

Multimedija

# Entertainment



Simona Vincelj



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## Entertainment – M1



### POVZETEK

Gradivo opisuje multimedijo, sredstva komuniciranja in telekomunikacijska sredstva. Predstavljene so elektronske naprave, ki jih v današnjem času uporabljamo za osebno zabavo in načini, ki se jih pri tem poslužujemo. Predstavljeno je strokovno besedišče s področja medijske tehnologije.

V slovničnem delu je predstavljen čas *Present Perfect*, tvorba in uporaba, tudi v primerjavi s navadnim preteklikom *Past Simple*. Predstavljena je tudi uporaba naklonskega glagola *should*.

Ključne besede: multimedia, telecommunications, entertainment, e-books, smartphones, apps, film, cinema, videogames, e-mail.

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CIP –



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Učno gradivo je nastalo v okviru projekta Munus 2. Njegovo izdajo je omogočilo sofinanciranje Evropskega socialnega sklada Evropske unije in Ministrstva za šolstvo in šport.



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## MULTIMEDIA

### 1 V skupinah odgovorite na naslednja vprašanja:

- How are books and e-books different?
- Have you ever used CD-ROMs to help you study? Do you prefer them to books?
- Where do you search for new information?
- Where do you look up new English words? In a dictionary or on-line?

### 2 Označite dele teksta glede na njihovo vsebino.

- The history of multimedia. \_\_\_\_\_
- Education and entertainment. \_\_\_\_\_
- What is multimedia? \_\_\_\_\_
- Business and industry. \_\_\_\_\_

1 Multimedia is any computer application that integrates text, graphics, animation, video, audio or other methods of communication. Multimedia is different from television, books or cassettes because it lets you interact with the application. You can click on a word to make a picture appear, or click on a picture to start a video.

2 Multimedia became more popular after the mid-1990s when the price of hardware began to fall. Then people started using it in industry, business, education, entertainment and for other purposes. Today, we can find multimedia at home, in school, at work, in public places, such as libraries, and on the Internet.



S

Slika 1: Multimedia. Vir: <http://www.clarion.com> (7.7.2012)

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3 In business, advertisers use virtual reality in multimedia applications to advertise their products in three dimensions (3-D). Using multimedia for graphs and tables is now the best way for managers to present company results. In industry, pilots learn to fly using multimedia simulations of real situations, and scientists simulate experiments with dangerous chemicals in safety. Publishers are also producing interactive magazines, called e-zines, and e-books online.

4 In education, students study interactive CD-ROMs at their own speed and explore topics creatively by clicking on related links. Teenagers have played computer games for years, but many multimedia applications combine education and entertainment and they let them visit virtual worlds or change the endings of films.

### 3 Dopišite, kako naslednji ljudje uporabljajo multimedijo

- a. Advertisers.....
- b. Managers .....
- c. Pilots .....
- d. Scientists .....
- e. Publishers .....
- f. Students .....
- g. Teenagers .....

### 4 Povežite dele stavkov (1-5) z (a-e).

- 1 People like using multimedia
  - 2 Multimedia combines
  - 3 Most educational CD-ROMs
  - 4 Prices of multimedia hardware
  - 5 Students like learning about new topics
- a. started falling around 1995
  - b. using interactive multimedia.
  - c. many different ways of learning
  - d. integrate audio, video and text.
  - e. Because it is interactive.

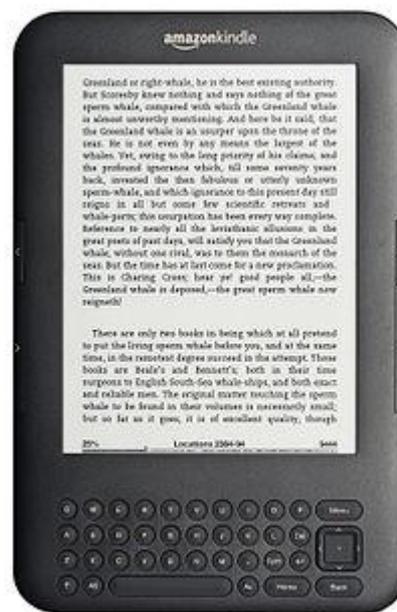


## E-books

An **electronic book** (variously, **e-book**, **ebook**, **digital book**, or even **e-editions**) is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. E-books are usually read on dedicated e-book readers. Personal computers and some mobile phones can also be used to read e-books.

Early e-books were generally written for specialty areas and a limited audience, meant to be read only by small and devoted interest groups. The scope of the subject matter of these e-books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques and other subjects.

In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, including e-books. Numerous e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some supported by major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Multiple readers followed multiple formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independent publishers and specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books.



Slika 2: Amazon Kindle.

Vir: <http://en.wikipedia.org> (7.7.2012)



### Did you know?

The *Oxford Dictionary of English* defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

In 2010 e-books continued to gain in their own underground markets. Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain. At the same time, authors with books that were not accepted by publishers offered their works online so they could be seen by others. Unofficial (and occasionally unauthorized) catalogs of books became available over the web, and sites devoted to e-books began disseminating information about e-books to the public.

In 2012 Apple released iBooks Author, software for creating iPad e-books to be directly published in its iBooks bookstore or to be shared as PDF files.

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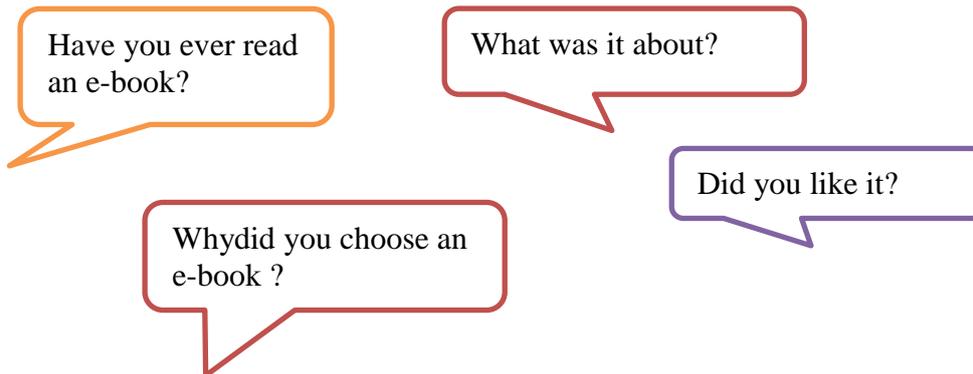


## VAJE

### 1. Ugotovite ali so spodnje trditve pravilne (T) ali napačne (F).

	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
a. You can read an e-book on your mobile.	—	—
b. An e-book is always an electronic version of a printed book.	—	—
c. Reading e-books is completely free.	—	—
d. There are many different formats on the market.	—	—
e. Some e-books are not legally published.	—	—
f. The latest software for e-books was released this year.	—	—

### 2. PAIR WORK. S sošolcem se pogovorite o vaših izkušnjah o branju e-knjig.



### Naštejte tri prednosti in tri slabosti e-knjig.

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES



## ENTERTAINMENT (ZABAVA)

### 1. Oglejte si sliko.

- Who can you see in the picture?
- Which film is it from?
- Have you seen it?



Slike 3-5: Scene iz filma.

Vir: <http://www.thatstangly.com>  
(7.7.2012)

It would be an understatement to say the science-fiction film *Avatar* has been a success. Released in most countries in December 2009, it has already taken more money at the box office than any other film in history. For writer and director James Cameron, a 56-year-old Canadian, it is the latest of many triumphs: his previous work includes *Titanic* (1997), previously the world's biggest-earning film, and the first two *Terminator* films.

Set in the year 2154, *Avatar* takes place mostly on Pandora, the moon of a planet in the Alpha Centauri star system, about 4.5 light years from Earth. Film critics have generally been impressed by the detail in which Cameron and his team have imagined this alien world, and the cutting-edge visual effects they have used. Cameron actually began to develop the idea for the film in the mid-1990s, but then kept the project on hold because the necessary visual-effects technology did not exist until recently.



At the heart of the story is the desire by humans to exploit a mineral resource (called unobtainium – a joke by Cameron) on Pandora, which spells danger for the 3-metre-tall, blue-skinned human-like aliens, the Na'vi, who live there. The humans, who cannot breathe the atmosphere of Pandora, set up a mining operation on Pandora that employs soldiers for security. Wanting to find out more about Pandora and its inhabitants, scientists develop

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‘avatars’ – Na’vi bodies modified by human DNA, controlled by the minds of the individual humans whose DNA they share – who will be able to go out and explore the strange but beautiful environment, which includes dinosaur-like animals and jungle-covered mountains floating in the sky.

When the avatar of one of the soldiers, Jake Sully, is attacked by animals and separated from the rest of the group, he is rescued by a young female Na’vi, Neytiri. Jake’s avatar is accepted into Neytiri’s clan and becomes close to Neytiri herself, but meanwhile the military commander wants Jake to get information, through his avatar, that will help the humans



remove the Na’vi from their home and get hold of as much unobtainium as possible. Conflict is inevitable, not only between the Na’vi and the humans but also for Jake personally. Towards which of the two worlds, human or Na’vi, will he feel greater loyalty?

Cinema audiences can expect a lot of action and emotion before eventually, after 162 minutes, the battle between two very different civilizations reaches its end.

## 2. Odgovorite na vprašanja.

- What is the name of the film?
- When was the film made?
- What are the main characters called?
- Who is James Cameron?
- What is Pandora?
- What is Jake’s dilemma?

## 3. Preberite opise besed, ki se pojavljajo v besedilu in dopolnite.

- To \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **t** (verb) a natural resource (e.g. oil, trees, water) is to use it in such a way that you gain as much as possible.
- \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **t** (noun): a fight, battle or struggle (usually between people or groups, but possibly also inside a person’s mind)
- To \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **e** (verb) a film, CD, etc, is to make it available for people to watch or buy.
- \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **y** (verb): to change something slightly, especially in order to improve it or to make it less extreme
- \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **h** (noun): a great victory or success
- \_ \_ \_ **n** (noun): a large group of families that are related to each other

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7. \_\_\_\_\_ **t** (noun): a statement that makes something seem less good, bad, important, impressive, etc., than it really is
8. \_\_\_\_\_ **y** (noun): support that you give to somebody or something because of your feelings of duty or love towards them
9. \_\_\_\_\_ **n** (noun): an action or set of actions that is necessary in order to achieve something
10. \_\_\_\_\_ **n** (adjective): of or from somewhere in the universe other than Earth
11. An \_\_\_\_\_ **t** (noun) of somewhere is a person or animal that lives there.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ **c** (noun): someone whose job is to write or broadcast their opinion of things such as books, films or plays.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ **n** (verb): to get something you want or need (especially if it is necessary to go through a difficult process)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ **e** (noun): the place where you buy tickets at a theatre or cinema
15. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ **e** (adjective) extremely modern and advanced



### ***Grammar spot: Present Perfect Simple with just, already and yet***

Preberite spodnji pogovor in podčrtajte glagole v Present Perfect-u.

Ben: Hi, Alice. Have you seen the new James Bond film yet?

Alice: No, I haven't. But I've just seen an advert for it at the bus stop.

Ben: Have you? Would you like to see it?

Alice: Yes, I would. I want to know how he saves the world from the bad guys!

Ben: I think he's already done that many times!

Form:

**HAVE / HAS + past participle**

→ *I've lived in Rome.*

→ *He hasn't lived here long.*

→ *How long has she been married?*

## Use:

### **Present result**

- **to talk about past events and activities with results and consequence in the recent present;**
  - *Have you heard? Susan's had a baby!*
  - *The taxi hasn't arrived yet. (we are still waiting)*
  - *What have you done to your lip? (it's bleeding)*

### **Experience**

- **to talk about a single or repeated action in the past, when we don't know or we are not interested in when it happened;**
  - *I've been to London. (I still remember)*
  - *Have you ever had an operation? (at any time in your life)*

Common time adverbials with this use: before, never, ever, often, already, yet

### **Unfinished past**

- **to talk about things that started in the past and continue up till now, unfinished past**
  - *She's been married to him since her twenties.*
  - *We've lived in the same house for 25 years.*

Common time adverbials with this use: always, all my life, since, for

## **SINCE / FOR**

- Since tells us about a point of time when the activity began:
  - *We've been friends since 2002.*
- For tells us about the period of time that the activity has taken:
  - *We've been friends for nine years.*

## **BEEN / GONE**

*He's been to the USA. (experience – he isn't there now)*  
*He's gone to the USA. (result – he's there now.)*



## VAJE

### 1. Postavite glagole v pravilno obliko. (Present Perfect)

- My wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) at that restaurant before.
- She says she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Alaska twice.
- The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) cold in the last few days.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch, always) the news at 6:00 p.m.
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us homework every day.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English for many years.
- Mr. Rodriguez \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Europe on business.
- The show \_\_\_\_\_ (start) on time tonight.
- The fire \_\_\_\_\_ (burn) the house and the barn.
- The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive, not) this morning.

### 2. Dopolnite stavke s *since* ali *for*.

- I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
- He's been in hospital \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
- I haven't heard from her \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
- I stayed there \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
- We've known each other \_\_\_\_\_ primary school.
- I haven't been on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ last July.
- I haven't eaten anything \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

### 3. Izberite pravi glagol : *been* or *gone*?

- She's \_\_\_\_\_ out for lunch- she'll be back at two o'clock.
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Prague?
- I'll speak to him tomorrow- he's \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- d. He's just \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank, so you could ask him to lend you some money.
- e. Where have you \_\_\_\_\_? I've been waiting for an hour.
- f. Has anyone seen my calculator? It's \_\_\_\_\_ missing.
- g. His parents are very worried- he's \_\_\_\_\_ missing for a week now.
- h. I can't find it- I had it this morning, but it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. I've \_\_\_\_\_ in meetings all day.
- j. Things are different now- those days have long \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4. Obkrožite pravilne stavke.

- I just have done it.
- I have just done it.
- I have already finished.
- I already have finished.
- I have been recently ill.
- I have been ill recently.
- I haven't done yet it.
- I haven't done it yet.
- Never I have been there.
- Never have I been there.
- Have you ever done it?
- Have ever you done it?
- Have you seen lately her?
- Have you seen her lately?
- I haven't spoken to her recently.
- I haven't spoken to recently her.
- I have seen today her.
- I have seen her today.
- Has it been yet done?
- Has it been done yet?

## READING : The Cinema (Kino)

### Paul

I like all sorts of films, from old westerns to science fiction, but romantic comedies are my favourite. *Notting Hill*, from a few years ago, is one I particularly liked. My choice of film depends on my mood – sometimes I'll watch one of those action movies full of car chases and explosions, and sometimes something more thought-provoking.

My local cinema always seems to have at least one good film on, and when I watch a film for the first time I'd rather see it at the cinema than on DVD. Films feel different in the cinema, don't they? You can get really involved in the film when you're sitting in the dark, in silence, free from interruptions. Mind you, someone's mobile phone rang in the middle of the last film I saw – is there anything more irritating than that?



Slika 6: Notting Hill Vir: <http://www.dvdactive.com> (8.7.2012)

### Emily

When I go to the cinema I usually watch something light-hearted like a comedy or an animation. A lot of the animations in the last few years have been for adults as well as kids – for example the *Shrek* films, or more recently, *Ratatouille*. I go to the cinema to relax after a hard day at work, so I'm not often in the mood for films with complicated plots that you can't follow unless you really concentrate. Tense dramas or thrillers aren't really my thing, and I don't like noisy action films either. As for horror films, I've avoided them ever since the last one I saw, which gave me nightmares for about a week afterwards!



Slika 7: Shrek. (8.7.2012)

Vir: <https://encrypted-tbn2.google.com>

### Jessica

I watch a lot of films at weekends, but during the week I don't have enough time. I usually get DVDs out from a place round the corner from where I live, as it's so much cheaper than going to the cinema. I go to the cinema less often than my friends, which means they see most films before I do. The problem then is that they always talk about what happens in the film, and I



have to tell them to shut up before they give away the ending!

I don't really have a favourite kind of film – I'll watch most things apart from science fiction, which I find boring, and fantasy films like *The Lord of the Rings*, which seem to be more for children than for adults.

Slika 8: Lord of the Rings. Vir: <https://encrypted-tbn1.google.com> (8.7.2012)

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## 1. Dopolnite stavke.

- a. *Ratatouille* is a recent example of an \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ most films on DVD.
- c. Emily doesn't like films which are \_\_\_\_\_ or scary.
- d. Emily had \_\_\_\_\_ after the last horror film she saw.
- e. Sometimes Paul \_\_\_\_\_ to watch action movies.
- f. Jessica doesn't like her friends to give away the \_\_\_\_\_ of films she hasn't seen.
- g. Emily usually prefers films with plots that are easy to \_\_\_\_\_.
- h. Jessica doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ films.
- i. Paul likes to watch a film without \_\_\_\_\_.
- j. Emily would \_\_\_\_\_ watch a comedy than a thriller.
- k. One of the reasons Paul enjoys going to the cinema is that he likes watching films in \_\_\_\_\_.
- l. Paul feels that watching a film at the cinema is \_\_\_\_\_ from watching it on DVD.

## 2. Poiščite štiri izraze, ki NE predstavljajo zvrsti filma.

terror	action	fighting	drama
adventure	western	romantic comedy	science fiction
fantasy	comedy	active	war
thriller	animation	horror	east

### 3. Iz oklepajev izberite pravilno besedo in dopolnite stavke.

- a. Everyone had said it was a great movie, but I thought it was really \_\_\_\_\_ (bored / boring / bore).
- b. I thought the film was ok, but the \_\_\_\_\_ (ending / final / last) was a bit ridiculous.
- c. The American actor Johnny Depp \_\_\_\_\_ (is / plays / represents) the \_\_\_\_\_ (person / piece / part) of the pirate Jack Sparrow in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films.
- d. The problem with that film is that the \_\_\_\_\_ (account / plan / plot) is so complicated – I was lost by the end.
- e. Do you know what films are \_\_\_\_\_ (passing / happening / on) \_\_\_\_\_ (at / in / by) the cinema this week?
- f. I think it's going to rain all day. Shall we just \_\_\_\_\_ ( get out / make up / make do) some DVDs from the rental shop round the corner?
- g. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (light-hearted / happy-hearted / nice-hearted) movies rather than very serious or violent ones.
- h. My dad loved that film. I'm going to buy it for him \_\_\_\_\_ (in / for / on) DVD.



## *Personal entertainment (Osebna zabava)*

- 1. Naredite raziskavo. Ugotovite, kako in kje sošolci poslušajo glasbo in podatke vpišite v razpredelnico.**

Device	Percentage of students
<b>Radio</b>	
<b>TV</b>	
<b>CDs</b>	
<b>Online</b>	
<b>Portable hard disk devices</b>	
<b>Mobile phones</b>	
<b>Other portable devices</b>	

- 2. Preberite intervju z Maxom Eggersom, ki dela v glasbeni industriji, in Samom Flyom, študentom. Napišite, kako Max in Sam poslušate glasbo.**

**Max**

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**Sam**

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**I = Interviewer, M = Max, S = Sam**

**I** Max, how do you listen to music?

**M** Live, of course, but I also listen to music online. I go to Napster and search for music I like.

**I** Can you listen first and decide if you want to pay for a track?

**M** Yes, if you don't like it you can skip it. If you do like it, you can download it to your hard drive or burn it to a CD.

**I** Sam, how do you listen to music?

**S** CDs, albums, iPod, phone, minidisks sometimes, and online. You can have music now anytime or anywhere you want it.

**I** What's so special about this way of listening?

**S** You can make your own music library on your hard drive or on your phone. You can have a playlist of tracks you listen to when you get up, or a playlist for when you travel to work, or when you want to relax in the evening. Some MP3 players will decide what you like listening to and arrange the tracks for you. You can exchange tracks with friends – it's illegal but everybody does it.

**I** I read that more than seven million people here in Britain regularly download music from illegal sites.

**M** That's just theft on a huge scale. It's damaging music – music for the future. It cheats the musicians and the recording companies. People who download illegally are buying fewer albums and far fewer singles. It's hurting the music industry.

**I** Is it just teenagers who are doing this?

**M** No, it's all sorts of people.

**I** What should the music industry do?

**M** Set up their own sites for selling music online. Go after anyone who downloads illegally.

**I** What do you think, Sam?

**S** CDs are over-priced. I don't see why we shouldn't share tracks with friends.



Slika 9: iPod. (8.7.2012)

Vir: <http://www.impactlab.net>

### 3. Odgovorite na vprašnja.

- Which music services does Max use?
- According to Sam, what's special about this way of listening?
- How many people regularly download music from illegal sites in Britain?
- What does Max think of this?
- How is I damaging the music industry?
- What does Max think the music industry should do?
- What does Sam think of this?

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## Grammar spot: *should* / *shouldn't*

'Should' uporabimo:

- kadar želimo dati nasvet:
  - *You should speak to him about it.*
  - *You should see a doctor.*
  - *You should ask a lawyer.*
  
- kadar želimo izraziti mnenje ali priporočilo:
  - *We should invest more in China.*
  - *They should do something about this terrible train service.*
  - *He should resign.*

'Should' izraža osebno mnenje, zato ga pogostokrat uporabljamo z '*I think*'.

- *I think they should replace him.*
- *I don't think they should keep the contract.*
- *Do you think I should tell her?*



## VAJE

### 1. Dopolnite stavke s *should* ali *shouldn't* in besedami v oklepajih.

- a. (You / download) \_\_\_\_\_ tracks from illegal sites. It damages the music industry.
- b. (You / use) \_\_\_\_\_ Napster or iTunes. They're legal and they offer a wide range of music.
- c. If you want quality pictures, (you / buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a digital camera with fewer than 6 megapixels.
- d. I think (you / share) \_\_\_\_\_ tracks with friends. It's illegal.
- e. I don't think (you / buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a VCR. They're out of date. Buy a DVD player.
- f. (You / update) \_\_\_\_\_ your virus protection software.
- g. It's easy to damage a flat screen. (You / touch) \_\_\_\_\_ it.

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## 2. Napišite *should* ali *shouldn't*

- a. You \_\_\_\_\_ be so selfish.
- b. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke so much.
- c. You \_\_\_\_\_ exercise more.
- d. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ try to speak to her.
- e. You are overweight. You \_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet.
- f. Where \_\_\_\_\_ we park our car?
- g. You \_\_\_\_\_ never speak to your mother like this.
- h. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ spend so much time in front of the TV.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?
- j. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ reserve our holiday in advance.
- k. Listen to that music! Our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ play music that loud at this hour.
- l. If your tooth is still hurting you tomorrow, you \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist's.
- m. Cathy \_\_\_\_\_ keep ringing her ex-boyfriend. I think he is with another girl now.
- n. You \_\_\_\_\_ always knock on the door before entering. This is a private office.
- o. We \_\_\_\_\_ bring something to Kate's party. I'll feel really embarrassed otherwise.
- p. That model on the TV is too skinny. She \_\_\_\_\_ eat more, I think!
- q. Pregnant women \_\_\_\_\_ smoke as it can damage the baby.
- r. We \_\_\_\_\_ leave too late tomorrow if we want to reach the beach before lunch.

## 3. Vaš prijatelj se pripravlja na intervju za službo. Uporabite *should/shouldn't*, spodnje iztičnice in mu dajte nekaj nasvetov.

- be late
- dress smartly
- practise answering questions with friends
- be honest
- prepare some questions of your own
- lean back and look bored
- look at the floor when you speak
- sit straight and look confident



## PONOVIMO

### Video games (*Video igre*)

Dopolnite besedilo z besedami iz razpredelnice. Štiri besede so odveč.

popular	presents	games	fire
inside	eat	alternative	positive
happy	idea	enemies	anywhere
features	friends	technology	mouth

Video games have existed for about 40 years, but until the late 1970s most of them were (1) \_\_\_\_\_ large and heavy metal casings, so you normally only found them in amusement arcades. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ has come a long way since then, of course, and now fans of video games can play them at home, using only a small console and their television set. There are also lots of hand-held video games that people can play (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The names of games systems such as Game Boy, PlayStation and Xbox have become well-known, not least to parents whose children prepare optimistic wish lists of birthday and Christmas (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they would like to receive.



Slika 10: Video igre

Vir: <https://encrypted.tbn2.google.com>

There have been some real classics in the history of video games, all of which were very (5) \_\_\_\_\_ when they first came out but now might seem a bit dull in comparison with 21<sup>st</sup>-century games.

For example there was 'Space Invaders', from the early 1980s. It came in various forms but the basic (6) \_\_\_\_\_ was usually the same: the player controlled a spaceship that could (7) \_\_\_\_\_ bullets to try to destroy the alien spaceships that moved down the screen. Space Invaders introduced various (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that later became common in other video games, such as the 'high score' that other players could then try to beat. Another classic was 'Pac-Man'. This took place in a maze where the player controlled a small shape that looked a bit like a tennis ball with a (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The idea of the game was to

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move this shape around the maze, ‘eating’ the small dots in its path and trying to avoid the four ‘ghosts’ that were its (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

A negative side to video and computer games is that they appear to be addictive for some people, becoming an unhealthy (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to socializing and physical exercise. There is also a belief that the most violent games encourage the people who play them to be violent in real life.

On the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ side, some studies have suggested that electronic games help people to think clearly and make quick decisions. You could even help with language learning, for example in the way that non-native speakers of English quite often play games containing characters who only speak in English.



Slika 11: XBOX. (8.7.2012)

Vir: <http://www-xbox360.com>

**Spodaj je pogovor med očetom in sinom, vendar so stavki pomešani. Postavite jih v pravilen vrstni red.**

<b>A</b>	No, it isn't.
<b>B</b>	Don't worry about the high score. You've got school in the morning.
<b>C</b>	One that Mark gave me.
<b>D</b>	What happened in that?
<b>E</b>	James, it's after 10.30.
<b>F</b>	Yes, it is. It's time for you to go to bed.
<b>G</b>	OK, five minutes – and no more. What game is it, anyway?
<b>H</b>	Good. Too many of these modern video games are violent. And none of them are as good as the ones I used to play, like Space Invaders.
<b>I</b>	Is it?
<b>J</b>	You controlled a spaceship and had to kill as many aliens as possible.
<b>K</b>	Oh, Dad, I'm still trying to beat my high score.
<b>L</b>	I know, I know. Just five more minutes.
<b>M</b>	Oh, right, not violent at all, then?
<b>N</b>	I hope it's not one of those violent ones.

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## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. V skupinah naštejte čimveč načinov komuniciranja.

Primer: 1) by phone 2) writing 3)....



Slika 12: Sredstva komuniciranja. Vir: <https://www.google.si> (8.7.2012)

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## 2. How Television Has Changed.

You really have to get very old before you realize you're old. I'm in my middle fifties and I don't feel old yet. However, sometimes I look back at my childhood and \_\_1\_\_ things to the way life is for \_\_2\_\_ kids. Some things have certainly changed.



Slika 13: TV nekoč. (8.7.2012)

Vir: <http://otherwaystowatch.tv>



Slika 14: TV danes. (8.7.2012)

Vir: <https://encrypted-tbn2.google.com>

One area of change is television. Some changes have been improvements. Some changes, on the other hand, have been \_\_3\_\_. When I started school, most people didn't have a television; TV was just beginning to get \_\_4\_\_. My father decided to go all out and buy a 16 inch black and white Motorola set. I still remember watching the Lone Ranger save people from the \_\_5\_\_ guys on that awesome electronic machine. That was exciting!

Now, \_\_6\_\_ have larger pictures in full color. The pictures are clearer and the sound is much more realistic. The new high definition sets are made to rival \_\_7\_\_ screens.

The variety and quantity of programming has \_\_8\_\_ greatly. There are hundreds of channels and more shows than one person could ever watch. There are many fine entertainment and educational \_\_9\_\_.

There's also a lot of garbage, stuff that most parents don't want their kids exposed to. Overall, we have more choices, and that is good.

I wonder what \_\_10\_\_ will be like when today's kids are my age.

### Izberite pravilno besedo in jo vstavite v besedilo.

1	forget	remember	compare	miss
2	today's	yesterday's	tomorrow's	poor
3	great	huge	setbacks	remarkable
4	gone	replaced	expensive	popular
5	old	good	bad	best
6	films	movies	billboards	televisions
7	movie	video	watch	telephone
8	loss	increased	decreased	played
9	books	shows	authors	awards
10	movies	food	cars	television



## Grammar spot: Present Perfect / Past Simple

Primerjajte spodnje stavke:

Present Perfect	Past Simple
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>I've lived in London for six years.</i> (I still live here.)</li> <li>➤ <i>I've written several books.</i> (I can still write some.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>I lived in London for six years.</i> (Now I live somewhere else.)</li> <li>➤ <i>Shakespeare wrote 30 plays.</i> (He can't write any more)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Present Perfect uporabljamo za nedokončana dejanja in se nanaša na nedoločen čas ali obdobje.</b></p>	<p><b>Past Simple uporabljamo za dokončana dejanja in se nanaša na točno določen čas v preteklosti.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>I've been here</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>for a long time.</i></li> <li><i>since July.</i></li> <li><i>before.</i></li> <li><i>recently.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ <i>I've already been here.</i></li> <li>➤ <i>I haven't been there yet.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>I was here</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>yesterday.</i></li> <li><i>last week.</i></li> <li><i>two days ago.</i></li> <li><i>at 8 o'clock.</i></li> <li><i>when I was a child.</i></li> <li><i>for a long time.</i></li> <li><i>in 2011.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## VAJE

### 1. Izberite pravilno obliko glagola.

- a. Joji \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo for five years, but he left in 1993. (lived / have lived)
- b. The Titanic \_\_\_\_\_ in 1912. (sank / has sunk)
- c. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ my bicycle! Now I'll have to walk home. (stole / has stolen)
- d. Gerry \_\_\_\_\_ off his bike three times this month. (fell / has fallen)
- e. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ from university last July. (graduated / has graduated)
- f. I \_\_\_\_\_ the movie Titanic three times. I'm going to see it again tonight. (saw / have seen)
- g. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work every day for the last six weeks! (walked / have walked)
- h. When Young Hee was a child, she \_\_\_\_\_ in Seoul. (lived / has lived)
- i. Ouch! \_\_\_\_\_ my finger! (I cut / I've cut)
- j. I \_\_\_\_\_ my key yesterday, so I couldn't get into the house. Eventually, I found it in my jacket pocket. (lost / have lost)

### 2. Present Perfect ali Past Simple?

- a. Tom (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema yesterday.
- b. John is playing a game of tennis. He (play) \_\_\_\_\_ for 2 hours.
- c. I (book) \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets two weeks ago for the concert in Vienna.
- d. The teacher (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ English since the beginning of this lesson.
- e. In your life, how many countries (you-visit) \_\_\_\_\_?
- f. The Bank (open) \_\_\_\_\_ a branch in new shopping centre last month.
- g. The bus is late and Julie is cold. She (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for 10 minutes.
- h. Caroline (work) \_\_\_\_\_ here between 2003 and 2006.
- i. Before boarding, John (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a book to read during the flight.
- j. So far today, I (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ several new words in English.

### 3. V vsakem stavku je napaka. Poiščite jo in stavek popravite.

Primer: *I have written the article yesterday.* → *I wrote the article yesterday.*

- a. I have visited New York two months ago.
- b. Anne isn't here at the moment. She's been to London.
- c. In your life, how many different places did you live in?
- d. They've opened the new shopping centre last week.
- e. How many pages did you read so far this week?
- f. When have you bought your car?
- g. I've lived in London since 5 years.
- h. I've seen that film last Friday.
- i. His English improved a lot this year.
- j. In his last job, Peter has travelled to Germany every month.
- k. Julie has worked here between 1997 and 1999.
- l. How many films did you see this month?
- m. When has Mary arrived?
- n. Before leaving for Boston, I have bought a good dictionary.
- o. So far I didn't receive a reply to my invitation.

### 4. Present Perfect ali Past Simple?

- a. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ football yesterday. (play)
- b. They \_\_\_\_\_ the car. It looks new again. (clean)
- c. Last year we \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy. (go)
- d. John and Peggy \_\_\_\_\_ the book. Now they can watch the film. (read)
- e. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend two days ago. (meet)
- f. We \_\_\_\_\_ another country before. (never visit)
- g. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new car in 2005. (buy)
- h. I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. (forget)
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ the game of chess? (win)
- j. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ their lunch yet. (not eat)



## Mobile phones (Mobilni telefoni)

### 1. Preberite besedilo in odgovorite na vprašanja.

Dave: I see you've still got your brick, Ken.

Ken: My what?

Dave: Your brick. Your 1990s mobile. Isn't it too heavy to carry?

Ken: Ha ha, very funny. It still works fine, you know. It's not the latest model, like yours, but unlike you I know I don't need a mobile phone that can take pictures or access the internet. I don't need to check my emails when I'm on the bus, and nor do you. No one does. Did you feel your life was empty before they invented the phone you have now? Of course you didn't.



Slika 15: Mobilni telefon

Vir: <http://jamesoff.net> (4.8.2012)

Dave: You're a dinosaur, Ken. Don't you think technology's a good thing?

Ken: That depends. Some stuff's really useful, like the high tech equipment in hospitals that saves people's lives, but as for the electronic gadgets people buy in the shops these days, most of them are so unnecessary. Satnav, for example – why do I need a computer to tell me where I am when I'm driving? I can read a map. I can even stop and ask another human being.

Dave: I find satnav very handy. It saves time.

Ken: I bet it's never saved you more than five minutes. You love wasting your money, don't you?

Dave: You won't want to know what I bought at the weekend, then?

Ken: A phone that can make you breakfast?

Dave: No, an e-book reader. It's amazing. It stores the words of hundreds of books electronically, and you can just hold it in your hands. Now I can have my whole book collection right there in front of me.

Ken: So can I. On the bookshelves in my house.

Dave: No, but with an e-book reader you can access any of your books at the touch of a button.

Ken: And I can access any of my books by getting off the sofa and walking about three metres. It's not difficult, and it's a lot cheaper.

Dave: Oh, Ken, you just don't understand.

Ken: No, you're right, I don't.

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## 2. Odgovorite na vprašanja.

1. What do you think Dave means when he jokes that Ken's mobile phone is a 'brick'?
2. How old does Dave say Ken's mobile is?
3. What word does Ken use to describe the electronic gadgets people buy in the shops these days?
4. What example of useful technology does Ken give?
5. What two things does Ken suggest people who are driving can do instead of using satnav?
6. Ken jokes that Dave has bought something that doesn't really exist – what is it?
7. What did Dave really buy at the weekend?
8. Where does Ken say his whole book collection is?
9. What do you think Dave means when he calls Ken a 'dinosaur'?
10. What do you think Ken means when he says at the end of the conversation that he doesn't understand?

## 3. So naslednje trditve pravilne (T), napačne (F) ali v besedilu ni podatka (D)?

1. Dave has a mobile phone.
2. Ken would like to have a camera on his mobile.
3. Dave often travels by bus.
4. Ken can drive a car.
5. Ken doesn't believe satnav saves Dave much time.
6. Dave is unhappy with his new e-book reader.
7. Ken would like an e-book reader too.
8. Dave lives in a house, not a flat.

#### 4. Poiščite slovenske izraze za naslednje angleške besede.

- a. brick .....
- b. access .....
- c. satnav .....
- d. handy .....
- e. e-book reader .....
- f. gadget .....

#### *Smart phones (Pametni telefoni)*



The number of people who own smartphones (mobile phones that have lots of extra functions, including wireless internet access and storage of audio and video files) is increasing so quickly that by 2015 there might be two billion of them, which is to say almost 30% of the world's population. If you and your friends are among them, no doubt you have already had conversations about useful or entertaining 'apps' for your phones.

Slika 16: Pameten telefon. Vir: <http://visiomag.com> (4.8.2012)

*Smartphone* and *app* (short for *application*) are both words that were hardly used five years ago but are now very familiar. An app is a piece of software that operates inside a smartphone, allowing the phone to perform a specific function. Some, but not all, work only when the phone is connected to the internet.

Smartphones come with some apps already built in – GPS, a calendar, weather forecasts and YouTube are common examples – but there are a huge number of extra apps that can be downloaded, with dozens of new ones invented every day.



Slika 17: Aplikacije.

Vir: <https://encrypted-tbn2.google.com>  
(4.8.2012)

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The Apple App Store, used by owners of iPhones, has more than 400,000 apps – and is so popular that there have been more than 15 billion downloads since its creation in 2008. Many apps are free, and those that have to be paid for are generally not expensive; the average price is currently less than \$3.

It seems that whatever a person's age or interests, there is an app that has been designed for them. There are even apps for people too young to use a phone themselves – such as the ones that show pictures of animals, say their names and play the sound they make, which unsurprisingly have been a big hit with toddlers worldwide.

In the lists of the most popular apps you will generally find those for social networking sites (Facebook, Myspace, Twitter etc), useful apps such as those that allow phone users to exchange data (for example, people's contact details), and at least a couple of games. One of the most successful games, launched in December 2009 and since downloaded by millions of people, is Angry Birds, where the player sends birds to attack green pigs that have stolen the birds' eggs. It is so addictive that some people now spend more time using their mobile phones to destroy pigs than to talk to other human beings.

### 1. So naslednje trditve pravilne (T), napačne (F) ali v besedilu ni podatka (D)?

1. *App* is short for *appliance*.
2. New apps are invented every day.
3. About half of all apps are free.
4. The Apple App Store was created in 2008.
5. The Angry Birds app has been available since 2008.
6. More than a billion people currently own a smartphone.
7. Smartphones can access the internet.
8. No app costs more than \$5.
9. No app can work if the phone is not connected to the internet.
10. Angry Birds is a free app.

### 2. Še enkrat preberite besedilo in odgovorite na vprašanja.

1. What colour are the pigs in the game Angry Birds?
2. According to the text, why would smartphone users not usually need to download apps such as a calendar and weather forecasts?

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3. According to the text, who likes the apps that show pictures of animals?
4. What statistic does the text use to show the popularity of the Apple App Store?
5. What is the average price of an app from the Apple App Store?

**3. Oglejte si telefon na spodnji sliki in njegove specifikacije.**



Sony Ericsson Xperia Arc at a glance	
<b>Form Factor</b>	Touchscreen bar phone
<b>Display</b>	4.2-inch 16M-color TFT capacitive touchscreen, 854x480 pixel
<b>CPU</b>	Qualcomm MSM8255 1GHz Snapdragon platform
<b>OS</b>	Android 2.3 Gingerbread
<b>Memory</b>	512MB RAM, microSD card, 8GB extended memory
<b>Camera</b>	8MP auto focus camera with LED flash, 720p video recording at 30fps
<b>Connectivity</b>	Wi-Fi b/g/n, Bluetooth 2.1, GPS receiver with A-GPS, 3.5mm audio jack, microHDMI port

Sliki 18 in 19 : Sony Ericsson Xperia Arc. Vir: <http://cdn.androidcommunity.com> (5.8.2012)

**4. Na enak način opišite svoj mobilni telefon. Dodajte še kakšen podatek.**

<b>Form Factor</b>	
<b>Display</b>	
<b>CPU</b>	
<b>OS</b>	
<b>Memory</b>	
<b>Camera</b>	
<b>Connectivity</b>	

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## Text and email language

### 1. Preberite besedilo.

It seems that electronic forms of communication like text messaging on mobile phones and email have created a new kind of language. People often like to communicate as quickly as possible when they are texting or emailing, and have therefore invented lots of abbreviations or 'text speak' that they use instead of complete words.

In many countries text speak has divided the generations: under-20s are very good at using it, while over-50s often find it difficult to understand!

In English, the most common examples of text language include the use of the number '2' for 'to' or 'too', '4' instead of 'for', 'u' for 'you' and 'c' instead of 'see'.

It is also common to drop vowels, so that 'can't' becomes 'cnt', and 'have' becomes 'hav' or 'hv'.

While some people think text language is good way of saving time, others think it is lazy and that it has a bad effect on language. In Britain many teachers complain that some students don't know that using text speak in their schoolwork isn't appropriate, and that they are forgetting how to use Standard English.



Slika 20: SMS. Vir: <http://lovephotoquotes.com> (5.8.2012)



Slika 21: SMS. Vir: <http://data.whicdn.com> (5.8.2012)

Some studies suggest that Standard English is already changing because of text and email language. One study has even suggested that 'hello' and 'goodbye' could disappear from the English language during the 21<sup>st</sup> century because so many people now use 'hey' or even 'yo' at the start of texts and informal emails, and 'laters' at the end.

A couple of years ago a mobile phone company in Britain began a service in which it sent text messages summarising books that young people were studying at school. The idea was to turn

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famous works of literature into text speak, so it would be easy for young people to understand what the books were about. Of course not everyone liked the idea of characters from Shakespeare speaking in text language, and it is certainly true that the famous ‘To be or not to be?’ speech from *Hamlet* loses something when it begins with ‘2b?Ntb’.

**2. V razpredelnici je napisano nekaj priljubljenih kratic, ki se v angleščini uporabljajo pri pošiljanju sporočil. Ugotovite, kaj pomenijo in dopolnite manjkajoče črke.**

1. <b>b4</b>	bef __ _ e
2. <b>cul8r</b>	s __ _ you l _ t __ _
3. <b>np</b>	no p _ _ _ _ _ m
4. <b>toy</b>	th __ k _ ng o _ y __ _
5. <b>r u f 2t?</b>	A __ _ y __ _ fr __ _ to t __ _ k?
6. <b>w4u</b>	w _ _ _ _ ng f __ _ y __ _
7. <b>tx</b>	th _ _ _ s
8. <b>cw2cu</b>	can't w _ _ _ _ _ s __ _ y _ u
9. <b>ez</b>	e __ _ y
10. <b>b4n</b>	b __ _ for n _ w
11. <b>atm</b>	_ t t __ _ mom __ _ t
12. <b>omg</b>	_ h __ _ g __ _
13. <b>pls</b>	_ _ _ _ _ se
14. <b>lol</b>	l __ _ g __ _ ng _ u _ l _ ud (when something is funny)
15. <b>lmk</b>	l _ t me k __ _ w
16. <b>g2g</b>	g _ t _ _ _ o

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### 3. Spodaj preberite nekaj primerov smešnih ali ponesrečenih sporočil.



Slike 22-26: SMS sporočila. Vir: <http://www.damnyouautocorrect.com> (4.8.2012)

### 4. PAIR WORK : Ste že kdaj prejeli ali poslali podobno sporočilo? S sošolcem se pogovorita o izkušnjah, ki jih imata pri pošiljanju kratkih sporočil.

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## PONOVIMO

### *E-mail, telephone and the post*

#### 1. Odgovorite na vprašanja.

- How many e-mails do you send / receive every week?
- How many phone calls have you already made today?
- How many text messages did you send / receive yesterday?
- When did you last write and send a letter?

#### 2. Preberite različna mnenja. S katerim se najbolj strinjate?

##### **Linda, 28**

*For me it has to be e-mail. It's very fast, cheap and modern - you can download music and video, send letters and pictures, and it's informal, which I like. I know privacy and security can be problems but who sends important documents by e-mail? I get annoyed if I get hundreds of e-mails at work and they all expect an instant response, and obviously I hate getting spam, or even worse, a virus.*

##### **John, 65**

*Well, I use all three, e-mails, post and phones, but I prefer the phone. It's more expensive, especially for long-distance calls, but I like the instant interaction and I think you can understand more when you hear a person's voice. I like the informality and speed and you can also use your mobile phone for e-mail and sending images. With mobile phones you don't get a lot of unwanted communication, apart from the occasional wrong number.*

##### **Andrea, 39**

*I like modern things, but I still prefer the post. I know postal delivery is slow, but it's cheap, and you can be sure no one will read your mail or listen to your conversations. You can send anything by post, which you can't do with e-mail. Personally, I like receiving handwritten letters - they look, feel and smell different from e-mails. I think it's sad that young people don't write letters now. What I don't like is getting bills and junk mail!*

**3. Označite (✓) lastnosti posamezne vrste komunikacije.**

	E-mail	Telephones	Post
cheap			
send pictures / images			
instant delivery			
instant reply			
interactive			
modern			
private			
secure			
slow			
send sound			
unwanted communication			
usually formal			

**4. Napišite dve prednosti in dve slabosti spodnjih načinov komuniciranja**

	Advantages (pros)	Disadvantages (cons)
Facebook		
Mobile phones		
Post		
E-mails		
Chatting over coffee		

Učno gradivo je nastalo v okviru projekta Munus 2. Njegovo izdajo je omogočilo sofinanciranje Evropskega socialnega sklada Evropske unije in Ministrstva za šolstvo in šport.

**5. WRITING : Predstavljajte si, da se morate preseliti v drugo mesto. Kateri je po vašem mnenju najboljši način za vzdrževanje stikov z vašo družino in prijatelji? Napišite kratek sestavek, v katerem boste navedli vsaj tri razloge za vašo odločitev. Izberite med naslednjimi:**

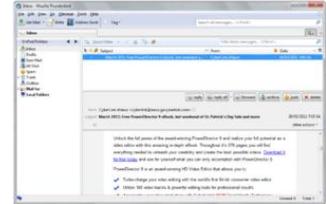
a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



Slike 27 – 31: Komuniciranje. Vir : <https://encrypted-tbn3.google.com> (5.8.2012)

*I would choose* \_\_\_\_\_  
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## MEDPREDMETNO POVEZOVANJE

Povezava s slovenščino:

- izdelava dvojezičnega slovarja strokovnih izrazov
- prevajanje

Povezava s praktičnim poukom:

- primere iz prakse znajo povedati v angleščini
- poznajo strokovne izraze v angleščini

Povezava s strokovnimi predmeti (Grafični in medijski procesi, Inf. komunikacijska tehn., Medijsko oblikovanje, Multimedijaska produkcija).



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MINISTRSTVO ZA ŠOLSTVO IN ŠPORT

www.mms.gov.si, e: gp.mms@gov.si  
Marsjeva ul. 1000 Ljubljana  
t: 01 400 54 00, f: 01 400 53 21



KONZORCIJ ŠOLSKIH CENTROV



*Naložba v vašo prihodnost*  
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA  
Evropski socialni sklad

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