schools and comprehensive schools. Students have to pass an exam if they want to enrol in a grammar school (which is not necessary for a comprehensive school.)

Professions

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

1. I don't think I'd like to be **an/a** engineer like my parents.
2. I would **like/make** you to do me a favour.
3. I know it's difficult, but still I want to **give/get** it a try.
4. **Delivering/Doing** newspapers is a good job for teenagers.
5. I babysit twice a week when John's parents are **off/away**.

2 Fill in the gap with the correct noun.

demand groceries law permit profession

1. There's great _____ for engineers today.
2. What does he do for a living? What's his _____?
3. Children under 14 mustn't work according to the _____ in Britain.
4. You can buy all kinds of _____ at Waitrose. It's a good supermarket.
5. Do you need a work _____ in Britain even if you're a teenager? – Yes, you do.

Language

3 Complete with A, AN or THE where necessary.

1. He's _____ very talented boy. He plays _____ guitar, sings and paints.
2. Does she speak _____ Italian? – No, she's _____ teacher of _____ Spanish.
3. She's _____ architect. She has her own company.
4. He plays _____ basketball. He's really good at it.
5. _____ profession you've chosen is very difficult.

4 Complete with the correct tense.

1. He _____ (be) in that company for ten years now.
2. My mother _____ (change) her job last year.
3. I don't think she _____ (become) a singer. Her parents are too strict.
4. Listen! She _____ (talk) to him in Chinese. I _____ (not understand) anything.
5. What _____ (do/you) when the accident _____ (happen)?

5 Put the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. "Don't talk to me like that!" _____
2. "Would you like to become an actor?" _____
3. "Read it carefully!" _____
4. "Have you already chosen your secondary school?" _____
5. "Do you like music?" _____

Activity 1

Find 10 words which have to do with school.

→ (6) ↓ (4)

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

Activity 2

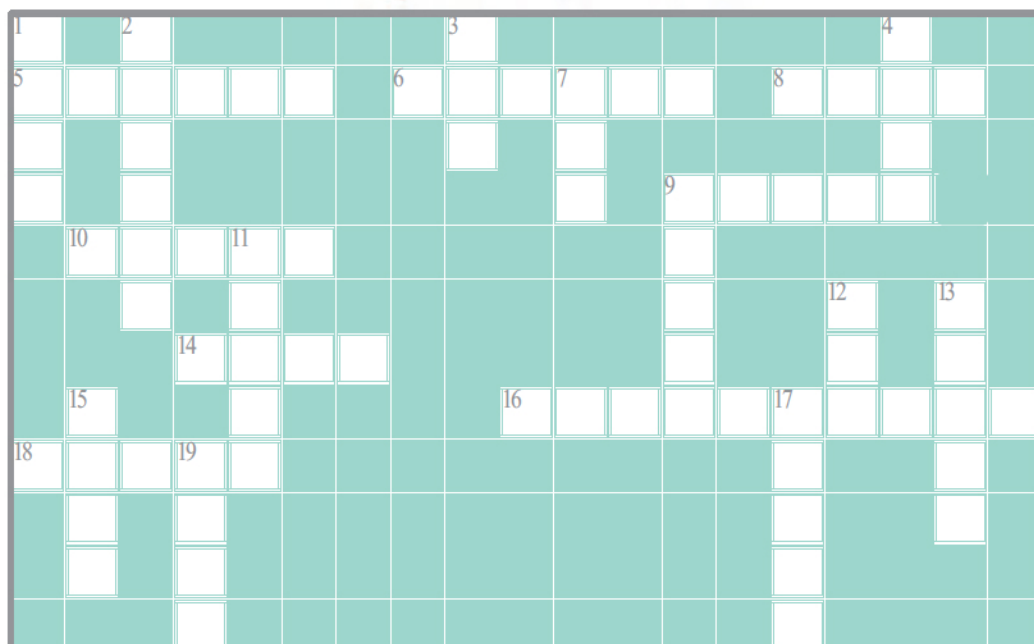
Write the past tense!

ACROSS:

- 5. learn
- 6. catch
- 8. know
- 9. build
- 10. choose
- 14. tell
- 16. understand
- 18. hear

DOWN:

- 1. fly
- 2. teach
- 3. run
- 4. feel
- 7. get
- 9. break
- 11. stand
- 12. meet
- 13. speak
- 15. fall
- 17. spend
- 19. read



Enjoy English

Will It Really Happen?

Activity 1

Connect one part from Column A, then one from Column B and then one from Column C to make a word. Each part is used only once.

You'll get lots of words from Unit 2. Follow the example!



ANSWERS	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
1. endangered	enda	niz	tic
2.	spe	gram	ry
3.	cha	app	al
4.	iden	inn	le
5.	dis	ci	me
6.	infor	cesh	ion
7.	orga	risma	ing
8.	or	ent	ip
9.	impos	nger	ty
10.	pro	sib	ear
11.	ex	dina	ure
12.	beg	peri	ed
13.	spa	tic	ence
14.	acti	vi	ation
15.	adv	mat	es

Activity 2

In each of these words ONE letter is missing at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the word. Remember that each letter of the English alphabet is used only once. Good luck!

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



- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. uture | _____ | 14. eephant | _____ |
| 2. spce | _____ | 15. traer | _____ |
| 3. turism | _____ | 16. begining | _____ |
| 4. lant | _____ | 17. trael | _____ |
| 5. anmal | _____ | 18. ordinar | _____ |
| 6. eperience | _____ | 19. pasenger | _____ |
| 7. dolpin | _____ | 20. hor | _____ |
| 8. ero-gravity | _____ | 21. ill | _____ |
| 9. sripe | _____ | 22. speies | _____ |
| 10. hale | _____ | 23. proect | _____ |
| 11. tip | _____ | 24. hunry | _____ |
| 12. ear | _____ | 25. uite | _____ |
| 13. oney | _____ | 26. viw | _____ |

The World We Live In

Enjoy English

Activity 1 Look at the following proverbs and choose the correct ending. Then write the Serbian equivalents!

TODAY,
I
TRIED TO
THINK POSITIVE
BUT IT DIDN'T WORK.



1. Better late.....

2. All's well that.....

3. Look

4. Actions speak

5. Still waters

6. Silence

a. louder than words.

b. is golden.

c. than never.

d. ends well.

e. before you leap.

f. run deep.

	ENGLISH	SERBIAN
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Activity 2 Unscramble the words and write them. Then use the letters in the box and unscramble the final word which has to do with television.

1. ERSIES

2. EMCARA

3. HCANELN

4. CUDOTARYMEN

5. OMEIV

6. ORTPS

7. AMGE



SOLUTION:



Activity 1 Take this quiz and check how much you know about Australia.

1. Australia is

- a. a continent b. a continent and an island

2. The capital city of Australia is

- a. Sydney b. Canberra

3. It's the world's continent.

- a. biggest b. smallest

4. It's situated between

- a. the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean b. the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean

5. The largest cities are

- a. Brisbane and Perth b. Sydney and Melbourne

6. It is situated in the

- a. northern hemisphere b. southern hemisphere

7. Australians drive on the of the road.

- a. right-hand side b. left-hand side

8. Australia's flag is

- a. blue, red and yellow b. blue, red and white

9. A big, brown, hopping animal is called a

- a. panda b. kangaroo

10. A kangaroo keeps its baby in a

- a. bag b. pouch

11. The national animal of Australia is a

- a. dingo b. koala

12. The Aborigines used the boomerang to

- a. send messages b. fight

13. A dingo is a

- a. wild pig b. wild dog

14. A joey is a

- a. baby kangaroo b. baby

15. A cozzie means

- a. cosy b. a swimming costume

16. A doco means a

- a. documentary b. dog



Activity 1

- Fill in the gaps with the correct word and you will get six idioms connected with music!

1. change

a. Here's a prize for everything you did for us! - That's music to my _____.

2. rock

b. How much did you pay for this guitar? - Oh, you won't believe it.

I bought it for a _____.

3. ears

c. When we show him the plan, he will _____ his tune.

4. song

d. She says I'm selfish, lazy, unkind and all that _____.

5. music

e. You got a D in your English test? You will face the _____ when your father comes home!!!

6. jazz

f. Are you ready? Let's _____ and roll!



- Find in the grid what these six idioms mean.

Follow the example!

L	E	T	'S	S	T	A	R	T	Q	W	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	K	O	L	P
W	D	F	G	H	J	K	K	L	O	P	U	Y	T	R	R	E	W	D	C	V	B
H	E	'L	L	C	H	A	N	G	E	H	I	S	I	D	E	A	S	Z	F	R	W
Q	E	R	T	Y	U	I	P	L	K	J	H	H	G	G	F	F	D	S	X	C	V
A	N	D	A	L	L	T	H	A	T	S	T	U	F	F	X	G	F	D	D	S	A
W	E	F	V	B	H	J	K	L	I	U	Y	T	R	R	E	W	Q	A	X	Z	C
V	E	R	Y	C	H	E	A	P	Z	C	V	F	G	H	Y	U	J	K	I	L	U
Q	Z	X	C	F	G	H	T	T	R	E	T	Y	U	I	O	J	H	H	G	G	G
X	F	V	B	N	M	J	H	J	K	U	Y	T	R	E	W	Q	X	C	V	B	N
I	'M	G	L	A	D	T	O	H	E	A	R	T	H	A	T	W	B	N	M	J	K
S	S	D	G	H	J	J	K	K	J	T	Y	U	I	O	P	Q	E	T	Y	Y	U
Y	O	U	'L	L	G	E	T	W	H	A	T	Y	O	U	D	E	S	E	R	V	E

- Now write the six idioms and their meaning.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Activity 1 Take this quiz and check how much you know about sports.

1. Which of the following sports is not an extreme sport?
a. snowboarding b. gymnastics c. rock climbing
2. Michael Jordan is a famous
a. basketball player b. football player c. boxer
3. Based on the number of people who play it, what is the most popular sport in the world?
a. rugby b. basketball c. football
4. Which of the following sports does not use a ball?
a. handball b. volleyball c. ice hockey
5. What worldwide sport competition is held every four years?
a. the World Cup b. the World Championship c. the Olympic Games
6. Which ball is the largest? A ball.
a. tennis b. golf c. table tennis
7. Pele, the greatest footballer of all time, was born in
a. Brazil b. Mexico c. Uruguay
8. The Williams sisters are
a. athletes b. tennis players c. swimmers
9. The first modern Olympics took place in Athens in
a. 1896 b. 1899 c. 1888
10. In golf there is a person who carries the golfer's bag. This person is called a
a. keeper b. golf keeper c. caddy
11. is the home of ice hockey.
a. America b. Canada c. Sweden
12. In tennis there is a winning shot by which a player serves the ball and the other player cannot return it. It's called
a. ace b. backhand c. forehand
13. Andre Agassi used to play
a. basketball b. handball c. tennis
14. If you want to play badminton, you must have a
a. shuttlecock b. ball c. puck
15. High jump, long jump and running - these disciplines have to do with
a. rugby b. athletics c. baseball
16. Butterfly is a style.
a. running b. swimming c. jumping

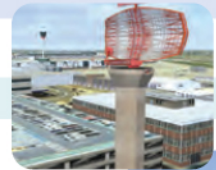


Back to the Past

Enjoy English

Activity 1 Take this quiz and check how much you know about the United Kingdom.

1. Trafalgar Square got its name after
a. the battle of Trafalgar b. a person c. a city
2. The British Prime Minister lives in Street.
a. Bond b. Downing c. Regent
3. Heathrow and Gatwick are
a. railway stations b. parks c. airports
4. Oxford Street is the main area.
a. shopping b. sports c. business
5. This landmark is called the
a. the Tower of London b. Tower Bridge c. Windsor Castle
6. The Queen's official residence outside London is called
a. Windsor Castle b. Scottish Castle c. British Castle
7. The United Kingdom consists of countries.
a. four b. five c. three
8. Big Ben strikes every minutes.
a. 30 b. 10 c. 15
9. Changing the Guard takes place in front of
a. the Houses of Parliament b. Buckingham Palace c. the Tower of London
10. What is the capital of Scotland?
a. Cardiff b. Rochester c. Edinburgh
11. King Henry VIII murdered a lot of his
a. friends b. cousins c. wives
12. Big Ben is a nickname for
a. the bell b. the tower c. the hand on the clock
13. London is the first city in the world that had
a. a tower clock b. an underground railway c. a tower bridge
14. The Guards at Buckingham Palace wear uniforms.
a. red b. blue c. green
15. Their hats are called
a. bearskins b. tall hats c. royal hats
16. Big Ben is situated beside
a. the National Gallery b. St Paul's Cathedral c. the Houses of Parliament



Activity 1

Find food and drink items! Good luck! → ↓

(fruit – 10 items; vegetables – 9 items; meat – 7 items; drink – 7 items)

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

VEGETABLES: _____

FRUIT: _____

MEAT: _____

DRINK: _____



Challenges

Enjoy English

Activity 1 In this unit you have seen some abbreviations such as UNICEF and WWE. An ABBREVIATION is a short form of a word (from Latin – brevis). Let's revise the ones you know and learn some new! Follow the example!

BC	<u>before Christ</u>
AD	<u>anno domini</u>
p.m.	_____
a.m.	_____
m	_____
km	_____
USA	_____
UK	_____

UN	_____
St	_____
Mr	_____
e.g.	_____
etc.	_____
PC	_____
Mt	_____
Xmas	_____

Activity 2 These words are short forms of which words?

phone	<u>telephone</u>
photo	_____
Maths	_____
board	_____
lab	_____

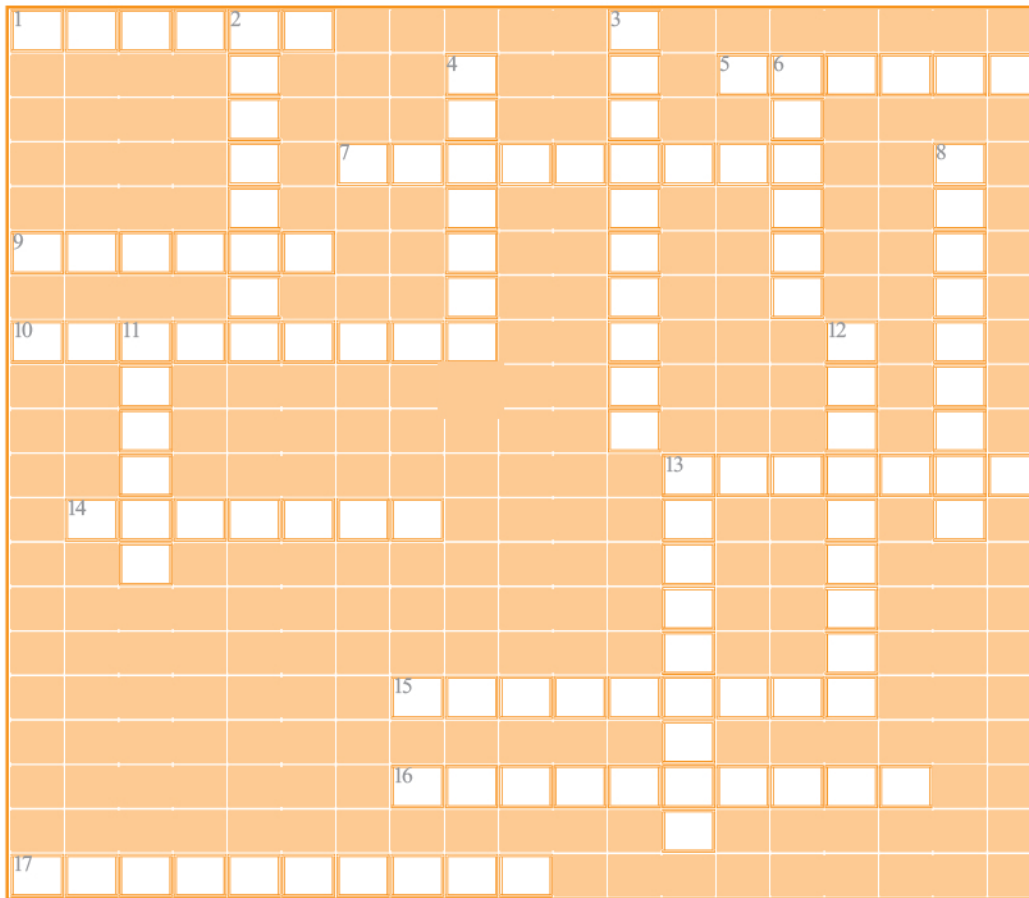
fridge	_____
plane	_____
bike	_____
TV	_____
exam	_____



Do you often text your friends? Match the abbreviations with their meaning.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. ASAP | a. can't talk |
| 2. JAS | b. as soon as possible |
| 3. B4 | c. no problem |
| 4. BBL | d. just a second |
| 5. B/C | e. before |
| 6. CT | f. I totally agree |
| 7. HT | g. because |
| 8. IMS | h. Hi there! |
| 9. ITA | i. be back later |
| 10. no praw | j. pizza |
| 11. P-ZA | k. I am sorry! |

ASAP - as soon as possible

Activity 1 | What do I do for a living? Find 18 jobs!**ACROSS:**

1. I work on a farm.
5. I serve people in a restaurant.
7. I travel in a spacecraft.
9. I dance.
10. I drive a bus.
13. I put out fires.
14. I teach children.
15. I play the guitar.
16. I play football.

DOWN:

2. I make computer software.
3. I translate from English into French.
4. I sell meat.
6. I paint pictures.
8. I work in a library.
11. I sing in a band.
12. I do scientific experiments.
13. I catch fish.
17. I look after children.



Project Time

UNIT 1

Draw a chart presenting primary and secondary education in Serbia.
Compare it with the British chart.

Go to en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Serbia

UNIT 2

Try to find some interesting facts about space tourism on the Internet.

Go to www.virgingalactic.com.

UNIT 3

Cut out TV listings from a newspaper and bring them to your English class.

UNIT 4

Try to find some pictures/information about the original Australian inhabitants – the Aborigines.

Go to www.australia.com

UNIT 5

Cut out the pictures of your favourite singer/band.

Find the lyrics of your favourite song.

Go to www.lyrics.com.

UNIT 6

Cut out the pictures of different sports/sportsmen/sportswomen.

Find a few interesting stories about the origins of some sports.

Go to www.historyofsports.net

UNIT 7

Cut out the pictures of famous sights in Belgrade/famous buildings/interesting places.

Try to find some interesting information about the history of Belgrade.

Go to www.beograd.org.rs

UNIT 8

Cut out the pictures of traditional Serbian food. Try to find some simple recipes.

Go to www.recepti.com

UNIT 9

Make a list of all the things you would like to change in your life!

UNIT 10

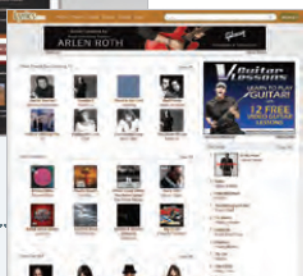
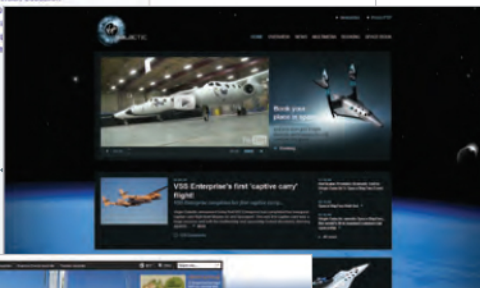
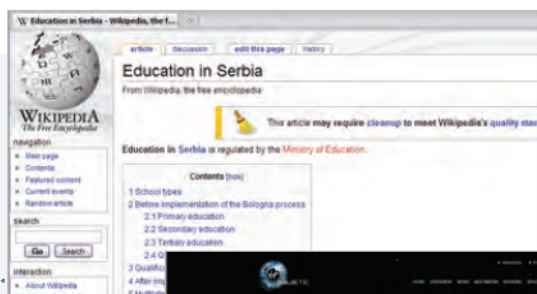
Make your own list of jobs which are in demand today.

Cut out the pictures of some professions.

Go to www.knowledgerush.com/kr/encyclopedia/List_of_professions/

GRAMMAR CHECK

- VERBS
- NOUNS
- ARTICLES
- ADJECTIVES
- ADVERBS
- PRONOUNS
- WH - WORDS
- PREPOSITIONS
- NEGATIVE PREFIXES
- SUFFIXES
- IDIOMS
- AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH
- CONJUNCTIONS
- WORD ORDER
- ABBREVIATIONS
- NUMBERS
- PHONETIC SYMBOLS



Grammar check

VERBS

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

I **play** tennis every weekend.
Do you **play** tennis every weekend?
No, I **don't play** tennis every weekend.

He **goes** to work at 9:00 every day.
Does he **go** to work at 9:00 every day?
No, he **doesn't go** to work at 9:00 every day.



play - play**s**
study - stud**ies**

S or ES (HE/SHE/IT)

go - go**es** close - clos**e**s
watch - watch**es** wash - wash**es**

with the verb TO BE

He **is** usually late.
I **am** sometimes late.
They **are** often late.

with OTHER VERBS

He **usually studies** in the afternoon.
I **sometimes make** a weekly plan for studying.
They **often go** skiing.



stops/st**ops**/

/s/, /z/ or /ɪz/

comes /k**am**z/

washes /wɒʃ**ɪ**z/

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

REGULAR VERBS

He **finished** the project last week.
Did he **finish** the project last week?
He **didn't finish** the project last week.

IRREGULAR VERBS

I **did** my homework yesterday.
Did you **do** your homework yesterday?
I **didn't do** my homework yesterday.



work + **ed** = work**ed** decorate + **d** = decorat**d**
stop + **ed** = stop**ped** study + **ed** = stud**ied**
/t/, /d/ or /ɪd/ passed /p**ast**/ happened /'hæp**ə**nd/ wanted /wɒnt**ɪ**d/

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE of the verb TO BE – WAS/WERE

I **was** nervous before the test.
You **were** late for school yesterday.
He
She **was** here a few minutes ago.
It

We **were** surprised when we saw the film.
You **were** great!
They **were** so worried about him.

+ He **was** ill last week.
? Was he ill last week?
- He **wasn't** ill last week.

USED TO

We **used to** play that game when we were younger.
Did people **use to** watch TV a lot in the past?
People **didn't use to** watch TV as much as they do today.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

He **was playing** tennis for two hours yesterday. They **were dancing** all night last Sunday.
Was he **playing** tennis for two hours yesterday? Were they **dancing** all night last Sunday?
He **wasn't playing** tennis for two hours yesterday. They **were not dancing** all night last Sunday.



Parallel actions I **was talking** to Alice **WHILE** they **were playing** music.
Interrupted action I **was studying** **WHEN** the phone rang.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE – definite arrangements in the NEAR FUTURE

I'm meeting them at 8:00 tonight. They're giving a concert **this weekend**.
We're going to New York **next weekend**. What are you doing **next Saturday**?

What are your plans? What are you GOING TO do?

I'm **going to** spend a weekend in Paris.
Are you **going to** spend a weekend in Paris?
No, I'm **not going to** spend a weekend in Paris.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

People **will go** on space trips **in the future**. We **shall be** in Rome **next week**.
Will people **go** on space trips **in the future**? Will you **be** in Rome **next week**?
No, they **will not go** on space trips **in the future**. No, we **shall not be** in Rome **next week**.



will not = **won't** shall not = **shan't**

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

HAVE / HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE

I **have** just **finished** my homework.
Have you finished your homework yet?
No, I **haven't finished** my homework yet.

Rachel has **just** gone out.
I haven't phoned him **yet**.
Have they arrived **yet**?
I have **already** seen that film.

He has **never** travelled by plane.
Have you **ever** been to France?
We haven't seen him **for** a long time.
Technology has changed a lot **since** 1990.

What do you HAVE TO do?

I **have to** study at the weekend. He **has to** get up early in the morning.
Do you **have to** study at the weekend? Does he **have to** get up early in the morning?
I **don't have to** study at the weekend. He **doesn't have to** get up early in the morning.

Grammar check

What did you HAVE TO do?

What **did you have to** do yesterday?

I **had to** clean up the mess in my room. And I **didn't have to** study.

MODAL VERBS

CAN.....

CAN → PRESENT

He **can** run fast.

Can he run fast?

No, he **can't** run fast.

COULD → PAST

She **could** swim when she was 4.

Could she swim when she was 4?

No, she **couldn't** swim when she was 4.

WILL BE ABLE TO → FUTURE.....

People **will be able to** travel to space in the future.

Will they **be able to** experience zero-gravity?

A lot of people **won't be able to** pay for the ticket.

ABILITY.....

She **can** play the guitar.

PERMISSION.....

Can I use your phone, please?

MUST ▪ MUSTN'T.....

You **must** tell him the truth.

It's a secret. You **mustn't** tell anyone about it.

MAY.....

The story **may** be true. → Maybe the story is true.

SHOULD ▪ SHOULDN'T.....

Your marks are bad. You **should** study more. You **shouldn't** go out so often.

WOULD ▪ WOULDN'T.....

Where **would** you like to travel? – I **would** like to go to America, but I **wouldn't** like to spend so much time on a plane.

MAY ▪ MIGHT → possibility.....

They **may** come on Friday. → There is a **possibility** that they will come on Friday.

They **might** come on Friday. → There is a **SMALL possibility** that they will come on Friday.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES: TYPE 1

1. IF clause – present simple • Main clause – **future simple or imperative**

If we **don't protect** animals, some species **will disappear** in the future.

2. Main clause – **future simple or imperative** • IF clause – present simple

Tell him to send me an e-mail if you **see** him tonight.

INDIRECT SPEECH: COMMANDS

DIRECT SPEECH

"Respect the rules!"

"Don't be late!"

"Open the door, **please!**"

INDIRECT SPEECH

He told us/ordered us **TO RESPECT** the rules.

He told us/ordered us **NOT TO BE** late.

She **asked me** TO OPEN the door.

INDIRECT SPEECH: STATEMENTS

DIRECT SPEECH

"I play tennis every day."
"I was in London last July."
"We were waiting for you for an hour."

INDIRECT SPEECH

He says that he plays tennis every day.
He says that he was in London last July.
They say that they were waiting for us for an hour.

INDIRECT SPEECH: QUESTIONS

DIRECT SPEECH

"What time is **it**?"
"How are **you**?"
"Have **you** ever been to England?"
"Did **you** see the Queen?"

INDIRECT SPEECH

She wants to know what time **it** is.
They want to know how **I** am.
She wants to know IF **I** have ever been to England.
They want to know IF **I** saw the Queen.

- **IF** – for the questions which don't begin with a question word (how, what, who....)
- In Indirect Speech put the SUBJECT before the VERB!

QUESTION TAGS

a positive sentence – a negative question tag

It is a lovely day, **isn't it**?
They can do it, **can't they**?
You like music, **don't you**?
She lives here, **doesn't she**?
He made the same mistake, **didn't he**?
You have seen this film, **haven't you**?

a negative sentence – a positive question tag

It isn't a nice day, **is it**?
They can't do it, **can they**?
We couldn't do it, **could we**?
You didn't study at all, **did you**?
They don't want to come, **do they**?
You haven't met him yet, **have you**?



Let's do it together, **shall we**? I **am** a good student, **aren't I**?

ADDITIONS TO REMARKS

I know him very well. **So do I**.
I enjoyed the film. **So did I**.

I can't come right away. **Neither can I**.
I didn't like the concert. **Neither did I**.

VERBS + -ING

I **enjoy** listening to music. She **dislikes** playing computer games. I **feel like** going for a walk now.
He **likes** water skiing. I **hate** rollerblading. I **am crazy about** water surfing.
I am **looking forward to** seeing you soon. I **can't stand** travelling by bus.

VERBS + INFINITIVE

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| • offer to | • choose to | • promise to | • hope to | • agree to |
| • plan to | • decide to | • ask to | • try to | • forget to |

I **forgot to** lock the door. We **decided to** buy a new car. She **promised to** send us a few photos.

Grammar check

IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	
be /bi:/	was, were /wɒz, wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	бити
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	постати
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	сломити
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	донети
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	градити
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt / burned /bɜ:nt, bɜ:nd/	burnt / burned /bɜ:nt, bɜ:nd/	(из)горети; запалити
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	купити
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	ухватити
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzən/	изабрати
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	доћи
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	сећи
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	урадити
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvən/	возити
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	вући
eat /i:t/	ate /US eɪt; et/	eaten /'i:tən/	јести
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	пасти
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	осећати
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	борити се; свађати се
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	наћи
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	летети
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtən/	заборавити
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	добити
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/	дати
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	ићи
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	расти
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	имати
hear /hɪə(r)/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	чути
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	повредити
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	знати
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt / learned /lɜ:nt, lɜ:nd/	learnt / learned /lɜ:nt, lɜ:nd/	учити
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	отићи; напустити
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	пустити
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/	лећи
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	изгубити
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	направити
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/	срести
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	ставити
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	читати
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	звонити
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	трчати
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	рећи
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	видети
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/	продати
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	послати
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/	показати
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	певати
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	седети
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	спавати
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	говорити
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	трошити; проводити
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/	стајати
swear /sweə(r)/	swore /swɔ:(r)/	sworn /swɔ:n/	заклети се; псовати
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	пливати
take /teɪk/	took /tuk/	taken /'teɪkən/	узети
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/	учити (некога), подучавати
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	рећи
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	мислити
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/	бацити
understand /ˌʌndə'stænd/	understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/	understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/	разумети
wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/	носити
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	победити
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtən/	писати

NOUNS

COUNTABLE

pencil
chair
computer

UNCOUNTABLE

sugar
time
money

- Uncountable nouns have no plural form.



Uncountable nouns in English;
only singular - **information, advice, news, luggage**



INFORMATION some information / a piece of information / two pieces of information
ADVICE some advice / a piece of advice / two pieces of advice

PLURAL



/s/, /z/ or /ɪz/

books /bʊks/

dogs /dɒgz/

buses /bʌsɪz/

computer – computers

chair – chairs

bus – buses

box – boxes

tomato – tomatoes

potato – potatoes

photo – photos

piano – pianos

mystery – mysteries

family – families

key – keys

toy – toys

life – lives

wife – wives (BUT roof – roofs proof – proofs)

man – men

woman – women

child – children

mouse – mice

tooth – teeth

foot – feet

goose – geese

louse – lice



SINGULAR = PLURAL

sheep – sheep

fish – fish

deer – deer

salmon – salmon

Some nouns are **always** plural.

jeans

trousers

shorts

pyjamas (AmE pajamas)

clothes

Some nouns are **usually** plural.

shoes

gloves

trainers

boots

sandals

Grammar check

SAXON GENITIVE

- SINGULAR NOUN → 'S

Jason's parents are quite young.

- IRREGULAR PLURAL OF NOUNS → 'S

Parents have to pay for their children's education in private schools.

- REGULAR PLURAL OF NOUNS → '

Eton is one of the most famous boys' colleges.



Charles's new school is far from his house.

Don and Jane's flat is enormous.

Can you buy some bread at the baker's?

London is one of the world's biggest cities.

OF + NOUN

The Tower of London has been a landmark of the city for over 900 years.

London is the capital of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLES

A/AN

We use A/AN with singular countable nouns, when we mention someone or something for the first time, in exclamations: such a / an ..., what a / an ..., before professions, before certain numbers meaning 'one'...

- What's this? - It's a new game.
- A tiger is an endangered animal.
- Can I have a biscuit, please?
- She's an engineer.
- They go swimming twice a week.
- It takes me an hour to get there.
- What a day! What an idea! He's such a great singer!
- It costs a hundred pounds.

NO ARTICLE

- His name is Martin.
- He's from London, England.
- He likes to eat cereal for breakfast.
- At Christmas and Easter he goes to Scotland.
- He likes playing basketball.
- He goes to school at 8:00. He goes home at 4:00. He goes to bed at 9:30.
- Hyde Park, Trafalgar Square, Baker Street
- English, French, Spanish (languages)
- Everest, Kopaonik
- in 2009, in April, on Wednesday
- It costs hundreds of pounds. There were thousands of people there.
- Tower Bridge, Gatwick Airport, Victoria Station

THE

- There's a phone on the table. **The** phone is Annie's.
- I go to school in **the** morning, study in **the** afternoon and watch TV in **the** evening.
- **the** second, **the** twentieth, **the** hundredth
- **the** tallest, **the** most famous
- in **the** mountains, in **the** country, at **the** seaside
- **the** English, **the** French, **the** Dutch (people)
- **the** English language, **the** Italian language
- **the** United Kingdom, **the** United States of America, **the** Netherlands
- **the** Thames, **the** Danube
- **the** Atlantic Ocean, **the** Pacific Ocean
- **the** Natural History **Museum**, **the** National **Gallery**, **the** Belgrade Drama **Theatre**, **the** Odeon **Cinema**
- **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** sky, the earth, the world (**The earth** goes around the sun.
But → He's the tallest man **on Earth**)
- **the** same, **the** beginning, **the** end
- **the** Alps, **the** Andes
- on **the** second of October

ADJECTIVES

COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| • England – English | • Germany – German | • Sweden – Swedish |
| • Britain – British | • Greece – Greek | • Portugal – Portuguese |
| • Serbia – Serbian | • Holland – Dutch | • Turkey – Turkish |
| • America – American | • Russia – Russian | • Spain – Spanish |
| • Italy – Italian | • China – Chinese | • Austria – Austrian |
| • France – French | • Japan – Japanese | |

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

small – smaller – **the smallest**
big – bigger – **the biggest**
easy – easier – **the easiest**

good – **better** – **the best**
bad – **worse** – **the worst**

late – later – **the latest** (new) / **the last** (final)

important – **more** important – **the most** important
difficult – **more** difficult – **the most** difficult
impatient – **more** impatient – **the most** impatient

much / many – **more** – **the most**
little – **less** – **the least**

far – **farther/further** – **the farthest/furthest**



as.....as
not as.....as

Football is **as** popular **as** tennis.

English is **not as** difficult **as** Chinese.

Grammar check



MUCH / A BIT → WITH COMPARATIVE FORMS

Canada is **much** bigger than France.
Chinese is **much** more difficult than Greek.
Jim is **a bit** older than Sam.

MUCH – MANY – A LOT OF

- + There is **a lot of** food in the fridge.
- ? Is there **much** food in the fridge?
- There isn't **much** food in the fridge.

- There are **a lot of** things to buy.
- Are there **many** things to buy?
- There aren't **many** things to buy.



MUCH - **uncountable nouns** A LOT OF - **uncountable & countable nouns**
MANY - **countable nouns** A LOT OF = LOTS OF

LITTLE – A LITTLE

little – almost nothing
a little – some

I have very **little** money left.
Put **a little** sugar in my tea, please!

FEW – A FEW

few – not many
a few – several

Few people can speak Chinese perfectly.
I have **a few** friends in America.

Adjectives ending in -ED and -ING

Describing something/somebody

He's an **interesting** person.
The film is **boring**.
The news is absolutely **shocking**.

Describing the way somebody feels

I'm **interested** in languages.
I was **bored** at the party.
He was **shocked** when he heard the news.

Adjectives + INFINITIVE

It's easy to make them happy. **It's hard to** explain how we did it. **It's important to** do something about it.

ADVERBS

ADJECTIVE + LY = ADVERB OF MANNER

bad + ly = **badly**
nice + ly = **nicely**
careful + ly = **carefully**

BUT

happy + ly = **happily**
easy + ly = **easily**
simple + ly = **simply**



good - **well** He is a good worker. He works **well**.
hard - **hard** He is a hard worker. He works **hard**.
fast - **fast** He is a fast runner. He runs **fast**.

Time - **when**: today, now, yesterday

Frequency - **how often**: usually, frequently, often, sometimes, ever, never



FRIENDLY / LONELY are **adjectives**.

He's a friendly person. Tom is so lonely. He has few friends here.

POSITION OF ADVERBS: adverb of **MANNER** + adverb of **PLACE** + adverb of **TIME**

I was waiting for him **nervously** **in the street** **for an hour**.

PRONOUNS

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

I - **myself**

you - **yourself**

he - **himself**

she - **herself**

it - **itself**

we - **ourselves**

you - **yourselves**

they - **themselves**

Look at **yourself**, Mark! We enjoyed **ourselves** last night. He cut **himself** with a knife.



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS - 'to do something on your own'

He did it **himself**. Nobody helped him.

Oh, leave it, please! I can do it **myself**.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

This is **our** house and that is **their** house. This house is **ours** and that house is **theirs**.

Possessive adjectives - Possessive pronouns

MY - **MINE**

YOUR - **YOURS**

HIS - **HIS**

HER - **HERS**

ITS - **ITS**

OUR - **OURS**

YOUR - **YOURS**

THEIR - **THEIRS**

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS: ONE / ONES

The new **singer** looks just like the old **one**. Which **keys** are Tom's? - The **ones** on the table.

EVERYBODY

Everybody wants to do **their** best. **Everybody** is ready to tell us **their** stories.

Grammar check

WH-- WORDS

WHAT – WHICH

WHAT – **unlimited** choice
WHAT colour are your eyes?

WHICH – **limited** choice
WHICH colour do you prefer – blue or white?

WHO – WHICH

WHO – **people**
WHICH – **things**

The woman **who** offered me help was very kind.
Tea is a unique plant **which** the merchants brought from China.

WHAT / WHO as subjects in questions

WHO told you that? WHO wrote this book? WHAT happened? WHAT fell off the shelf?

WHOSE

The boy, **whose** brother is a famous singer, gave us the tickets for the concert.

PREPOSITIONS

PLACE

AT	He's at home right now.
IN	They are in the mountains.
ON	The keys are on the table.
UNDER	Look! Your pen is under the chair.
IN FRONT OF	The bus stop is in front of the department store.
NEXT TO	The bank is next to the hospital.
THROUGH	The River Cam runs through Cambridge.
BEHIND	The bag is right behind you. Just turn around!
OVER	He jumped over a high wall.
OPPOSITE	The Odeon cinema is opposite the bookshop.
BETWEEN	The post office is between the supermarket and the grocer's.

TIME

AT	Christmas / Easter / noon / midnight/
IN	summer / July / a few days
ON	Monday / 12 th October

ADJECTIVES + PREPOSITIONS

good at	different from
bad at	interested in
afraid of	tired of
full of	fed up with
sorry for	crazy about
angry with	keen on

VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

listen to	be away	cut down
talk about/to	look after	make up
wait for	look for	take care of
think about/of	turn on/off	take part in
depend on	turn up	look forward to
look at	turn out	be into something

NEGATIVE PREFIXES

UN-, DIS-, IR-, IM-, IN-

unhappy, unbelievable, disagree, disappear, irresponsible, impolite, impossible, incredible

SUFFIXES

-IC, -IVE, -OUS, -IBLE, -ENT, -ABLE

fantastic, positive, famous, terrible, excellent, comfortable

IDIOMS

SCHOOL

It's as easy as ABC. (It's very easy.)

I cut class yesterday. **Don't tell my parents!** (I didn't attend that class.)

I wrote the test **in pencil**. (I used a pencil.)

I'm going to teach him a lesson **this time**. (I'm going to punish/criticize him for his behaviour.)

She passed the exam with **flying colours**. (She did it successfully.)

TEA

It's not my cup of tea. (I don't like it.)

I wouldn't do it for **all the tea in China**. (I would never do it.)

It's as good as a **chocolate teapot**. (It's useless.)

WORK

He works like a dog. (He works very hard.)

Keep up the good work! (Carry on doing the good work you're doing.)

They were working **against the clock to finish the project**. (They were working very fast.)

MUSIC

That's music to my ears. (That's exactly what I want to hear.)

I bought it for a song. (It was very cheap.)

I think he will **change his tune**. (He will change his behaviour/opinion.)

She says I'm selfish, lazy and **all that jazz**. (And all that stuff/nonsense.)

You will face the music **when your father comes home**. (To accept criticism/punishment.)

Are you ready? **Let's rock and roll!** (Let's get started!)

Grammar check

AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH

brekkie – breakfast
arvo – afternoon
defo – definitely
big smoke – big city
chokkie – chocolate
bizzo – business
Chrissy prezzy – Christmas present
barbie – barbecue

CONJUNCTIONS

AND

BUT

OR

BECAUSE

EITHER....OR

NEITHER....NOR

SINCE

ALTHOUGH

WHILE

HOWEVER

He plays tennis **and** golf.

We arrived at 10 o'clock, **but** it was too late.

Ask Tom **or** Martin to come and help you.

I didn't go to school, **because** I was ill.

You can **either** walk **or** take a taxi.

He can **neither** ski **nor** skate.

The plane couldn't take off **since** it was very foggy.

Although it was raining, we went on a day trip.

He was playing the piano **while** I was watching a movie.

The weather was fine. **However**, we decided to stay at home.

WORD ORDER

Where **are you**? Tell me where **you are**!

Who **is she**? Tell me who **she is**!

What time **is it**? Tell me what time **it is**!

Where **is my pen**? Tell me where **my pen is**!

ABBREVIATIONS

n. = NOUN

v. = VERB

adj. = ADJECTIVE

adv. = ADVERB

prep. = PREPOSITION

NUMBERS

CARDINAL NUMBERS

TEN /ten/

TWENTY /'twenti/

THIRTY /'θɜ:ti/

FORTY /'fɔ:ti/

FIFTY /'fɪfti/

SIXTY /'sɪksti/

SEVENTY /'sevnti/

EIGHTY /'erti/

NINETY /'naɪnti/

A HUNDRED /'hʌndrəd/

A THOUSAND /'θaʊzənd/

ORDINAL NUMBERS

TENTH /tenθ/

TWENTIETH /'twentiəθ/

THIRTIETH /'θɜ:tiəθ/

FORTIETH /'fɔ:tiəθ/

FIFTIETH /'fɪftiəθ/

SIXTIETH /'sɪkstiəθ/

SEVENTIETH /'sevntiəθ/

EIGHTIETH /'ertiəθ/

NINETIETH /'naɪntiəθ/

HUNDREDTH /'hʌndrədθ/

THOUSANDTH /'θaʊzənθ/

CARDINAL NUMBERS 100 – 10,000

- 100 – a/one hundred
200 – two hundred
300 – three hundred
400 – four hundred
500 – five hundred

600 – six hundred
700 – seven hundred
800 – eight hundred
900 – nine hundred
1,000 – a/one thousand
10,000 – ten thousand

HOW TO SAY NUMBERS IN ENGLISH

- 120 – one hundred and twenty
479 – four hundred and seventy-nine



- hundreds of people; thousands of ideas;
- 1,000 - one thousand
- 10,000 - ten thousand (Note: a comma is used to separate thousands)
- 5,088 - five thousand and eighty-eight
- 3,167 - three thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven
- BUT: 6,100 - six thousand, one hundred (no AND when a number ends in hundreds)

PHONETIC SYMBOLS

ɑ:	park /pɑ:k/	ʊə	tourist /'tʊərɪst/
ʌ	fun /fʌn/	eɪ	say /seɪ/
e	pen /pen/	aɪ	cry /kraɪ/
æ	bag /bæg/	ɔɪ	toy /tɔɪ/
ɪ	live /lɪv/	əʊ	no /nəʊ/
i:	meet /mi:t/	aʊ	house /haʊs/
ɪ	any /æni/	ʃ	dish /dɪʃ/
ɒ	clock /klɒk/	tʃ	watch /wɒtʃ/
ɔ:	talk /tɔ:k/	ʒ	television /,telɪ'vɪʒən/
ʊ	book /bʊk/	dʒ	jump /dʒʌmp/
u:	who /hu:/	θ	third /θɜ:d/
ə	sister /'sɪstə(r)/	ð	this /ðɪs/
ɜ:	bird /bɜ:d/	ŋ	sink /sɪŋk/
ɪə	here /hɪə(r)/		
eə	hair /heə(r)/		

VOCABULARY

A

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ n. – иностранство
absolutely /,æbsə'lu:tli/ adv. – апсолутно
accent /'æksənt/ n. – акцент
accept /ək'sept/ v. – прихватити
accident /'æksɪdənt/ n. – несрећа, удес
accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən/ n. – смештај
according to /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə/ prep. – према
act /ækt/ n. – дело, чин; v. – глумити; поступити
activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ n. – активност
actor /'æktə(r)/ n. – глумац
actress /'æktres/ n. – глумица
actually /'æktʃuəli/ adv. – заправо, у ствари
add /æd/ v. – додати
address /ə'dres/ n. – адреса; v. – ословљавати
admit /əd'mɪt/ v. – признати
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ n. – предност
adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ n. – авантура, пустоловина
adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/ adj. – авантуристички
advice /əd'vaɪs/ n. – савет
afraid /ə'freɪd/ adj. – уплашен
afternoon /ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ n. – послеподне
age /eɪdʒ/ n. – старост, узраст; доба, епоха
aggressive /ə'ɡresɪv/ adj. – агресиван
ahead /ə'hed/ adv. – напред, испред
air /eə(r)/ n. – ваздух
all right /ɔ:l raɪt/ – добро
along /ə'lɒŋ/ prep. – дуж
always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ adv. – увек
amazed /ə'meɪzd/ adj. – запањен
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ adj. – невероватан, запањујући
ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ adj. – амбициозан
amusing /ə'mju:zɪŋ/ adj. – забаван, занимљив
angry /'æŋɡri/ adj. – љут, бесан
animal /'ænɪmə/ n. – животиња
anniversary /,ænɪ'vɜ:səri/ n. – годишњица
anorak /ænə'ræk/ n. – виндјакна (непромочива)
answer /'ɑ:nsə(r)/ n. – одговор; v. – одговорити
any/əni/ adj. – (н)имало, (н)иколико
anyway /'eniweɪ/ adv. – у сваком случају, било како било

anywhere /'æniweə/ adv. – (н)игде
apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ v. – извинити се
appear /ə'piə(r)/ v. – појавити се
apple /'æpl/ n. – јабука
application form /,æplɪ'keɪʃən fɔ:m/ n. – формулар
apply /ə'plai/ v. – пријавити се; применити
appreciation /ə,prɪ:'ʃeɪʃən/ n. – захвалност
appropriate /ə'prəʊprɪət/ adj. – одговарајући
apricot /'eɪprɪkɒt/ n. – кајсија
architect /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ n. – архитекта
argue /'ɑ:gju:/ v. – расправљати се, свађати се
arm /ɑ:m/ n. – рука
armchair /'ɑ:mtʃeə(r)/ n. – фотеља
arrest /ə'rest/ n. – хапшење; v. – ухапсити
arrive /ə'raɪv/ v. – стићи, доћи
assure /ə'ʃʊə(r)/ v. – уверавати
athletics /ə'θletɪks/ n. – атлетика
attend /ə'tend/ v. – похађати
attic /'ætɪk/ n. – таван
attract /ə'trækt/ v. – привлачити
attraction /ə'trækʃən/ n. – атракција, занимљивост
Aussie /'ɒzi/ n. – Аустралијанац
autumn /'ɔ:təm/ n. – јесен
award /ə'wɔ:d/ n. – награда; v. – наградити

B

background /'bækgraʊnd/ n. – позадина
backpack /'bækræk/ n. – ранац
bacon /'beɪkən/ n. – сланина
bad /bæd/ adj. – лош
Bad luck! / bæd lʌk/ – Немаш среће!
bag /bæg/ n. – торба
baggy /'bæɡi/ adj. – широк, врећаст
bake /beɪk/ v. – пећи
baker /'beɪkə(r)/ n. – пекар
balcony /'bælkəni/ n. – балкон
ball /bɔ:l/ n. – лопта
bank /bæŋk/ n. – банка
barbecue /'bɑ:bɪkju:/ n. – роштиљ
bark /bɑ:k/ v. – лајати
basket /'bɑ:skɪt/ n. – корпа
bath /bɑ:θ/ n. – када

bathroom /'bɑ:θrʊm/ n. – купатило
battlefield /'bætlfi:ld/ n. – бојно поље
bauble /'bɔ:bl/ n. – кугла за јелку
be bored /bi: bɔ:rd/ v. – досађивати се
be late /bi: leɪt/ v. – каснити
beak /bi:k/ n. – кљун
beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/ adj. – леп
bed /bed/ n. – кревет
bedroom /'bedrʊm/ n. – спаваћа соба
beef /bi:f/ n. – говедина
beginning /'bɪɡɪnɪŋ/ n. – почетак
behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ prep. – иза
Belgrade /bel'greɪd/ n. – Београд
bench /bentʃ/ n. – клупа
besides /bɪ'saɪdz/ conj. – осим тога
beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/ n. – напитака, пиће
bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ n. – бицикл
big /bɪɡ/ adj. – велик
Biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ n. – биологија
birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ n. – рођендан
birthplace /'bɜ:θpleɪs/ n. – место рођења
biscuit /'bɪskɪt/ n. – кекс
black /blæk/ adj. – црн
block of flats /blɒk əv flæts/ n. – стамбена зграда
blouse /blaʊz/ n. – блуза
blue /blu:/ adj. – плава
board /bɔ:d/ n. – табла
boat /bəʊt/ n. – чамац
body /'bɒdi/ n. – тело
boil /bɔɪl/ v. – кувати, обарити
boiling hot /'bɔɪlɪŋ hɒt/ adj. – врело, веома топло
book /bʊk/ n. – књига; v. – резервисати
bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/ n. – орман/полица за књиге
bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/ n. – књижара
boot /bu:t/ n. – чизма
borough /'bɒrəʊ/ n. – општина
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ v. – позајмити
bother /'bɒðə(r)/ n. – брига; v. – бринути;
 потрудити се
boy /bɔɪ/ n. – дечак
brand /brænd/ n. – марка, „бренд“
bread /bred/ n. – хлеб
break /breɪk/ n. – одмор
breakfast /'brekfəst/ n. – доручак

bright /braɪt/ adj. – светао; ведар
bring /brɪŋ/ v. – донети
broccoli /'brɒkəli/ n. – броколи
brother /'brʌðə(r)/ n. – брат
brown /braʊn/ adj. – смеђ
brush /brʌʃ/ n. – четка; v. – (о)четкати
brush one's hair v. – почешљати се
brush one's teeth v. – опрати зубе
build /bɪld/ v. – градити
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ n. – зграда, грађевина
building site /'bɪldɪŋ saɪt/ n. – градилиште
bump /bʌmp/ v. – налетети
bungee jumping /'bʌndʒi dʒʌmpɪŋ/ n. – „банџи
џампинг“ (врста екстремног спорта)
bunny /'bʌni/ n. – зека
bus /bʌs/ n. – аутобус
butler /'bʌtlə(r)/ n. – батлер
butter /'bʌtə(r)/ n. – путер
buy /baɪ/ v. – купити
by heart /baɪ hɑ:t/ – напамет

C

cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ n. – купус
cage /keɪdʒ/ n. – кавез
cake /keɪk/ n. – торта
calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/ n. – календар
camera /'kæməɹə/ n. – камера; фото-апарат
camp /kæmp/ n. – камп
camper /'kæmpə(r)/ n. – камп-возило
campsite /'kæmpsɑ:t/ n. – камп
can /kæn/ n. – конзерва, лименка; v. – моћи
candle /kændl/ n. – свећа
cap /kæp/ n. – капа
capital /'kæpɪtl/ n. – главни град
car /kɑ:(r)/ n. – аутомобил
card /kɑ:d/ n. – честитка; картица (кредитна;
чланска); карта (карте за играње)
cardboard /'kɑ:dbɔ:d/ n. – картон
carefully /'keəfəli/ adv. – пажљиво
caring /'keərɪŋ/ adj. – брижан
carrot /'kærət/ n. – шаргарепа
carry /'kæri/ v. – носити
casual /'kæʒʊəl/ adj. – необавезан, спортски
cat /kæt/ n. – мачка

VOCABULARY

- catchy /'kætʃi/ adj. – који се лако памти
 celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ v. – славити
 celebrity /sə'lebrɪti/ n. – позната личност
 cereal /'sɪəriəl/ n. – житне пахуљице
 chair /tʃeə(r)/ n. – столица
 challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ n. – изазов; v. – изазивати
 championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ n. – првенство
 chance /tʃɑːns/ n. – шанса, прилика
 channel /'tʃænəl/ n. – телевизијска станица;
 пролаз; канал
 characteristic /,kærəktə'rɪstɪk/ n. – особина, црта;
 adj. – карактеристичан
 charismatic /,kærɪz'mætɪk/ adj. – харизматичан
 charity /'tʃærɪti/ n. – добротворни прилог
 chat /tʃæt/ v. – ћаскати, „четовати“
 cheap /tʃiːp/ adj. – јефтин
 cheeky /'tʃiːki/ adj. – безобразан, дрзак
 cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ v. – навијати, клицати
 cheerful /'tʃɪəfəl/ adj. – радостан, весело
 cheese /tʃiːz/ n. – сир
 Chemistry /'kemɪstri/ n. – хемија
 chicken /'tʃɪkən/ n. – пиле
 children /'tʃɪldrən/ n. – деца
 chin /tʃɪn/ n. – брада
 chips /tʃɪps/ n. – помфрит
 chocolate /'tʃɒklət/ n. – чоколада
 choice /tʃɔɪs/ n. – избор
 choose /tʃuːz/ v. – изабрати
 Christmas cracker /'krɪsməs krækə(r)/ n. –
 картонска ролна с поклоном умотана у
 украсни папир
 Christmas tree /'krɪsməs triː/ n. – новогодишња
 јелка
 church /tʃɜːtʃ/ n. – црква
 cinema /'sɪnəmə/ n. – биоскоп
 city /'sɪti/ n. – град
 claim /kleɪm/ n. – тврдња; v. – тврдити
 classroom /'klaːsrʊm/ n. – учионица
 clean /kliːn/ adj. – чист
 click /klɪk/ v. – кликнути
 climate /'klaɪmɪt/ n. – клима
 climb /klaɪm/ v. – пењати се
 clingy /'klɪŋgi/ adj. – привржен; посесиван
 clock /klɒk/ n. – сат
 clothes /'kləʊðz/ n. – одећа
 cloudy /'klaʊdi/ adj. – облачан
 club /klʌb/ n. – клуб; секција
 clue /kluː/ n. – траг
 coat /kəʊt/ n. – капут
 coffee /'kɒfi/ n. – кафа
 coincidence /kəʊ'ɪnsɪdəns/ n. – случајност
 cold /kəʊld/ adj. – хладан; n. – прехлада;
 хладноћа
 collar /'kɒlə(r)/ n. – крагна
 collect /kə'lekt/ v. – скупљати
 come /kʌm/ v. – доћи
 come true /kʌm truː/ v. – обистинити се
 comedy /'kɒmədi/ n. – комедија
 comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ adj. – удобан
 commercial /kə'mɜːʃəl/ n. – реклама
 communicate /kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/ v. – комуницирати
 communicative /kə'mjuːnɪkətɪv/ adj. –
 комуникативан
 compare /kəm'peə(r)/ v. – упоредити
 compete /kəm'piːt/ v. – такмичити се
 competition /kəm'pɪtɪʃn/ n. – такмичење
 competitor /kəm'petɪtə(r)/ n. – такмичар
 complain /kəm'pleɪn/ v. – жалити се
 completely /kəm'pliːtli/ adv. – потпуно
 compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ adj. – обавезан
 confluence /'kɒnflʊəns/ n. – ушће
 connect /kə'nekt/ v. – повезати
 consist of /kən'sɪst əv/ v. – састојати се од
 constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ adv. – стално
 contact /kən'tækt/ n. – контакт; v. – ступити у
 везу, контактирати
 contestant /kən'testənt/ n. – учесник
 cook /kʊk/ n. – кувар; v. – кувати
 cooker /'kʊkə(r)/ n. – шпорет
 cool /kuːl/ adj. – свеж; „кул“, супер
 corner /'kɔːrnə(r)/ n. – угао, ћошак
 corridor /'kɔːrɪdɔː(r)/ n. – ходник
 cosmopolitan /kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ adj. – светски,
 космополитски
 costume /'kɒstjəm/ n. – костим
 council /'kaʊnsəl/ n. – савет
 count /kaʊnt/ v. – бројати
 country /'kʌntri/ n. – земља, држава; село

course /kɔ:s/ n. – терен; ток; пут
 cousin /'kʌzn/ n. – рођак
 cover /kʌvə(r)/ n. – покривач; корица; v. – покрити
 cow /kaʊ/ n. – крава
 cram /kræm/ v. – бубати; сабити, набити
 cranberry /'krænbəri/ n. – брусница
 crash /kræʃ/ n. – тресак; v. – пасти, треснути
 craze /kreɪz/ n. – модни крик, тренд
 crazy /'kreɪzi/ adj. – луд
 create /kri'eɪt/ v. – створити
 creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ adj. – креативан
 crisps /'krɪspz/ n. – чипс
 criticize /'krɪtɪsaɪz/ v. – критиковати
 crossing point /'krɒsɪŋ pɔɪnt/ n. – прелаз
 crowd /kraʊd/ n. – публика, гомила људи, маса
 crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ adj. – пун, претрпан
 crown /kraʊn/ n. – круна
 cruise /kru:z/ n. – крстарење; v. – крстарити
 cry /kraɪ/ n. – плач; узвик; v. – плакати
 cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə(r)/ n. – краставац
 culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ n. – култура
 cup /kʌp/ n. – шоља
 cupboard /'kʌbəd/ n. – орман
 curious /'kjʊəriəs/ adj. – знатижељан; чудан
 curly /'kɜ:li/ adj. – коврџав
 custom /'kʌstəm/ n. – обичај
 customs /'kʌstəmz/ n. – царина
 cute /kju:t/ adj. – слadak, симпатичан

D

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ adj. – опасан
 dark /dɑ:k/ n. – мрак; adj. – таман
 date /deɪt/ n. – датум; v. – датирати
 day /deɪ/ n. – дан
 dead /ded/ adj. – мртав
 deal with /di:l wɪð/ v. – бавити се
 decide /dɪ'saɪd/ v. – одлучити
 declare /dɪ'kleə(r)/ v. – пријавити (на царини); објавити, прогласити
 decorate /'dekəreɪt/ v. – украсити
 definitely /'defɪnɪtli/ adv. – дефинитивно
 delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ adj. – изврстан, укусан
 demand /dɪ'mɑ:nd/ n. – захтев; v. – тражити, захтевати

depend /dɪ'pend/ v. – зависити
 describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ v. – описати
 design /dɪ'zaɪn/ n. – дизајн; пројекат; v. – дизајнирати; пројектовати
 desk /desk/ n. – писаћи сто
 dessert /dɪ'zɜ:t/ n. – десерт, посланица
 destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ v. – уништити
 develop /dɪ'veləp/ v. – развити
 devoted /dɪ'vəʊtɪd/ adj. – одан, привржен
 die /daɪ/ v. – умрети
 dietician /,daɪə'tɪʃən/ n. – нутрициониста
 different /'dɪfrənt/ adj. – различит
 difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ adj. – тежак
 difficulty /'dɪfɪkəlti/ n. – потешкоћа, проблем
 digit /'dɪdʒɪt/ n. – цифра
 dining room /daɪnɪŋ rum/ n. – трпезарија
 dinner /'dɪnə(r)/ n. – вечера
 dirty /'dɜ:ti/ adj. – прљав
 disabled /dɪs'eɪbld/ adj. – који је са инвалидитетом
 disappear /,dɪsə'pɪə(r)/ v. – нестати
 disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/ n. – катастрофа; непогода
 discipline /'dɪsəplɪn/ n. – дисциплина
 dish /dɪʃ/ n. – суд, посуђе; јело
 dive /daɪv/ v. – ронити
 dizzy /'dɪzi/ adj. – (to be dizzy) имати вртоглавицу
 do /du:/ v. – радити, чинити
 documentary /,dɒkjʊ'mentəri/ n. – документарни програм
 dodgeball /'dɒdʒbɔ:l/ n. – између две ватре (игра)
 dog /dɒg/ n. – пас
 dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ n. – делфин
 door /dɔ:(r)/ n. – врата
 double-decker /dʌbl dekeə(r)/ n. – аутобус на спрат
 downstairs /daʊn'steəz/ adv. – у приземљу
 drama club /'drɑ:mə klʌb/ n. – драмска секција
 dream /dri:m/ n. – сан; v. – сањати
 dress /dres/ n. – хаљина; v. – обући (се)
 dress up /dres ʌp/ v. – прерушити се, обући се
 drill /drɪl/ n. – вежбање; v. – увежбавати уз доста понављања
 drink /drɪŋk/ n. – пиће; v. – пити

VOCABULARY

drugstore /'drʌgstɔ:(r)/ n. – (AmE) аптека
 drum /drʌm/ n. – бубањ
 dry /draɪ/ adj. – сув
 duck /dʌk/ n. – патка
 Dutch /dʌtʃ/ adj. – холандски језик; Холанђанин
 duty /'dju:ti/ n. – дужност, обавеза

E

ear /ɪə(r)/ n. – уво
 earl /z:l/ n. – гроф
 earn /z:n/ v. – зарадити
 east /i:st/ n. – исток
 Easter /i:stə(r)/ n. – Ускрс
 easy /'i:zi/ adj. – лак
 easy-going /,i:zɪ'gəʊɪŋ/ adj. – једноставан, опуштен
 eat /i:t/ v. – јести
 education /,edju'keɪʃən/ n. – образовање
 educational /,edju'keɪʃənəl/ adj. – образовни
 egg and spoon race /eg ənd spu:n reɪs/ n. – трка са јајетом и кашиком
 elevator /'eləveɪtə(r)/ n. – (AmE) лифт
 endangered species /ɪn'deɪndʒəd 'spi:ʃi:z/ - n. угрожена врста
 energetic /,enə'dʒetɪk/ adj. – енергичан
 energy /'enədʒi/ n. – енергија
 engineer /,endʒə'nɪə(r)/ n. – инжењер
 English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ adj. – енглески
 enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ v. – уживати
 enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/ adj. – огроман
 enrol /ɪn'rəʊl/ v. – уписати (се) (у школу, на течај)
 enter /'entə(r)/ v. – ући; укуцати
 entrance exam /'entrəns ɪg'zæm/ n. – пријемни испит
 environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ n. – околина, животна средина
 equal /'i:kwəl/ adj. – једнак
 equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ n. – опрема, прибор
 eraser /ɪ'reɪzə(r)/ n. – гумица
 essay /'eseɪ/ n. – есеј, састав
 evening /'i:vniŋ/ n. – вече
 event /ɪ'vent/ n. – догађај
 every /'evri/ adj. – сваки
 exam /ɪg'zæm/ n. – испит

except /ɪk'sept/ prep./conj. – осим, изузев
 exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ n. – размена; v. – разменити
 excuse /ɪk'skju:z/ n. – изговор; v. – извинити се
 Excuse me! /ɪk'skju:z mi:/ – Опростите!
 exhausted /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ adj. – исцрпљен
 exhibition /ɪgzɪ'bɪʃən/ n. – изложба
 exist /ɪg'zɪst/ v. – постојати
 exotic /ɪg'zɒtɪk/ adj. – необичан, екзотичан
 expand /ɪk'spænd/ v. – проширити
 experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ n. – искуство; v. – искусити, доживети
 explore /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/ v. – истраживати
 extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ adj. – екстреман, крајњи
 extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/ adv. – веома, крајње
 eye /aɪ/ n. – око

F

fair /feə(r)/ adj. – плава (коса); фер, праведан
 faithfully /'feɪθfəli/ adv. – с поштовањем; верно
 fake /feɪk/ adj. – лажни
 fall /fɔ:l/ n. – пад; v. – пасти
 family /'fæməli/ n. – породица
 fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ adj. – фантастичан
 far /fɑ:(r)/ adj. – далека; adv. – далеко
 faraway /'fɑ:rəweɪ/ adj. – далека, удаљен
 fare /feə(r)/ n. – цена карте/превоза
 farm /fɑ:m/ n. – фарма
 fascinating /'fæsnɛɪtɪŋ/ adj. – фасцинантан, задивљујући
 fashion /'fæʃən/ n. – мода
 fast /fɑ:st/ adj. – брз
 fat /fæt/ adj. – дебео
 father /'fɑ:ðə(r)/ n. – отац
 favour /'feɪvə(r)/ n. – услуга
 favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ adj. – омиљен
 feather /'feðə(r)/ n. – перо
 fed up /fed ʌp/ adj. – сит нечега/некога
 fee /fi:/ n. – цена; новчана накнада; чланарина; хонорар
 feed /fi:d/ v. – хранити
 female /'fi:meɪl/ n. – женска особа, женка
 fight /faɪt/ n. – свађа; борба; туча; v. – свађати се; борити се; тући се

VOCABULARY

handle /'hændl/ n. – дршка, ручка
 handsome /'hænsəm/ adj. – zgodan
 hang out /hæŋ aʊt/ v. – излазити
 Happy New Year! /'hæpi nju: jɪə(r)/ – Срећна
 Нова година!
 harbour /'hɑ:bə(r)/ n. – лука
 hard /hɑ:d/ adj. – тежак, напоран; adv. –
 напорно
 hat /hæt/ n. – шешир
 hate /heit/ v. – мрзети
 have /hæv/ v. – имати
 head /hed/ n. – глава
 headache /'hedɪk/ n. – главобоља
 healthy /'helθi/ adj. – здрав
 heart /hɑ:t/ n. – срце
 Hello! /hə'ləʊ/ – Здраво!
 help /help/ n. – помоћ; v. – помоћи
 helpful /'helpfəl/ adj. – користан
 hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə(r)/ n. – хемисфера
 here /hɪə(r)/ adv. – овде
 Hi! /haɪ/ – Здраво!
 historic /hɪ'stɒrɪk/ adj. – историјски
 History /'hɪstəri/ n. – историја
 hit /hɪt/ n. – ударац; v. – ударити
 hobby /'hɒbi/ n. – хоби
 hole /həʊl/ n. – рупа
 holiday /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ n. – празник, одмор, распуст
 home /həʊm/ n. – дом
 homeless /'həʊmləs/ adj. – бескућник
 homepage /'həʊmpeɪʒ/ n. – почетна страница
 homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ n. – домаћи задатак
 honest /'ɒnɪst/ adj. – поштен, искрен
 honour /'ɒnə(r)/ n. – част; v. – почастиовати
 hooked /hʊkt/ adj. – навучен (на нешто)
 Hoover /'hu:və(r)/ n. – уисивач; v. – уисати
 hope /həʊp/ n. – нада
 horrible /'hɒrɪbəl/ adj. – ужасан
 horror /'hɒrə(r)/ n. – ужас, страва
 horse /hɔ:s/ n. – коњ
 hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ n. – болница
 host /həʊst/ n. – домаћин; v. – угостити
 hot /hɒt/ adj. – врућ
 house /haʊs/ n. – кућа

household /'haʊshəʊld/ n. – домаћинство
 hug /hʌg/ n. – загрљај; v. – загрлити
 huge /hju:dʒ/ adj. – огроман
 humanitarian /hju:mæni'teəriən/ adj. –
 хуманитарни
 hunt /hʌnt/ n. – лов; v. – ловити
 hurry /'hʌri/ n. – журба; v. – пожурити

I

I'm fine. – Добро сам.
 I'm sorry. – Извини/Жао ми је.
 iceberg /'aɪsbɜ:g/ n. – ледени брег
 ice-hockey /'aɪs,hɒki/ n. – хокеј на леду
 idea /'aɪdɪə/ n. – идеја
 identical /aɪ'dentɪkəl/ adj. – идентичан
 identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ v. – идентификовати;
 поистоветити се
 ill /ɪl/ adj. – болестан
 import /ɪm'pɔ:t/ v. – увозити
 important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ adj. – важан
 improve /ɪm'pru:v/ v. – побољшати
 in /ɪn/ prep. – у
 in common /ɪn 'kɒmən/ – заједнички
 in fact /ɪn fækt/ – заправо, у ствари
 incredible /ɪn'kredɪbəl/ adj. – невероватан
 indeed /ɪn'di:d/ adv. – заправо, заиста, стварно
 indoor /'ɪndɔ:(r)/ adj. – унутрашњи
 information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ n. – информација
 inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ n. – становник
 injury /'ɪndʒəri/ n. – повреда
 insist /ɪn'sɪst/ v. – инсистирати
 instead of /ɪn'sted əv/ adv. – уместо
 instrument /'ɪnstɹəmənt/ n. – инструмент
 interest /'ɪntrɪst/ n. – интересовање; v. –
 интересовати
 interested /'ɪntrəstɪd/ adj. – заинтересован
 interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ adj. – интересантан
 invitation /ɪnvi'teɪʃn/ n. – позивница
 invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ v. – позвати

J

jacket /'dʒækɪt/ n. – јакна
 jam /dʒæm/ n. – џем

jeans /dʒi:nz/ n. – фармерке
jewel /'dʒu:əl/ n. – драгуљ; накит
job /dʒɒb/ n. – посао
join /dʒɔɪn/ v. – придружити се
joke /dʒəʊk/ n. – шала
journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/ n. – новинар
journey /'dʒɜ:ni/ n. – путовање
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ n. – судија; v. (о)судити
juice /dʒu:s/ n. – сок
jump /dʒʌmp/ n. – скок; v. – скакати
jumper /'dʒʌmpə(r)/ n. – џемпер
junk /dʒʌŋk/ n. – смеће

K

kangaroo /ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/ n. – кенгур
karate /kəˈrɑːti/ n. – карате
keen /kiːn/ adj. – живо заинтересован за нешто
keep /kiːp/ v. – држати, чувати
ketchup /ˈketʃəp/ n. – кечап
kill /kɪl/ v. – убити
kind /kaɪnd/ n. – врста
kitchen /ˈkɪtʃɪn/ n. – кухиња
knife /naɪf/ n. – нож
know /nəʊ/ v. – знати
koala /kəʊˈɑːlə/ n. – коала

L

lab /læb/ n. – лабораторија
lake /leɪk/ n. – језеро
lamb /læm/ n. – јагње; јагњетина
lamp /læmp/ n. – лампа
land /lænd/ n. – земља; v. слетети (авион)
landmark /'lændmɑ:k/ n. – обележје; оријентир
lantern /'læntə(r)n/ n. – фењер
lasting /'lɑ:stɪŋ/ adj. – трајан
laugh /lɑ:f/ n. – смех; v. – смејати се
law /lɔ:/ n. – закон
lay /leɪ/ v. – поставити; положити
lazy /'leɪzi/ adj. – лењ
leader /'li:də(r)/ n. – вођа
learn /lɜ:n/ v. – учити
leave /li:v/ n. – одсуство; v. – отићи, напустити
lecture /'lektʃə(r)/ n. – предавање; v. – предавати

left /left/ adv. – лево
leg /leg/ n. – нога
legend /'ledʒənd/ n. – легенда
lemon /'lemən/ n. – лимун
length /lenθ/ n. – дужина
let /let/ v. – допустити, пустити
letter /'letə(r)/ n. – писмо
lettuce /'letɪs/ n. – салата
level /'levəl/ n. – ниво
lie /laɪ/ n. – лаж; v. – (с)лагати; лежати
life /laɪf/ n. – живот
lifeboat /'laɪfbəʊt/ n. – чамац за спасавање
light /laɪt/ n. – светло; v. – осветлити; запалити;
adj. – светао
like /laɪk/ v. – свиђати се, волети
lion /'laɪən/ n. – лав
liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ adj. – течан; n. – течност
listen /'lɪsn/ v. – слушати
little /'lɪtl/ adj. – мали
live /lɪv/ v. – живети
living room /lɪvɪŋ rʊm/ n. – дневна соба
loaf /ləʊf/ n. – векна
log in /lɒg ɪn/ v. – „улоговати се“
logo /'ləʊɡəʊ/ n. – лого
long /lɒŋ/ adj. – дугачак
look /lʊk/ n. – поглед; v. – гледати
look for /lʊk fɔ:/ v. – тражити
lose /lu:z/ v. – изгубити
lottery /'lɒtəri/ n. – лутрија
love /lʌv/ n. – љубав; v. – волети
lucky /'lʌki/ adj. – који има среће
Ludo /'lu:dəʊ/ n. – Човече не љути се (игра)
luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ n. – пртљаг
lunch /lʌntʃ/ n. – ручак
luxury /'lʌkʃəri/ n. – луксуз
lyrics /'lɪrɪks/ n. – текст/речи (песме)

M

mailman /'meɪlmæn/ n. – (AmE) поштар
main /meɪn/ adj. – главни
main course /meɪn kɔ:rs/ n. – главно јело
make /meɪk/ v. – направити
make up one's mind – одлучити

VOCABULARY

male /meɪl/ n. – мушка особа, мужјак
 man /mæn/ n. – човек
 mark /mɑ:k/ n. – оцена ; v. – оценити; обележити
 martial arts /'mɑ:ʃəl ɑ:ts/ n. – борилачке вештине
 mate /meɪt/ n. – друг
 Maths /mæθs/ n. – математика
 maybe /'meɪbi/ adv. – можда
 mean /mi:n/ v. – значити; мислити, имати на уму
 means /mi:nz/ n. – начин, средство
 meantime /'mi:ntaɪm/ – in the meantime – у међувремену
 meat /mi:t/ n. – месо
 medium /'mi:diəm/ adj. – средња величина; средњи
 meet /mi:t/ v. – срести; упознати (се)
 meeting /'mi:tiŋ/ n. – састанак
 memorize /'meməraɪz/ v. – запамтити
 mention /'menʃən/ v. – поменути
 menu /'menju:/ n. – мени, јеловник
 merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/ n. – трговац
 Merry Christmas! /'meri 'krɪsməs/ – Срећан Божић!
 mess /mes/ n. – неред ; v. – упрљати, направити неред
 milk /mɪlk/ n. – млеко
 mind /maɪnd/ n. – ум; памет; мишљење
 mirror /'mɪrər/ n. – огледало
 miss /mɪs/ n. – промашај; v. – недостајати
 mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ n. – грешка
 mix /mɪks/ n. – мешавина; v. – помешати
 mixture /'mɪkstʃə(r)/ n. – мешавина
 mobile phone /'məʊbaɪl fəʊn/ n. – мобилни телефон
 modest /'mɒdest/ adj. – скроман
 monk /mɒŋk/ n. – монах, калуђер
 monkey /'mɒŋki/ n. – мајмун
 monster /'mɒnstə(r)/ n. – чудовиште
 month /mɒnθ/ n. – месец
 monument /'mɒnjumənt/ n. – споменик
 mood /mu:d/ n. – расположење
 moon /mu:n/ n. – месец
 morning /'mɔ:niŋ/ n. – јутро
 mother /'mʌðə(r)/ n. – мајка

mountain /'maʊntən/ n. – планина
 mouth /maʊθ/ n. – уста
 move /mu:v/ n. – покрет; v. – кретати се; преселити се
 much, many /mʌtʃ, 'meni/ adj. – много
 museum /mju:'zi:əm/ n. – музеј
 musician /mju:'zi:ən/ n. – музичар
 must /mʌst/ v. – морати
 mystery /'mɪstəri/ n. – мистерија

N

nag /næg/ v. – зановетати, иритирати
 name /neɪm/ n. – име; v. – навести, именовати
 narrow /'nærəʊ/ adj. – узак
 national /'næʃənəl/ adj. – државни, национални
 native speaker /'neɪtɪv spi:kə(r)/ n. – изворни говорник
 natural /'nætʃərəl/ adj. – природан
 nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/ n. – природа
 naughty /'nɔ:ti/ adj. – неваљао
 navy blue /'neɪvi blu:/ adj. – тамноплава боја
 near /nɪə/ adj./adv. – близак, близу
 necessarily /,nesə'serəli/ adv. – нужно, неопходно
 necessary /'nesəsəri/ adj. – потребан, неопходан
 need /ni:d/ n. – потреба; v. – требати, морати
 neighbour /'neɪbə(r)/ n. – комшија
 neighbourhood /'neɪbəhʊd/ n. – комшилук
 never /'nevə(r)/ adv. – никада
 new /nju:/ adj. – нов
 news /nju:z/ n. – вести
 newsagent /'nju:zeɪdʒənt/ n. – продавац новина; (newsagent's) новински киоск
 next to /nekst tə/ prep. – поред
 next door neighbour /nekst dɔ:(r) 'neɪbə(r)/ n. – први сусед
 nice /naɪs/ adj. – леп
 no /nəʊ/ – не
 north /nɔ:θ/ n. – север
 nose /nəʊz/ n. – нос
 note /nəʊt/ n. – белешка, порука; v. – забележити
 notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ n. – свеска
 nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ adv. – у данашње време
 number /'nʌmbə(r)/ n. – број

occur /ə'kʊ:(r)/ v. – десити се; пасти на памет
 ocean /'əʊʃən/ n. – океан
 offend /ə'fend/ v. – увредити
 offer /'ɒfə(r)/ n. – понуда; v. – понудити
 often /'ɒfn/ adv. – често
 old /əʊld/ adj. – стар
 old-fashioned /,əʊld'fæʃənd/ adj. – старомодан
 once /wʌns/ adv. – једанпут, једном
 online /ɒn'laɪn/ adv. – „онлајн“, на интернету
 open /'əʊpən/ v. – отворити
 opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nɪti/ n. – прилика
 optimistic /,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ adj. – оптимистичан
 or /ɔ:(r)/ conj. – или
 orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ n. – поморанџа; adj. –
 нارانџаст
 order /'ɔ:də(r)/ n. – наруџбина; v. – наручити
 ordinary /'ɔ:dɪnəri/ adj. – обичан
 organize /ɔ:gə'naɪz/ v. – организовати
 origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ n. – порекло
 original /ə'rɪdʒənəl/ adj. – оригиналан
 originate /ə'rɪdʒɪneɪt/ v. – потицати
 outcome /'aʊtkʌm/ n. – исход, резултат
 outfit /'aʊtfɪt/ n. – одећа, одело; опрема
 outgoing /'aʊtgəʊɪŋ/ adj. – дружељубив,
 отворен
 overboard /'əʊvəbɔ:d/ adv. – to go overboard –
 претерати
 overcrowded /,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/ adj. – препун, крцат
 overlook /,əʊvə'lu:k/ v. – гледати на; превидети
 overnight /,əʊvə'nait/ adv. – преко ноћи,
 изненада
 owner /'əʊnə(r)/ n. – власник

P

P.E. lesson /pi: i: 'lesən/ n. – час физичког
 pack /pæk/ v. – (с)паковати
 packed /pækt/ adj. – крцат
 painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ n. – слика
 palace /'pælɪs/ n. – палата
 pants /pænts/ n. – доњи веш; (AmE) панталоне
 parent /'peərənt/ n. – родитељ

park /pɑ:k/ n. – парк ; v. – паркирати
parrot /'pærət/ n. – папагај
party /'pɑ:ti/ n. – журка
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ n. – путник
passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ n. – пасош
password /'pɑ:swɜ:d/ n. – лозинка
pastry /'peɪstri/ n. – слатко пециво; тесто
pea /pi:/ n. – грашак
peaceful /'pi:sfəl/ adj. – миран
peach /pi:tʃ/ n. – бресква
pebbly /'pebli/ adj. – шљунковит
pencil /'pensl/ n. – оловка
pencil case /'pensl keɪs/ n. – перница
penguin /'penɡwɪn/ n. – пингвин
peninsula /pə'nɪnsjələ/ n. – полуострво
people /'pi:pl/ n. – људи
performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ n. – извођење;
 представа
period /'piəriəd/ n. – период
permit /'pɜ:mit/ n. – дозвола
permit /pə'mɪt/ v. – дозволити, допустити
personal /'pɜ:sənəl/ adj. – лични
personality /,pɜ:sə'næləti/ n. – личност
pessimistic /,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/ adj. – песимистичан
pet /pet/ n. – кућни љубимац
physical /'fɪzɪkəl/ adj. – физички
Physics /'fɪzɪks/ n. – физика
piano /pi'æneɪ/ n. – клавир
pick up /pɪk ʌp/ v. – доћи по некога, покупити;
 подићи
pie /paɪ/ n. – пита
piece /pi:s/ n. – парче, део, комад
pineapple /'paɪnæpəl/ n. – ананас
pink /pɪŋk/ adj. – розе
pity /'pɪti/ n. – штета
placement test /'pleɪsmənt test/ n. – тест за
 проверу знања
plan /plæn/ n. – план
plane /pleɪn/ n. – авион
planet /'plenɪt/ n. – планета
plate /pleɪt/ n. – тањир
play /pleɪ/ n. – игра; v. – играти (се)
playground /'pleɪgraʊnd/ n. – игралиште

VOCABULARY

playwright /'pleɪraɪt/ n. – драмски писац
 please /pli:z/ – молим (те/Вас/вас); удовољити;
 желети
 pocket money /'pɒkɪt ˌmʌni/ n. – џепарац
 point /pɔɪnt/ n. – суштина, поента, ствар;
 тачка; врх
 polar bear /'pəʊlə(r) beə(r)/ n. – поларни медвед
 polite /pə'laɪt/ adj. – пристојан, васпитан
 pollute /pə'lu:t/ v. – загадити
 polo neck /'pəʊləʊ nek/ n. – ролка
 popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:n/ n. – кокице
 popular /'pɒpjʊlə(r)/ adj. – популаран
 population /ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/ n. – становништво
 pork /pɔ:k/ n. – свињетина
 possible /'pɒsɪbəl/ adj. – могућ
 post office /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/ n. – пошта
 postcard /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ n. – разгледница
 pot /pɒt/ – шерпа / flower pot n. – саксија
 potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ n. – кромпир
 pound /paʊnd/ n. – фунта (мерна јединица)
 practical /'præktɪkəl/ adj. – практичан
 practice /'præktɪs/ n. – вежба; тренинг
 practise /'præktɪs/ v. – вежбати; тренирати
 precious /'preʃəs/ adj. – драгоцен
 prefer /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/ v. – више волети
 prepare /prɪ'peə/ v. – припремати
 present /'prezənt/ n. – поклон
 price /praɪs/ n. – цена
 primary school /'praɪməri sku:l/ n. – основна
 школа
 principal /'prɪnsɪpəl/ n. – директор
 prison /'prɪzən/ n. – затвор
 privacy /'praɪvəsi/ n. – приватност
 private /'praɪvət/ adj. – приватни
 prize /praɪz/ n. – награда
 probably /'prɒbəbli/ adv. – вероватно
 profession /prə'feʃən/ n. – професија
 profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ n. – профил
 promise /'prɒmɪs/ n. – обећање; v. – обећати
 pronounce /prə'naʊns/ v. – изговорити
 protect /prə'tekt/ v. – заштитити
 protective /prə'tektɪv/ adj. – посесиван,
 заштитнички
 psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ n. – психолог

public /'pʌblik/ adj. – јавни
 pudding /'pu:dɪŋ/ n. – пудинг
 pull /pʊl/ v. – (по)вући
 pumpkin /'pʌmpkɪn/ n. – бундева
 punctual /'pʌŋktʃʊəl/ adj. – тачан
 punt /pʌnt/ n. – дугачак равни чамац; v. –
 возити се дугачким чамцем
 pupil /'pju:pl/ n. – ученик, ђак
 puppy /'pʌpi/ n. – штене
 purple /'pɜ:pl/ adj. – љубичаст
 purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ n. – сврха
 push /pʊʃ/ n. – гурање; v. – гурнути
 put on /put ɔn/ v. – обући
 put out /put aʊt/ v. – угасити

Q

quickly /'kwɪkli/ adv. – брзо
 quiet /'kwaɪət/ adj. – тих, миран
 quit /kwɪt/ v. – одустати, напустити, престати
 quite /'kwaɪt/ adv. – прилично
 quiz /kwɪz/ n. – квиз; v. – испитивати

R

rabbit /'ræbɪt/ n. – зец
 racket /'rækɪt/ n. – рекет
 rain /reɪn/ n. – киша
 raincoat /'reɪnkəʊt/ n. – кишна кабаница
 rainforest /'reɪnfɔ:st/ n. – прашума
 raise /reɪz/ v. – подићи; прикупити
 rather /'rɑ:ðə(r)/ adv. – радије
 reach /ri:tʃ/ v. – стићи; дохватити
 read /ri:d/ v. – читати
 ready /'redi/ adj. – спреман
 reality /rɪ'ælɪti/ n. – реалност; „ријалити“ (врста
 TV програма)
 reality show /rɪ'ælɪti ʃəʊ/ n. – „ријалити“ (врста
 TV програма)
 reason /'ri:zən/ n. – разлог
 recipe /'resəpi/ n. – рецепт
 recommend /rekə'mend/ v. – препоручити
 record /'rekɔ:d/ n. – запис; рекорд
 recycle /ˌri:'saɪkəl/ v. – рециклирати
 red /red/ adj. – црвен
 reddish /'redɪʃ/ adj. – црвенкаст

refer /rɪ'fɜ:(r)/ v. – односити се на
refund /rɪ'fʌnd/ n. – новчана надокнада
refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ v. – одбити
regular /'regjʊlə(r)/ adj. – редован
relax /rɪ'læks/ v. – опустити се
release /rɪ'li:s/ v. – објавити, издати
remote /rɪ'məʊt/ adj. – удаљен
request /rɪ'kwest/ n. – захтев; молба; v. – (за)
тражити
resident /'rezɪdənt/ n. – становник
resolution /rezə'lu:ʃn/ n. – одлука
respect /rɪs'pekt/ n. – поштовање; v. – поштовати
response /rɪ'spɒns/ n. – одговор
responsible /rɪ'spɒnsɪbl/ adj. – одговоран
rest /rest/ n. – одмор; v. – одморити се
return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ n. – враћање, повратак; v. –
вратити (се)
rhino /'raɪnəʊ/ n. – носорог
rhyme /raɪm/ n. – песмица
rhythm /'rɪðəm/ n. – ритам
ride /raɪd/ n. – возња; јахање; v. – возити (се);
јахати
right /raɪt/ adv. – десно
ring /rɪŋ/ n. – прстен
ring up /rɪŋ ʌp/ v. – назвати телефоном
rivalry /'raɪvəlri/ n. – ривалство
river /'rɪvə(r)/ n. – река
roast /rəʊst/ v. – пећи; adj. – печен
rock /rɒk/ v. – дрмати се, трести се; бити
одличан, сјајан
role /rəʊl/ n. – улога
roll /rəʊl/ n. – кифла
rollerblades /'rəʊləbleɪdz/ n. – ролери
room /rʊm/ n. – соба
routine /ru:'ti:n/ n. – рутина, навика
row /rəʊ/ v. – веслати
royal /rɔɪəl/ adj. – краљевски
rubber /'rʌbə(r)/ n. – гумица
rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ n. – ђубре
ruin /'ru:ɪn/ n. – рушевина; пропаст; v. –
уништити
rule /ru:l/ v. – владати
ruler /'ru:lə(r)/ n. – лењир
run /rʌn/ v. – трчати

S

sack race /sæk reɪs/ n. – трка у џаковима (игра)
safe /seɪf/ adj. – сигуран
sale /seɪl/ n. – распродаја
salty /'sɔːlti/ adj. – слан
sandal /'sændl/ n. – сандала
sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/ n. – сендвич
sandy /'sændi/ adj. – пешчан
satisfied /'sætɪsfaɪd/ adj. – задовољан
sauce /sɔːs/ n. – сос
save /seɪv/ v. – штедети, сачувати
savoury /'seɪvəri/ adj. – слан; пикантан
saying /'seɪɪŋ/ n. – изрека
scared /skeə(r)d/ adj. – уплашен
scarf /skɑːf/ n. – шал, марама
scary /'skeəri/ adj. – застрашујући
school /skuːl/ n. – школа
school report /'skuːl rɪ'pɔːt/ n. – школска књижица
schoolyard /'skuːljɑːd/ n. – школско двориште
Science /'saɪəns/ n. – природне науке
science-fiction /'saɪəns fɪkʃn/ n. – научна фантастика
scone /skəʊn/ n. – погачица
seaside /'siːsaɪd/ n. – море, приморје
season /'siːzən/ n. – годишње доба
secondary school /'sekəndəri skuːl/ n. – средња школа
see /siː/ v. – видети
self-confident /,self'kɒnfɪdənt/ adj. – сигуран, самоуверен
selfish /'selfɪʃ/ adj. – себичан
send /send/ v. – послати
separate /'sepəreɪt/ v. – одвојити
Serbian /'sɜːbiən/ adj. – српски
series /'sɪəriːz/ n. – серија
serious /'sɪəriəs/ adj. – озбиљан
servant /'sɜːvənt/ n. – слуга
serve /sɜːv/ v. – служити; сервирати (тенис)
set /set/ n. – сет (тенис); комплет; v. – поставити
settlement /'setlmənt/ n. – насеље
share /ʃeə(r)/ n. – део, удео; деоница; v. – делити
shark /ʃɑːk/ n. – ајкула

VOCABULARY

- sharp /ʃɑ:p/ adj. – оштар
 sharpener /'ʃɑ:pənə(r)/ n. – зарезач
 shelf /ʃelf/ n. – полица
 shepherd /'ʃepəd/ n. – пастир
 shoe /ʃu:/ n. – ципела
 shop /ʃɒp/ n. – продавница; v. – купувати
 short /ʃɔ:t/ adj. – кратак; низак
 shortish /'ʃɔ:tɪʃ/ adj. – онижи
 show /ʃəʊ/ n. – емисија; представа; изложба; v. – показати
 shy /ʃaɪ/ adj. – стидљив
 silly /'sɪli/ adj. – блесав, смешан
 similar /'sɪmlə(r)/ adj. – сличан
 sincere /'sɪnsɪə(r)/ adj. – искрен
 single /'sɪŋɡl/ adj. – један, појединачан, баш сваки
 sink /sɪŋk/ v. – потонути
 sister /'sɪstə(r)/ n. – сестра
 sit down /sɪt daʊn/ v. – сести
 site /'saɪt/ n. – сајт; место догађаја; градилиште
 situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ n. – ситуација
 size /saɪz/ n. – величина
 skate /sket/ n. – клизаљка; v. – клизати се
 skateboard /'skeɪtbɔ:d/ n. – скејтборд
 skeleton /'skelɪtn/ n. – скелет, костур
 ski /ski:/ n. – скија; v. – скијати се
 skinny /'skɪni/ adj. – мршав; узак
 skip /skɪp/ v. – прескочити
 skirt /skɜ:t/ n. – сукња
 skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/ n. – солитер
 sledge /sledʒ/ n. – санке; v. – санкати се
 sleep /sli:p/ n. – сан, спавање; v. – спавати
 slim /slɪm/ adj. – танак; мршав
 slogan /'sləʊɡən/ n. – слоган; парола
 small /smɔ:l/ adj. – мали
 smart /smɑ:t/ adj. – паметан; елегантан
 snack /snæk/ n. – ужина; v. – прегрести нешто
 snare /sneə(r)/ n. – клопка; v. – ухватити у клопку
 sneaker /'sni:kə(r)/ n. – (AmE) патика
 snow /snəʊ/ n. – снег
 snowboard /'snəʊbɔ:d/ n. – сноуборд; v. – возити сноуборд
 soap opera /'səʊp,ɒpərə/ n. – „сапуница“
 soccer /'sɒkə(r)/ n. – (AmE) фудбал
 social /'səʊʃəl/ adj. – друштвени
 sock /sɒk/ n. – чарапа
 sofa /'səʊfə/ n. – софа, кауч
 solve /sɒlv/ v. – решити
 some /sʌm/ adj. – нешто, неколико
 somehow /'sʌmhaʊ/ adv. – некако, на неки начин
 something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ pron. – нешто
 soon /su:n/ adv. – ускоро
 sound /saʊnd/ n. – звук; v. – звучати
 soup /su:p/ n. – супа
 south /saʊθ/ n. – југ
 space /speɪs/ n. – свемир; простор
 spaceship /'speɪs,ʃɪp/ n. – свемирски брод
 spacious /'speɪʃəs/ adj. – простран
 spaghetti /spə'geti/ n. – шпагете
 sparkling water /'spɑ:klɪŋ wɔ:tə(r)/ n. – газирана вода
 speak /spi:k/ v. – говорити
 special /'speʃl/ adj. – посебан, специјалан
 spectacular /spek'tækjʊlə(r)/ adj. – величанствен, спектакуларан
 spell /spel/ v. – спеловати
 spend /spend/ v. – провести
 spinach /'spɪnɪʃ/ n. – спанаћ
 spirit /'spɪrɪt/ n. – дух
 spoil /spɔɪl/ v. – покварити
 spoon /spu:n/ n. – кашика
 spot /spɒt/ n. – тачка; место; тупина
 spring /sprɪŋ/ n. – пролеће
 spy /spaɪ/ n. – шпијун; v. – шпијунирати
 squash /skwɒʃ/ n. – сквош (спорт)
 staff /stɑ:f/ n. – особље
 stall /stɔ:l/ n. – тезга
 stand /stænd/ n. – став; трибина; штанд; v. – стајати
 start /stɑ:t/ n. – почетак; v. – почети
 starter /'stɑ:tə(r)/ n. – предјело
 state /steɪt/ n. – држава; v. – тврдити
 stay /steɪ/ n. – боравак; v. – остати
 step /step/ n. – корак; v. – стати; закорачити
 stick /stɪk/ n. – штап

still water /stɪl wɔ:tə(r)/ n. – негазирана вода
 stocking /'stɒkɪŋ/ n. – (женска) чарапа
 stone /stəʊn/ n. – камен
 storm /stɔ:m/ n. – олуја
 straight /streɪt/ adj. – прав
 street /stri:t/ n. – улица
 strict /strikt/ adj. – строг
 striped /straɪpt/ adj. – пругаст
 stubborn /'stʌbən/ adj. – тврдоглав
 student /'stju:dənt/ n. – ученик
 study /'stʌdi/ n. – радна соба; учење; студија; v. –
 учити; студирати
 stuff /stʌf/ n. – ствари
 stunning /'stʌnɪŋ/ adj. – запањујући,
 величанствен
 subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ n. – (школски) предмет
 subway /'sʌbweɪ/ n. – (AmE) подземна
 железница, метро
 sugar /'ʃʊɡə(r)/ n. – шећер
 suit /sju:t/ v. – одговарати
 summer /'sʌmə(r)/ n. – лето
 sunny /'sʌni/ adj. – сунчан
 sunset /'sʌnset/ n. – залазак сунца
 supermarket /'su:pəmə:kɪt/ n. – супермаркет
 surf /sɜ:f/ v. – сурфовати, јахати на таласима
 surf the Internet – претраживати на интернету
 surprise /sə'praɪz/ n. – изненађење; v. –
 изненадити
 survive /sə'vaɪv/ v. – преживети
 swear /sweə(r)/ v. – псовати; заклет се
 sweatshirt /'swetʃɜ:t/ n. – дуксерица
 sweets /swi:ts/ n. – слаткиши
 swim /swɪm/ v. – пливати
 swing /swɪŋ/ n. – љуљашка; v. – љуљати се
 swipe /'swaɪp/ v. – провући/swipe card –
 картица
 sword /sɔ:d/ n. – мач
 symbol /'sɪmbəl/ n. – симбол

T

table /'teɪbl/ n. – сто
 tail /teɪl/ n. – реп
 tailcoat /teɪl'keɪt/ n. – фрак

take care /teɪk keə(r)/ v. – водити бригу о некоем
 take off /teɪk ɒf/ v. – скинути
 take out /teɪk aʊt/ v. – изнети
 talk /tɔ:lk/ n. – разговор; v. – разговарати,
 говорити
 tall /tɔ:l/ adj. – висок
 tallish /'tɔ:lɪʃ/ adj. – повиши, висок
 tasteless /'teɪstləs/ adj. – безукусан
 tasty /'teɪsti/ adj. – укусан
 taxi rank /'tæksi ræŋk/ n. – такси станица
 tea /ti:/ n. – чај
 teacher /'ti:tʃə(r)/ n. – наставник, наставница
 tease /ti:z/ v. – задиркивати
 tee (T-shirt) /ti:/ n. – мајица
 telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ n. – телефон; v. – позвати
 телефоном, телефонирати
 tell /tel/ v. – рећи, говорити
 temperature /'temprətʃə(r)/ n. – температура
 temple /'templ/ n. – храм
 term /tɜ:m/ n. – полугодиште, семестар
 terrible /'terəbl/ adj. – страшан, ужасан
 terrific /tə'rɪfɪk/ adj. – сјајан
 text /tekst/ n. текст; v. – послати SMS поруку
 thank /θæŋk/ v. – захвалити
 that /ðæt/ pron./det. – онај, она, оно
 theatre /'θiətə(r)/ n. – позориште
 theme /θi:m/ n. – тема
 these /ði:z/ pron./det. – ови, ове, ова
 thin /θɪn/ adj. – танак, мршав
 think /θɪŋk/ v. – мислити
 this /ðɪs/ pron./det. – овај, ова, ово
 those /ðəʊz/ pron./det. – они, оне, она
 thought /θɔ:t/ n. – мисао
 thriller /'θrɪlə(r)/ n. – трилер
 through /θru:/ prep. – кроз
 throw /θrəʊ/ v. – бацити
 ticket /'tɪkɪt/ n. – улазница, карта
 tidy /'taɪdi/ v. – средити; adj. – уредан
 tie /taɪ/ n. – кравата
 tiger /'taɪɡə(r)/ n. – тигар
 tights /taɪts/ n. – хулахопке
 time /taɪm/ n. – време; v. – темпирати; мерити
 време

VOCABULARY

timetable /'taɪmteɪbəl/ n. – расписание
 tinsel /'tɪnsəl/ n. – украшенная трака
 tip /tɪp/ n. – совет
 tired /'taɪəd/ adj. – утомлен
 title /'taɪtl/ n. – название
 today /tə'deɪ/ adv. – сегодня
 together /tə'geðə(r)/ adv. – вместе
 toilet /'tɔɪlət/ n. – туалет, ве-це шоља
 tolerant /'tɒlərənt/ adj. – толерантен
 tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ n. – помидор
 tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/ adv. – завтра
 tooth /tu:θ/ n. – зуб
 top /tɒp/ n. – верх
 total /'təʊtl/ adj. – полный, полный
 totally /'təʊtəli/ adv. – полностью
 touch /tʌtʃ/ n. – касание; v. – касаться, погладить
 touristy /'tuərɪsti/ adj. – туристический
 town /taʊn/ n. – город
 toy /tɔɪ/ n. – игрушка
 toyshop /'tɔɪʃɒp/ n. – магазин игрушек
 track /træk/ n. – трек
 tracksuit /'træksu:t/ n. – тренировка
 trader /'treɪdə(r)/ n. – торговец
 tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ n. – традиция
 train /treɪn/ n. – поезд; v. – обучить; тренировать,
 вежба
 trainers /'treɪnəz/ n. – кроссовки
 tram /træm/ n. – трамвай
 travel /'trævl/ v. – путешествовать
 treat /tri:t/ n. – угощение; v. –款待,
 поступать
 tree /tri:/ n. – дерево
 trendy /'trendi/ adj. – модный, модный
 trick /trɪk/ n. – трюк; неслучайная шалость
 trip /trɪp/ n. – поездка, короткий путь
 trolley /'trɒli/ n. – тележка
 trolley bus /'trɒli bʌs/ n. – троллейбус
 trophy /'trɒfi/ n. – трофей
 tropical /'trɒpɪkəl/ adj. – тропический
 trouble /'trʌbl/ n. – неприятность; v. – беспокоить,
 досаживать
 trousers /'traʊzəz/ n. – брюки
 trunks /trʌŋks/ n. – чемоданы (мужские)

truth /tru:θ/ n. – истина
 try /traɪ/ n. – попытка; v. – попытаться
 try on /traɪ ɒn/ v. – примерить
 tube /tju:b/ n. – метро, подземная железная дорога;
 цев
 tug of war /tʌg əv wɔ:(r)/ n. – борьба
 конопа
 turbulent /tɜ:'bjʊlənt/ adj. – бурный; возмущенный
 turkey /'tɜ:ki/ n. – индейка
 turn /tɜ:n/ n. – поворот; v. – повернуть, перевернуть
 turn up /tɜ:n ʌp/ v. – появиться
 turtle /'tɜ:tl/ n. – черепаха
 TV presenter /ti: vi: pri'zentə(r)/ n. – телевизионный
 ведущий
 twice /twɑɪs/ adv. – дважды
 twin /twɪn/ n. – близнец
 type /taɪp/ n. – вид, тип
 typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ adj. – типичный

U

umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ n. – зонтик
 unbelievable /ˌʌnbɪ'li:vəbəl/ adj. – невероятный
 under /'ʌndə(r)/ prep. – под
 understanding /'ʌndəstændɪŋ/ adj. – взаимопонимание
 uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ n. – униформа
 unique /ju:'ni:k/ adj. – единственный
 unpack /'ʌnpæk/ v. – распаковать (себя)
 untidy /ʌn'taɪdi/ adj. – неаккуратный
 unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ adj. – необычный
 upload /'ʌpləʊd/ v. – „аплоудить“
 upstairs /ʌp'steəz/ adv. – наверх
 useful /'ju:sfəl/ adj. – полезный
 useless /'ju:sləs/ adj. – бесполезный
 user /'ju:zə(r)/ n. – пользователь
 usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ adv. – обычно

V

variety /və'reɪəti/ n. – разнообразие
 vet /vet/ n. – ветеринар
 viewer /'vjʊə(r)/ n. – зритель
 visible /'vɪzɪbəl/ adj. – видимый

CHECK BACK - KEY

CHECK BACK 1 (UNITS 1, 2, 3)

1 Fill in the missing NOUNS.

1. exam
2. education
3. reality
4. contestants
5. space
6. species

2 Fill in the missing VERBS. Use the correct form and tense.

1. come
2. address
3. attract
4. identify
5. respect
6. disappear

5 GRAMMAR check. Circle A, B or C.

1b; 2a; 3b; 4b; 5c; 6a; 7b; 8c; 9a; 10b; 11c; 12a; 13a; 14b; 15c.

CHECK BACK 2 (UNITS 4, 5, 6)

1 Fill in the missing NOUNS.

1. inhabitants
2. settlements
3. disaster
4. mood
5. origins
6. courses

2 Fill in the missing VERBS. Use the correct form and tense.

1. dived
2. cruised
3. freezing
4. spoiled
5. originated
6. declared

5 GRAMMAR check. Circle A, B or C.

1a; 2b; 3c; 4b; 5a; 6b; 7a; 8b; 9a; 10c; 11b; 12a; 13c; 14a; 15c.

CHECK BACK 3 (UNITS 7, 8, 9)

1 Fill in the missing NOUNS.

1. Peninsula
2. record
3. customs
4. merchants
5. needs
6. difficulties

2 Fill in the missing VERBS. Use the correct form and tense.

1. refer
2. connects
3. introduce
4. hugging
5. deals
6. treat

5 GRAMMAR check. Circle A, B or C.

1b; 2c; 3c; 4b; 5b; 6c; 7a; 8c; 9a; 10b; 11a; 12a; 13b; 14a; 15c.

3 Fill in the missing ADJECTIVES.

1. hooked
2. wide
3. ordinary
4. possible
5. exhausted
6. primary

4 Fill in the missing part of the sentence.

1. speaking
2. according
3. seem
4. afraid
5. on
6. stand

3 Fill in the missing ADJECTIVES.

1. natural
2. southern
3. slim
4. spectacular
5. martial
6. extreme

4 Fill in the missing part of the sentence.

1. famous
2. should
3. opinion
4. into
5. ask
6. view

3 Fill in the missing ADJECTIVES.

1. precious
2. female
3. polite
4. unique
5. remote
6. helpful

4 Fill in the missing part of the sentence.

1. doubt
2. would
3. comes
4. consists
5. life
6. great

Наталија Кантар

TALK TALK 4

Енглески језик за 8. разред основне школе
Четврта година учења

Треће, прерађено издање, 2021. година

Издавач

Завод за уџбенике

Београд, Обилићев венац 5

www.zavod.co.rs

Ликовни уредник

Аида Спасић

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Бранко Жужић

Компјутерска обрада

Позитив, МВП

Фотографије

Diomedia, архив Позитив

Обим: 17 штампарских табака

Формат: 20,5 x 26,5 cm