

6. 4. – 10. 4. 2020

9. razred

Unit 5 (ponovitev in utrjevanje Present Perfect Tense – a in ustreznih nepravilnih glagolov, ki sodijo zraven ("PP" – past participles ali pretekli deležniki)

Upam, da si nabirate bralno kondicijo in rešujete naloge, rešitve zapisujete v zvezke in jih preverjate. Odlično bi bilo tudi, če neznane besede prevajate, si jih zapomnite in tako bogatite svoj angleški besedni zaklad. Ko rešene naloge preverjate, morebitne napake označite in jih popravite z drugo barvo.

Toplo vam priporočam, da ste pridni, kajti pred vami so srednje šole.

Danes se boste nekoliko ukvarjali z GRAMMAR (slovnica) in READINGS (branje besedil), v preostalem času pa boste postorili še kaj za nazaj (od 16. marca dalje), si zadeve v zvezkih uredili, da bodo pri roki, če bo to potrebno.

PONOVIMO!

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Je čas, za katerega velja kar nekaj pravil glede tega, kdaj ga uporabljamo.

Uporablja se:

1. **ko govorimo o dejanjih, ki so se ravnokar zaključila in imajo posledico ali rezultat v sedanjosti**

I have just finished work. Everything is clean.

2. opisujemo ali sprašujemo po izkušnjah

Have you ever been to France?

3. govorimo o dejanjih, ki so se začela v preteklosti in še vedno trajajo

We have lived in Celje since 1955.

4. opisujemo časovno nedoločeno preteklost

We have already read that book.

What have you done with your car? – I have sold it.

POZOR!

Kadar hočemo povedati točno, **kdaj** se je nekaj zgodilo, moramo obvezno uporabiti čas **Past Simple** in **NE** present perfect!)

When did you sell your car? – I sold it last week.

Pomožna glagola za ta čas sta:

HAVE – I, we, you, they

HAS – he, she, it

Glagolska oblika, ki se uporablja za Present Perfect Simple je 3.oblika nepravilnega glagola, ki se imenuje **Past Participle** (PP):

- SPEAK, SPOKE, **SPOKEN**

ali končnica (**- d, - ed, - ied**) pri pravih glagolih

- d (lied) – (nedoločnik je - to lie (lagati))
- ed (cleaned)
- ied (studied)

Uporabljamo ga skupaj s prislovi kot so: *for, since, ever, never, already, yet, recently, still, just, lately, so far...*

POMNI!

FOR + časovno obdobje = *I have been a vegetarian for 5 years.*

SINCE + izhodiščna časovna točka = *I have been married since 2010.*

TRDILNI STAVKI

OSEBEK+ POMOŽNI GLAGOL + GLAGOL -ED/3. OBLIKA (+ OSTALO).

OSEBEK	POMOŽNI GLAGOL	GLAGOL	OSTALO
I, We, You, They	have	written/borrowed	a book.
He, She, It	has		

NIKALNI STAVKI

OSEBEK+ POMOŽNI GLAGOL + NOT + GLAGOL -ED/3. OBLIKA (+ OSTALO).

OSEBEK	ZANIKAN POM. GLAGOL	GLAGOL	OSTALO
I, We, You, They	have not = haven't	written/borrowed	a book.
He, She, It	has not = hasn't		

VPRAŠALNI STAVKI

VPRAŠALNI 1: **POMOŽNI GLAGOL+ OSEBEK+ GLAGOL -ED/3.OBLIKA (+ OSTALO)?**

VPRAŠALNI 2: **VPRAŠALNICA + POMOŽNI GLAGOL+ OSEBEK+ GLAGOL -ED /3.OBLIKA (+ OSTALO)?**

VPRAŠALNICA	POMOŽNI GLAGOL	OSEBEK	GLAGOL	OSTALO
(Why)	Have	I, we, you, they	written/borrowed	a book?
	Has	he, she, it		

ODGOVOR 1: *Have you written a book? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.*

ODGOVOR 2: *Why have you written a book? Because I like writing.*

PREBERI, RAZMISLI IN ODGOVORE ZAPIŠI V ZVEZEK!

SLOVAR:

<https://sl.pons.com/prevod/sloven%C5%A1%C4%8Dinaangle%C5%A1%C4%8Dina/prevajalnik>

GRAMMAR

1 Write the sentences in a different way. Use the **present perfect** and **just, already, yet or never**.

1 The windows are clean, now she's going to wash the curtains.

She's already cleaned the windows but she hasn't washed the curtains yet.

2 The baby fell asleep a few moments ago.

The baby has _____

3 "I declare you husband and wife. You may kiss the bride." (get married)

They've _____

4 Tom doesn't know how to bake a cake.

Tom has _____

5 The animal programme started a few minutes ago.

The animal programme has _____

6 I've got four postcards from Tim from Canada but none from the USA. I hope to get some. (receive)

I _____

7 She doesn't know what it feels like to break a bone.

She _____

8 The students must study the future tenses. They don't know much about them.

They _____

9 The WEEE Man was installed in 2005 but it looks much better today. Paul Bonomini replaced and repaired some parts of the WEEE Man in 2009. (Paul Bonomini/improve)
Paul Bonomini _____

10 We started collecting waste electronic and electrical equipment for recycling last week and today we've got 850,000 tonnes of it.

We _____

2 Make **questions** to find out about the details.

1 A: He's sent the story back to the studio.

B: When did he send it?

2 A: Mum's gone to Canada to visit her brother Otto at long last.

B: Wow, when _____?

3 A: Luke has just bought a new pair of rollerblades.

B: How much _____?

4 A: Craig Foster has moved again.

B: Really? Where _____?

5 A: I've sold my trumpet.

B: Oh no, why _____?

6 A: She's collected a lot of autographs.

B: How many _____?

7 A: The news team has dropped three stories.

B: Why _____?

8 A: He's lived in three different countries.

B: Which _____?

9 A: Beth's gone to Paris.

B: _____?

A: By plane.

10 A: We've used lots of mobile phones and computer parts for our WEEE Man.

B: _____?

A: At the recycling centre.

3 Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the present perfect.

- 1 A new cat café *has opened* (*open*) in our street. You can cuddle cats there. Two hundred and fifty people *visited* (*visit*) it on the first day.
- 2 A scientific team _____ (*discover*) fossilized bones of a giant snake. It _____ (*be*) about fourteen metres long, it _____ (*weigh*) a tonne and, fortunately, it _____ (*live*) fifty-eight million years ago.
- 3 The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge (Kate and William) wax figures _____ (*arrive*) at Madame Tussauds, London. A team of thirty people _____ (*take*) four months to complete them.
- 4 A team of surgeons from Manchester _____ (*use*) 3D technologies during an operation. They _____ (*use*) special 3D glasses among other things.
- 5 A 93-year-old woman from Florida _____ (*drive*) the same car for 48 years. She _____ (*buy*) it in 1964 and _____ (*drive*) 900,000 km in it. She _____ (*stop*) driving recently because of her poor eyesight.
- 6 James Cameron, a Hollywood director, _____ (*dive*) to the deepest point on the Earth – about eleven km deep in the Pacific Ocean. He _____ (*travel*) in a specially built submarine. It _____ (*take*) him over two hours to get to the bottom and he _____ (*stay*) on the ocean floor for about four hours to explore it.

READING 1

Read the text and complete the exercises.

Mother Nature

Natural catastrophes have always played a part in our planet's history. Here is just a small reminder that Mother Nature can do more harm to the human race in a second than men can do to themselves in more than a century of industrial pollution. Read on to learn about one such catastrophe from the past and a few possible ones in the future.

The Year without a Summer

1816 was the “year without a summer”. The reason was the eruption of Mount Tambora in Indonesia. The volcano exploded and caused the coldest year of the 19th century. Dust and ash clouds hid the sun, and global temperatures dropped for three years. In the Far East 92,000 people died, mainly from hunger. Europe suffered more than the USA, possibly because of the size of population rather than the weather conditions.

The Future

Expert Bill McGuire has studied natural catastrophes and he is sure there will be more disasters in the future. Here are a few possibilities.

- Scientists believe that the ground beneath Yellowstone National Park could erupt. It would be like the explosion of Lake Toba 75,000 years ago, which caused a volcanic winter that lasted 6–10 years.
- The western coast of La Palma, one of the Canary Islands, could fall into the sea. If this happens, the cities on the eastern coast of the USA will be hit by tsunamis 50 metres high.
- By the end of the century the Earth may be hotter than at any time in the past 150,000 years. No one knows what the result of such global warming would be.
- Just 600 human generations have passed since the end of the last ice age, but the planet could return to another one. Bill McGuire believes that, ironically, rapid global cooling could be caused by global warming.

Source: <http://listverse.com/2011/05/26/10-terrible-acts-of-mother-nature/>

1 Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Natural disasters are something new.
- 2 Mother Nature is more powerful than people.
- 3 1816 was the coldest year of the 19th century.
- 4 It was colder than usual between 1816 and 1818.
- 5 Bill McGuire is optimistic.
- 6 An eruption in Yellowstone National Park could cause a volcanic winter.
- 7 It is possible that the USA is hit by 50-metre-high tsunamis.
- 8 Global warming can't cause another ice age.

T	F

2 Match the words from the text with their Slovenian translations.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 pollution | a lakota |
| 2 eruption | b globalno segrevanje |
| 3 to cause | c ohlajanje |
| 4 ash | d izbruh |
| 5 hunger | e cunami |
| 6 weather conditions | f onesnaževanje |
| 7 tsunami | g ledena doba |
| 8 global warming | h povzročiti |
| 9 ice age | i vremenski pogoji |
| 10 cooling | j pepel |

READING 2

Read the text and complete the exercises.

Mother Nature

For years now, we have been listening to warnings about how the disposal of waste and our huge reliance upon fossil fuels are ruining our chance of a future. But the results of our own actions are not the only disaster that may happen. Natural catastrophes have always played a part in our planet's history. Here is just a small reminder that, when in a bad mood, Mother Nature can do more harm to the human race in the blink of an eye than men can do to themselves in over a century of industrial pollution. Her advantage is that she has the time and the talent to remake everything again, while the human race can't.

The Year without a Summer

In 1816, the violent eruption of Mount Tambora, a volcano in Indonesia, caused the coldest year of the 19th century. The explosion was 52,000 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. Dust and ash clouds hid the sun, disrupted the weather and caused global temperatures to drop for three years. In the Far East, 92,000 people died, mainly from hunger because the crops and animals had died. Europe suffered more than the USA, possibly because of the size of population rather than the weather conditions. Failure of crops led to food riots in France and Switzerland, and at least 200,000 people died in a typhus epidemic.

The Future

Expert Bill McGuire has made a study of natural catastrophes and believes mankind will be faced with more disasters in the future. Here are a few possibilities.

Scientists believe that the ground beneath Yellowstone National Park is a suitable candidate for a 'super eruption'. If this happens, it could equal the explosion of Lake Toba 75,000 years ago, which caused a volcanic winter that lasted 6–10 years.

Mega-tsunami: The western coast of La Palma, one of the Canary Islands, could fall into the sea. In this case, the cities on the eastern coast of the USA will be struck by tsunamis 50 metres high.

Asteroid Impact: A collision with an asteroid of 1–1.5 kilometres in diameter would cause the deaths of at least a quarter of the world's population.

Possible Global Warming: By the end of the century the Earth may be hotter than at any time in the past 150,000 years. No one knows what consequences this would have.

Possible Global Cooling: Just 600 human generations have passed since the end of the last ice age, but the planet could return to full glacial conditions. McGuire believes that all that is needed to cause rapid global cooling is a trigger, and ironically global warming could be such a trigger.

Source: <http://listverse.com/2011/05/26/10-terrible-acts-of-mother-nature/>

1 Decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or the information is not given in the text (NG).

- 1 Natural disasters are something new.
- 2 Nature is more powerful than people.
- 3 In 1816 there weren't any seasons.
- 4 The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima caused more damage than the eruption of Mount Tambora.
- 5 It was colder than usual between 1816 and 1819.
- 6 People in France weren't satisfied.
- 7 Bill McGuire is optimistic.
- 8 A super eruption in Yellowstone National Park could cause a volcanic winter.
- 9 An asteroid could kill all the people in the USA.
- 10 Global warming can cause another ice age.

T	F	NG

2 Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 disposal of waste | a angry violent behaviour by a crowd of people |
| 2 reliance | b very cold |
| 3 reminder | c throwing things away |
| 4 a riot | d an accident when two things crash |
| 5 typhus | e a cause |
| 6 collision | f when you depend on someone or something |
| 7 diameter | g what makes you think about something you have forgotten |
| 8 glacial | h a straight line going from one side of the circle to the other through the centre |
| 9 a trigger | i a serious disease that can cause death |

READING 3

Read the text and complete the exercises.

Mother Nature

For years now, we have been listening to warnings about how the disposal of waste and our huge reliance upon fossil fuels are ruining our chance of a future. But the consequences of our own actions are not the only calamity that may befall us. Natural catastrophes have always played a part in our planet's history. Here is just a small reminder that, when in a bad mood, Mother Nature can do more harm to the human race in the blink of an eye than men can do to themselves in over a century of industrial pollution. Her advantage is that she has the time and the talent to remake everything again, while the human race can't.

The Year without a Summer

In 1816, the violent eruption of Mount Tambora, an active volcano in Indonesia, caused the coldest year of the 19th century, and one of the coldest ever recorded. The blast was 52,000 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. In the Far East, the subsequent destruction of crops and animal life led to the deaths of 92,000 people. Dust and ash clouds hid the sun, disrupted the weather and caused a fall in global temperatures that lasted for three years. In India, monsoons failed to fall in their usual regions, which caused a cholera epidemic among people who had to rely on dirty water. In Europe, failure of crops led to food riots in France and Switzerland, and at least 200,000 people died in a typhus epidemic. The near total destruction of harvests in New England, USA, led to the first mass migration of farmers to the mid-west, and changed the pattern of American agriculture forever.

The Future

Bill McGuire, an expert on geo-hazard, has made a study of natural catastrophes and believes there will be no shortage of disasters in the future. Here are a few possibilities mankind might be faced with.

The ground beneath Yellowstone National Park is believed to be a suitable candidate for a gigantic 'super eruption' that could equal the colossal explosion of Lake Toba 75,000 years ago, after which the Earth suffered 6–10 years of volcanic winter.

Mega-tsunami: The western coast of La Palma, the fifth largest of the Canary Islands, is likely to fall into the sea. If this happens, the cities on the eastern coast of the USA will be struck by tsunamis 50 metres high.

Asteroid Impact: Should an asteroid of 1–1.5 kilometres in diameter collide with the Earth, it would cause the deaths of at least a quarter of the world's population. Survivors would experience life conditions similar to the Middle Ages.

Possible Global Warming: By the end of the century the Earth may be hotter than at any time in the past 150,000 years. No one knows what consequences this would have.

Possible Global Cooling: No more than 600 human generations have passed since the end of the last ice age, but the planet could be preparing to return to full glacial conditions.

McGuire believes that all that is needed to bring about rapid global cooling is a trigger, and ironically global warming could provide such a trigger.

Adapted from: <http://listverse.com/2011/05/26/10-terrible-acts-of-mother-nature/>

1 Answer the questions.

1 Besides our own actions, what else may harm the human race?

2 Why is Mother Nature more successful at repairing the damage?

3 Why didn't the crops survive in 1816?

4 Following the eruption of Mount Tambora, when did temperatures start rising again?

5 What caused the epidemic in India?

6 Why did American farmers move westwards?

7 Is McGuire optimistic about the future?

8 How would the USA suffer if the coast of La Palma dropped into the sea?

9 What would happen if an asteroid hit the Earth?

10 What could be a possible cause for another ice age?

2 Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

1 disposal

a crops

2 reliance

b throwing things away

3 calamity

c angry violent behaviour by a crowd of people

4 blast

d disaster

5 subsequent

e extremely large

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 6 a riot | f a cause |
| 7 harvest | g when you depend on someone or something |
| 8 gigantic, colossal | h happening after something else |
| 9 collide with | i crash into |
| 10 a trigger | j explosion |

REŠITVE: Answer key (UNIT 5)

GRAMMAR

Exercise 1

- 2 *The baby has just fallen asleep.*
- 3 *They've just got married.*
- 4 *Tom has never baked a cake.*
- 5 *The animal programme has just started.*
- 6 *I've already received four postcards from Tom from Canada, but I haven't received any from the USA yet.*
- 7 *She's never broken a bone.*
- 8 *They haven't studied the future tenses yet.*
- 9 *Paul Bonomini has already improved the WEEE Man.*
- 10 *We've already collected 850,000 tonnes of WEEE.*

Exercise 2

- 2 *When did she go?*
- 3 *How much were they? / How much did they cost? / How much did he pay for them?*
- 4 *Where did he move?*
- 5 *Oh no, why did you sell it / Oh no, why did you do that?*
- 6 *How many did she collect?*
- 7 *Why did they drop them?*
- 8 *Which countries did he live in?*
- 9 *How did she go?*
- 10 *Where did you get them?*

Exercise 3

- 2 *has discovered, was, weighed, lived*
- 3 *have arrived, took*
- 4 *have used, used*
- 5 *has driven, bought, drove, has stopped*

6 *has dived, travelled, took, stayed*

READING 1

Exercise 1

- 1 *F*
- 2 *T*
- 3 *T*
- 4 *F*
- 5 *F*
- 6 *T*
- 7 *T*
- 8 *F*

Exercise 2

- 1 *f*
- 2 *d*
- 3 *h*
- 4 *j*
- 5 *a*
- 6 *i*
- 7 *e*
- 8 *b*
- 9 *g*
- 10 *c*

READING 2

Exercise 1

- 1 *F*
- 2 *T*
- 3 *NG*
- 4 *F*
- 5 *T*
- 6 *T*
- 7 *F*
- 8 *T*
- 9 *NG*
- 10 *T*

Exercise 2

- 1 *c*
- 2 *f*

- 3 g
- 4 a
- 5 i
- 6 d
- 7 h
- 8 b
- 9 e

READING 3

Exercise 1

- 1 *Natural disasters/catastrophes.*
- 2 *Nature can remake everything and has got plenty of time.*
- 3 *It was too cold.*
- 4 *Three years after the eruption.*
- 5 *Dirty water.*
- 6 *Their harvests were destroyed.*
- 7 *No, he isn't.*
- 8 *Its eastern coast would be struck by very high tsunamis.*
- 9 *A quarter or more of the world's population would die.*
- 10 *Global warming.*

Exercise 2

- 1 b
- 2 g
- 3 d
- 4 j
- 5 h
- 6 c
- 7 a
- 8 e
- 9 i
- 10 f

PONOVI: IRREGULAR VERBS, Student's book, p. 121

VERB FORMS, SB, pp. 122 – 123

NAMIG:

Verjetno se še spomnite, da smo bili dogovorjeni za ustne predstavitve do 30. 3. 2020. Na žalost se to ni zgodilo, na srečo pa ste že opravili delo v celoti ali pa ga boste nekoliko razširili, kajti nekako moramo priti do ocen.

Ta vaša ustna predstavitev bo postala krajši referat, ki ga boste (ko vas bom obvestila) poslali na moj e-mail. Lahko sestavite kaj novega.

Zadeva naj ne bo krajša od ene strani in ne daljša od treh. Napišite naslov, dodajte kako sličico, manjši slovarček in prevod novih besed ...

Pisava naj bo **Times New Roman**, velikost črk 12. Navedite tudi vire, če boste kaj prepisali.

S tem se boste ukvarjali **v maju** (seveda boste obenem dobili tudi še manjše število spremljevalnih nalog, vendar ne bodo preobsežne), z delom pa lahko začnete tudi prej.

Ta zadeva velja ne glede na to, tudi če se vidimo že po 1. maju. Ustnih predstavitev ne bo v nobenem primeru.

Če imate kakšno vprašanje, mi lahko pišete na moj e-mail
branka.ancelj@gmail.com