

# 1. JOBS

## Women in a man's world

- not easy to get your foot in the door
- certain professions are thought to be male/masculine (the example of the woman – bullfighter; it remains a tough world for a woman)
- women in the western world have won the legal right to fight on equal terms with men

## Jobs (kinds of jobs)

The difference between these couples:

- mechanic/engineer
- publisher/editor
- lifeguard/bodyguard
- librarian/bookseller
- journalist/newsreader
- astrologer/astronomer
- weather presenter/meteorologist
- fisherman/fishmonger

Social and health professions: doctor, surgeon, nurse, social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist; specialized doctors such as neurologist, hematologist, cardiologist...

Economy: shopping assistant, salesman, business executive, manager, real-estate manager (trgovec z nepremičninami)...

Services: plumber, electrician, mechanic, carpenter, cleaner, cook, deliverer, gardener, stable man...

**Qualities and qualifications** needed: (!!! mind the word formation, e.g. to be brave – bravery, to be (in)efficient – efficiency, (im)patient – impatience, (im)polite – politeness, (un)imaginative – imagination etc.)

brave = courageous

helpful

original, inventive, imaginative, creative

cheerful

fit

efficient

reliable

trained

experienced = skilled

caring, sympathetic

persuasive

persistent

cheerful

accurate

fair

polite

cooperative

friendly

intelligent

self-confident

uncompromising

hard-working

careful

calm

You **apply** for a job (you write an **application letter**). You may have a **full-time** or a **part-time** job. You **earn** money, they pay you either weekly (**wage**) or monthly/a year (**salary**). A company **hires** you, if you do not fulfill your duties, you **get fired**.

## A person's description

HEIGHT: short, tall, of medium height

BUILD: muscular, skinny, slim, slender, fat, chubby, thin, well-built

AGE: teenager, in his/her early/mid/late fifties..., elderly people ~over 60 or something;), young, old, aged

COMPLEXION: tanned, pale; colour of skin (white/caucasian, black, asiatic, mestizo, mulatto)...

FACE: round, egg-shaped, oval, square, with high cheekbones; dimples (jamice), freckles (pege), moles (znamjenja)

EYES: almond-shaped, slanting, blue, brown, grey, green etc.

NOSE: crooked, curved, hooked, straight, small, big

LIPS: full, thin, tempting (vabljive;))

SPECIAL FEATURES: to walk with a limp (šepati), scars, tatoos, wooden leg...

HAIR: straight, short, long, shoulder-length, wavy, curled, blond, permed, died (to dye), pigtail (čop)...

## Character – adjectives

reserved

pleasant

bossy

rude

shy

spoilt

sensible

sensitive

sociable

abusive

friendly

helpful

loving

caring

dotting

amusing

funny

possessive

worried

optimistic

pesimistic

generous

selfish

reliable

persistent

stubborn

insulting

cooperative

## 2. PLACES

### A town description

(Might be London or any other, here's some useful vocabulary)

- landmark = a sight which can be observed from a distance
- double-decker buses
- to revitalise – prenoviti
- historic sites
- a building of historical importance
- antique shops
- a place was inhabited by ancient civilisations (Rome, Pompei...)
- sights = things to see in a place
- to explore a place on foot (peš)
- theme parks = entertainment area
- chainstore clothing (e. g. Benetton, S. Oliver) and unique boutiques – from famous designers
- bohemian area
- financial district
- transform sth into sth (=change)
- explore (=look around)
- sophisticated – only for wealthy people who have full wallets (to have a sophisticated taste; a sophisticated club etc.)
- a luxurious residence
- reasonably priced – available to all kinds of visitors (compare Ritz Carlton Hotel and Hotel Creina ☺)
- a metropolis – a large capital city
- a cosmopolitan city
- a restaurant is *highly recommended* – is worth visiting
- pavement cafés (like Kavka, Magma...) pavement = pločnik
- a pint of beer (a pint = 0,568 l)
- to walk along the river
- to elbow your way through the crowds (s komolci si izboriti pot)
- colourful nightlife
- spicy/delicious/tasty cuisine

Travel for a(n): excursion, expedition, sightseeing, holiday

You find some useful information about the place: on leaflets (letaki), in a prospectus, a handout, a brochure (zloženke, brošure)

You go:

- on holiday
- to the seaside
- on a two-day trip to Vienna
- on a tour around the World
- on a journey/voyage to South Africa

Things you'll need (equipment):

mosquito repelent, camera, swimming costume, portable gas stove (plinski kuhalnik), sleeping bag, suntan lotion, sandals, sun hat, tent, first-aid kit...

Organizing your holiday:

- dates of holiday
- number of people
- price
- type of transport (by bus, by plane, by car, by bicycle, on foot)
- weather details (check the weather forecast)
- method of payment (cash: coins, bills, bank notes; credit cards)
- clothes and other equipment
- food (tins, cans...)

Your dream/favourite destination... make it up yourself 😊

### 3. BOOKS AND READING

Fiction (leposlovje):

- romance/love stories
- detective stories; murder, mystery
- horror
- historic novels
- fairytales
- actions
- adventure

Non-fiction:

- documentary
- scientific books
- (auto)biography
- travel books

epic and lyric literature

first person / third person narration

realistic = true-to-life

flashback technique – analytical structure: you start the story at a specified time, then go back in time and set the previous scene

roman – ne obstaja!!! *a novel* (roman)

The one who writes: an author / a writer (in general)

- a novelist (or a penman/...woman) writes novels, short stories, fables (basni)
- dramatist / playwright writes dramas, comedies, tragedies, farces...
- a poet writes poetry
- an essayist writes essays

an issue/a copy – izvod

first/special/omnibus (več del skupaj, ciklus) edition – izdaja

tale – pripovedka, zgodba

**at the end of the book** : **at the beginning of the book**

an autograph = a signature

persons in the book – **characters**  
a book is divided to **chapters**

What kind of books do you like **best**? (to like sth best)  
Why/what/when/how often etc. you read – these are your **reading habits**.

How is the book:

- full of suspense (našest)
- convincing/believable
- unpredictable, unexpected
- exciting
- shocking
- frightening
- realistic, true-to-life
- you can **identify** with the characters
- sad
- boring (it's **boring**, therefore I'm **bored**)
- you get into it and cannot stop reading or put it down

Your favourite author/book – po smislu☺

## 4. DISASTERS/ACCIDENTS

Most frequent natural disasters

- volcano eruption (lava threatens the area nearby)
- earthquake
- avalanche/slide (snow/rocks/soil slides down the slope and may sweep away people or buildings)
- acid rain (because of the gas emissions)
- flood (poplave)
- whirl winds
- derailment
- nuclear explosion
- famine (lakota)
- drought (suša)
- typhoon (storms, high winds, waves...)
- plane crash
- shipwreck (due to bad weather, rocks in the sea, icebergs – Titanic☺)

Earthquake (citiram svoj zvezk, ne se na pamet učit☺ However, there's some useful vocabulary in it...)

An earthquake is caused by movement of two giant pieces of the **Earth's crust** and occurs in **bursts**. Everything starts shaking, **tremors** violently rock buildings of which many crash down and **trap** people inside or under the **ruins** (=debris). Beside the damage on the **infrastructure** many victims of the disaster may **suffer from** earthquake **trauma** and often need an expert **to overcome** their **fear**. In order to **minimize the consequences** during the

quake, it is of an utmost importance to stay calm and, if possible, **take shelter under** a bed or a table. Scientists observe the movements in the crust and can **predict** some earthquakes; the authorities invest in **strengthening** the frames of buildings and other endangered structures.

### Shipwreck

- oil spill
- crew members; staff
- to float : to sink (irregular verb: sink-sank-sunk) (plavati, lebdeti : potopiti se)
- to be on board
- be bound to – namenjen; e.g. London-bound ship = a ship bound to London – v London namenjena ladja
- lifeboat crew; rescue team
- to hit = to drive into = collide
- to swim ashore
- survivors

### Plane crash

- to nosedive (a plane nosedives into the sea)
- to shatter into pieces (razleteti se)
- a plane takes off from the runway
- malfunction < disfunction of the engine
- to catch fire (vneti se) : to put out / distinguish the fire
- a wing (krilo)
- a sabotage
- the wreckage = remainings of the vehicle (plane, car, ship...)
- fuel tank
- air-traffic control

Idioms connected with the disasters:

- like a bolt from the blue (kot strela z jasnega)
- it never rains but it pours (hudič na kup serje)
- to play with fire (igrati se z ognjem)
- a storm in a teacup (iz muhe slon)
- the tip of the iceberg (vrh ledene gore...)

Precautions, preventive measures:

fire: keep matches out of children's reach, never leave the gas cooker unattended; don't drop lit cigarettes in forests, extinguish camp fires

poisoning: keep chemicals such as bleach and acids locked away safely, keep medicine out of children's reach

car crash: drive slowly; take into account your experiences, visibility, weather, your physical and psychological condition; drive sober☺

trapped in debris: use a whistle to signal your position, provide yourself free way to fresh air if possible

A report on a latest disaster; personal experience

One is supposed to bring an up-to-date article about this bullshit and be able to tell sth with regard to it... Personal experience??? po smislu...

## 5. FESTIVALS / CELEBRATIONS

### Most famous world festivals

(a to je mišlen tistih 5 iz knjige vretn???)

#### The Rio Carnival in Brazil:

- by far the largest in the world
- starts before the lent (=a fasting period) – post
- takes place at a huge stadium
- competitions, costumes, dancing, decorations, mobile floats
- nowadays high entrance fee (vstopnina)
- streamers and confetti

#### Oktoberfest:

- the world's largest beer festival
- begins in September
- each brewery makes a special beer, a large variety of types available
- takes place in Munich [mjunik]

#### The Fallas Festival:

- in Spain, they celebrate the end of the Winter
- starts with deafening (oglušujoč) explosions of fireworks
- paella contests
- papier maché sculptures of fallas are burnt in the midnight – fireworks symbolically force out the winter

#### The Tibetan Butter Lamp Festival:

- buddhism – a buddhist festival
- they celebrate the belief that nothing is permanent
- monks (menihi) organize the festivities
- sculptures of iced butter supported by wooden frames are then thrown into a river

#### The Chinese New Year:

- festivities are held at the end of January
- last for a month
- streets and shops are filled with people, full of crowds
- families gather, friendly atmosphere
- strips of paper the doors are covered with are meant to keep out evil spirits
- the Lantern Festival – a parade that winds through the streets
- cheering crowds, people set off firecrackers

#### A word or two more about the celebrations:

to look forward to a festival = to be in anticipation of a festival

to mark the occasion by doing sth

to honour the memory of sb

to make preparations

to greet with cheers

fireworks – rakete

firecrackers – petarde

party hats

tooters (tist k pihneš pa zapiska pol se pa še papirnata kača odvijje, nevem kuko se reče...)

lively music (NE *live* music)

party-goers – those who participate to a party

popping corks of champagne bottles

## Personal celebrations

Marriage – most important vocabulary (in case you got married in an english-speaking country☺)

- wedding dress
- best man; bridesmaids
- groom; bride
- wedding reception
- invitations
- bouquet [buké] of flowers; *also* bunch of flowers
- »Something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue«
- to propose sb; to ask for sb's hand
- a fiancé(e) – zaročenec/ka [fioncej]
- to go to honeymoon
  
- to divorce; to split up

*others:*

- Birthday
- Anniversary
- Graduation
- Birth
- Funeral (might as well be a celebration... ☺)
- etc.

## Slovenian celebrations

Nč ne vem od zelenga Jurija, pirhov in ostalih jajc...

## 6. EATING HABITS

### Junk Food vs healthy diet

Junk food:

- because of today's fast-moving world
- little time for eating, let alone cooking
- the amount of junk food eaten among teenagers has increased
- it's popular because it's quickly available everywhere
- nevertheless, it's not cheap at all



- couch potato lifestyle
- high in calories and energy yet low in nutrition
- greasy and salty
- high in saturated fats (nasičene)
- lacking vitamins and minerals
- it's less satisfying so you eat more of it
- may cause heart or liver disease
- increases risks of cancer and diabetes
- a reason for high blood pressure

#### Healthy diet:

- regular meals
- cooked food
- balanced diet
- keeps you fit and healthy
- lots of vegetables, fruits
- polyunsaturated fats such as olive oil
- fish
- contains a lot of nutrients
- eat slowly, take your time

Healthy lifestyle includes apart from balanced and nutritive diet also enough physical exercise and rest

Eating habits: *how, what, when, where, how often* you eat.

A meal: starters, main course, dessert, beverage (pijača)

#### TYPES OF FOOD:

fruit  
vegetables  
pulses (stročnice)  
cereals  
diary products (mlečni izdelki)  
meat  
poultry (perutnina)  
fish (*one fish, three fish, more fish*)  
shellfish and sea fruits

a **bottle** of ketchup, wine  
a **can** of tuna, beans  
a **tin** of coke  
a **pinch** of salt (ščepec)  
a **clove** of garlic (strok)  
a **loaf** of bread  
a **bar** of chocolate  
a **pint** of beer  
a **lump** of sugar  
a **slice** of ham  
a **rash** of bacon

#### Other vocabulary:

gourmet dishes (in fine restaurants)  
to order a pizza (delivery)  
to grab a snack  
to gain/lose weight  
to be on a diet = to fast (postiti se)

to **chop** onions, parsley (peteršilj)  
to **stir** sauce, soup (premešati)  
to **scramble** eggs  
to **slice** cooked meat, ham  
to **grate** carrots, cheese  
to **peel** apples, bananas  
to bake  
to boil  
to roast  
to steam  
to grill  
to fry

a **box** of chocolates, cookies  
a **packet** of crisps, cookies, candies  
a **jar** of jam, marmelade, pickles (kumarice)  
a **bowl** of soup, cereals  
a **carton** of milk, juice

## Teenage problems

### Eating disorders

- lacking self-confidence, not satisfied with your appearance
- may start in early teenage
- anorexia, bulimia, compulsive overeating
- most common among girls, especially ballet dancers, athletes, models
- need medical help, therapy
- learn them how to eat properly

## 7. CRIME

### Types of criminal offence

major or minor offence

to commit a crime / an offence

Types:

- murder – a murderer/murderess – to murder
- assassination – to assassinate
- theft – a thief – to steal
- robbery – a robber – to rob
- burglary – a burglar – to burgle
- blackmail – a blackmailer – to blackmail
- terrorism – a terrorist
- arson – an arsonist – to set fire
- vandalism – a vandal
- mugging – a mugger
- shoplifting – a shoplifter
- pickpocketing – a pickpocket
- kidnapping – a kidnapper – to kidnap
- hijacking – a hijacker
- smuggling – a smuggler – to smuggle
- fraud
- joyriding
- drug trafficking
- man-slaughter

### Law court trial

- **judge** – represents the state in court
- **witness** – sb who has seen the crime happen
- **jury** – a group of people in court who decide whether the accused is guilty or innocent
- **prosecutor** – a professional who decides about the punishment and has to prove the guilt of the defendant
- **defence lawyer** – a professional who speaks for the accused and advises him/her
- **the accused/the defendant** – sb who has been charged with committing a crime

- **policeman** – his role is to deter people from committing offence and to arrest those who break the law
- **court reporter** – sb who notes down what is said in court

First you're **suspected** of breaking the law; when they **gather evidence**, they can **arrest** you. You're **accused of** doing sth (or accused of a crime) and then **tried**. After the **jury** has **reached the verdict**, you may be found **guilty**, and you're **convicted** of the crime and **sentenced to jail** (to ... years in prison). You're **put behind bars**.

to be accused of sth (of doing sth)

to be caught red-handed = to be caught in the act = in flagrante (lat.)

to be at large (na prostosti)

to murder sb in cold blood – a cold-blooded murder

to be doing time = to be in jail = to be behind bars

to be on the alert = to take care = to be on your toes

Punishments:

to be sentenced to life imprisonment

to be sent to prison

to be fined a large/small amount of money

to be given a suspended sentence

to do community service

to be given a warning

to be sentenced to death (by hanging, like a pirate☺)

death penalty

Precautions, preventive measures – burglar-friendly houses

- very private houses are less safe – you're more at risk
- if you show off what you have, you invite criminals
- burglars are attracted by signs of absence
- lock up and turn the lights on
- high wall or a tall hedge provides privacy to a burglar
- install an alarm

Death penalty (should be in your folders, the essay we had to write...)

## 8. SPORTS AND HOBBIES

Most popular sports – če kej manjka, pogledite v slovarje; ponavad je na sredini tist dodatki, k so vsi športi, oprema, igrišča... enkrat nam je to tut skopirala pomoje

Benefits: relaxation, keeping fit, healthy lifestyle, socializing, filling batteries, organisation & discipline, you're on fresh air, build muscles, obtain team spirit, learn to be co-operative...

Dangers/weak points: injuries, overpowering, expenses, risks...

SPORT	EQUIPMENT	VERB (Play, Go, Do)	LOCATION
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Skiing	Skis, ski poles, ski boots	G skiing, to ski	Ski resort, tracks
Motor racing	Helmet, motor-bike	G	Track
Snorkelling & scuba diving	Snorkel, mask, wet suit, flippers	G	
Golf	Golf clubs, balls	P	Links
Weightlifting	Weights	D	Gym
Cricket	Bats, balls	P	Pitch
Archery (lokostrelstvo)	Bow, arrows, target	D	
Snooker/pool billiards	Cue, cue balls, object b.	P	Table
Box	Bandage, gloves, mouthpiece	To box	Ring
Fencing (mečevanje)	Foil/épée/saber	D	Piste
Riding	Spurs, saddle, bridle	G	Arena, hypodrome
Skating	Figure/hockey skater	To skate	Skating rink
Badminton	B. racquet, shuttlecock	P	Court
Tennis	Racquet, balls	P	Court
Hockey	Puck, stick	P	Rink
Baseball	Bat, glove (mitt), ball	P	Field
Basketball	Ball, basket	P	Court
Surfing	Surf	G	Waves
Athletics		D	Arena/stadium
Hammer throw	Hammer		
Discus throw	Discus		
Javelin throw	Javelin		
Parallel, horizontal bars	Bars		
Jumping (high-jump, long-jump, pole-vault)			
Running			
Cycling	Bycicle, helmet	G, to cycle	Track
Jogging		G	
Karate	Kimono	D	Ring

### Surfing (according to the article in the book – Surf's up)

to ride the waves

the waves crash onto sandy beaches

a wet suit

to catch a wave

to learn the technique

to be in search of (good waves, nice weather...)

stamina = endurance (vzdržljivost)

Qualities required: surfers must be brave, love adventure, have lots of energy, they travel around the world to find the perfect waves, must be good swimmers with enough balance on the surfboard, need strength so have to do some exercises with weights...

Two essentials: strength and fearlessness

### Hobbies

(po smislu)  
 painting  
 photography  
 stamp collecting  
 knitting  
 pottery  
 gardening  
 cards  
 music  
 etc.

## Drug abuse, steroids

(to sm mel v drugmu letnku projektno pa vsi ste spal☺)

- a growing problem among young and competitive athletes, cyclists...
- sudden strength and speed gain
- do not increase skill & agility
- in powders, pills or injectable
- leaves traces in blood and urine
- may lead to self-destruction

Side effects:

- hair loss
- increased acne
- decreased sperm count
- sterility
- risk of heart disease (elevated cholesterol and blood pressure levels)
- impaired liver function

## 9. EARTH SOS

Major problems of our planet

PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS
Destruction of habitat, deforestation, urban sprawl	Financial supports to poor countries Planting more trees Protection of jungles, rainforests
Pollution	Decrease the use of motor vehicles Encourage cleaner methods of production Educate people of the importance of recycling
Illegal hunting (=poaching)	More national parks Harsher punishments for poachers Raise public awareness about endangered species
Water contamination	Limit on emissions of poisonous substances into rivers

	Set purifying plants on sewage systems (čistilne naprave na kanalizacijske sisteme)
Acid rain	Factories should count down on releasing poisonous chemicals into the air
Litter/rubbish	Encourage recycling, use litter bins

## Endangered species

Reasons:

- illegal hunting
- exclusive products: tusks (ivory - elephants), furs, grease (whales)...
- destruction of habitat
- pesticides
- fishing

Animals in captivity (zoos etc)

### **Pro et contra**

they have food

they get medical care

they are protected from hunters

*they aren't free*

*they don't live very happy lives in captivity*

*they aren't in their natural habitat*

*they are lonely*

*they are not protected from extinction – breeding isn't necessarily successful*

## **10. EDUCATION**

nursery school – the year before you enter the primary school

primary school

secondary school – finished by either GCSE (General Certificate of Education) or A (Advanced) levels

post-school education:

- polytechnics (colleges of technology, art etc.) – work-orientated courses
- universities (government-funded) – entrance depends on the results of the student's A levels
- Red-Brick universities (common, available to more students)
- Ivy-League universities (for the posh and the most talented)
- to graduate – you obtain Bachelor degree
- post-graduate courses (podiplomski)
- master's degree: MA or MSc (master of arts/science)
- doctorate: Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

obligatory=compulsory

state schools – free

public schools – private, need to be paid  
tuition fees (šolnine)  
grants, loans

to acquire, to obtain knowledge  
education consultants – tutors  
teacher (secondary&primary school) – pupils  
lecturer (university) – students  
grades (ocene)  
degree (diploma)  
term (semester)  
course (tečaj, celoleten predmet)  
the dean (dekan) of the arts faculty  
the headmaster of a high school  
boarding school – a school where you also live during the term

skills=abilities to learn  
different approaches/methods/techniques of teaching and learning  
motivation/willingness  
to share ideas  
to work in pairs  
to solve problems together  
to coach weaker pupils

**A good teacher (you bet☺) should:**

- speak clearly
- establish a friendly relationship with students
- have a lot of confidence in front of large groups
- understand students' individual needs
- encourage creativity
- give praise and support to students
- attend refresher courses regularly
- prepare lessons thoroughly

**How can computers help us?**

- teach grammatical structures
- print out information or compositions
- help to revise for tests ir exams (to revise – to make a revision)
- enable us to contact students around the world
- have information available when you need it
- help with pronunciation (izgovorjava)
- teach new vocabulary

But they **cannot**

- help students with their personal problems
- help them develope their social skills
- encourage students
- teach them co-operative work

**Exams: for and against**

They encourage students to try harder	Exam results may depend on how you feel
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	on a particular day
They force us to even READ the subject☺	The results are not always objective
Give us a sort of feedback	An enormous pressure on students
The easiest way for the teacher to obtain marks	Everything depends merely on the points and the results

## Prodigies

especially gifted (=talented) children (usually sport/maths/languages/music)  
they hit the headlines

Ways of schooling them:

- personal teacher/tutor/trainer
- special schools with other prodigies
- normal schools but among older children

Problems:

- they obtain knowledge but do not develop social skills
- separating them from their colleagues may be a traumatic experience
- may become frustrated, withdrawn or rebellious (uporniški)
- parents often push them too hard – children should decide themselves what they want to do with their talents
- too much pressure

## 11. ENTERTAINMENT

(nevem, kaj nej bi še tuki pršlo – tko splošna stvar čist☺)

Popular types:

theme parks (Disneyland, Universal Studios, The Sentosa in Singapore...)

funfairs

cinema

disco

theatre

concerts

parades

musicals

etc.

VOCABULARY to describe it:

entrance fee = admission

destination = final stop

fireworks

dance floor

scene

stage; the curtain call (ko se dvigne zavesa)

orchestra, band  
conductor, orchestra leader  
lead singer  
dodgers (sleparji, ki izvajajo trike s kartami, vžigalicami in ti praznijo žepe)  
haunted house (hiša strahov)  
the audience, the spectators (huge audience, hundreds of spectators)  
fizzy drinks

## FILMS

director  
producer  
author (of a book)  
screenwriter transforms a book into a script  
cast&crew (vsi sodelujoči, ekipa&igralci)  
stunts (statisti)  
setting (okvir zgodbe, ozadje, okolje v filmu, knjigi)  
plot (zgodba, zaplet)  
main characters  
actor – actress

One may find the plot gripping (zanimiv, pretresljiv), boring, involving (ki te vplete), dramatic, dull (medel, površen, dolgočasen), moving (ganljiv), entertaining, informative, confusing, exciting.  
The characters can be convincing, predictable, well-developed, realistic, true-to-life, weak, original.

A film review/your favourite film... po smislu☺

## **12. TRANSPORT&TRAVEL**

(lol, tega nam pa sploh ni uspel vzeti☺)

Ways of...

- car
- train
- ship
- airplane
- helicopter
- hot-air balloon
- bicycle (o yeah☺)
- motorcycle
- raft
- canoe
- ferry (trajekt)
- lorry/truck
- bus, double-decker
- hovercraft (vozilo na zračni blazini)

- taxi/cab
- carriage, coach (kočija), tudi spalni vagon
- submarine
- steamboat (parnik)
- hang-glider
- rickshaw (rikša)
- mopeds
- etc.

Verbs:

- to steer (krmariti)
- to drive
- to ride
- to fly
- to paddle (veslati)
- to navigate
- to travel

trip, route, voage, tour, flight, journey, travel  
 driving licence  
 speeding (an offence)  
 pedestrian area – traffic is not allowed

In a car: gear (prestave), brake, seatbelt, accelerator pedal (gas), rear view mirror (vzvratno ogledalo), clutch pedal (sklopka), ignition (vžig), dashboard (armaturna plošča)

**Traffic in large cities:**

LONDON, U.K.

black cabs, double deckers

green badge (taxi drivers have to get it) – special exams of knowing the streets of London

MEXICO CITI, MEXICO

the cheap way of taking a cab: VW Beetle, yellow-painted

cab's meters don't work, cabbies (=taxi drivers) make their own mental calculations to work out the price

MAHAJANGA, MAGADASCAR

»pousse-pousse« (french for push-push) – rickshaw drivers demand the passers-by to help them push the vehicle, they shout »push-push« – that's why the ride is so cheap (lol, tole razlož ti na ustnmu hahaha☺)

HONG KONG

rickshaw boys are very old (more than 60), as city has decided to stop using rickshaws

the last rickshaw licence issued in 1975

people ignore red lights

FEZ, MOROCCO

grand-taxis – large mercedes limousines for journeys between cities

for shorter rides, you can rely on little cabs which are cheaper

cabs are typically coloured in red and black no to be strayed

SURAKARTA, INDONESIA

known for bicycle rickshaws called becaks, passengers sit in the front – they are forbidden now for being dangerous

the city is tourist-conscious, so transport is developing very quickly

VENICE, ITALY

gondolas have been in use since 16th century

gondolier is a traditional profession and was reserved only for certain families

nowadays anyone can become a gondolier, but training is difficult, knowledge of culture, history and singing is required

a journey in gondola is now the most expensive way to travel through the Venetian canals

### 13. RELATIONSHIPS

Divorce (let's start with some funnier issues)

- the institution of marriage is no longer ultimate, it's status has changed also in Britain
- people are ignoring the promise of increased life expectancy (...to love and honour till death do us part – seen Four Marriages and a Funeral? ☺)
- they reject the idea of eternal marriage
- both partners can seek a divorce on the grounds of (na osnovi) »irretrievable breakdown« of their marriage
- in Britain, there is no longer a stigma attached to divorce
- the law that enables divorces came out in 1970s – the rate of divorces doubled in a few years
- women found other means of economic independence and security and are not bound to marriage anymore
- now many people (esp. young couples) merely live together
- cohabitation is regarded as an acceptable stage between being boyfriend and girlfriend and being a married couple
- what used to be referred to as »living in sin« (živeti v grehu oz. na koruzi☺) is becoming everyday phenomenon (vsakdanji pojav), because of young couples being reluctant to define the nature of their relationship

Arranged marriage

- still present in traditional cultures (India, Asian world, African tribes...)
- in high society (royal families) – read Lady, Obrazi, Lisa etc. for further information☺
- more common (or even custom) in the past
- daughters had no right to choose their love ones
- father had the main role in deciding and looking for the appropriate husband for his daughter
- if daughter didn't respect the decision, she was banished (izobčen)
- many had to run away from the parents' will

Reasons:

- money
- land property (posestvo)
- political influence and interests
- influence in the community

- ensurance for the daughter's of son's future (a well situated husband/wife)
- camels (Arab world) ☺

## Children&teenage

(what am I supposed to say here??? ☺)

## 14. THE MEDIA

(a smo to jemal???)

(singular: a meduim, plural: media)

Their role in our society and lives

## 15. MONEY MATTERS

(tuki je bla ena prosojnca, mene pa ne ☺... po smislu☺)

## 16. SOCIAL ISSUES

### Charities

(povzetki Marušinih povzetkov☺)

Problems of the developing world – high technological and scientific development, yet too little attention, energy and support go to people in need. Luckily, we're becoming conscious of the importance of helping the others.

**Charity** is an organization or organizations that give money or any other kind of help and support to people who need it.

**Third World** – countries that are still behindhand with the development and welfare to their people

- children suffer from malnutrition (starvation, hunger)
- lack of drinking water...
- also protection of the environment, animals, plants, rainforests (something that models swear they will do if they are elected as Miss Universe ☺)

**Volunteers** are people who help others or work for an organization that helps those in need, but are not paid. Their work is to advertise their actions and ask for donations, collect contribution (prispevki), organize local or international events and look for sponsors, make charity appeals to inform the public and make people aware of the problems.

Most known British charity organizations:

- **National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children**
- **Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals**
- **Amnesty International** (they focus on the release of prisoners of conscience; people who are imprisoned for their beliefs, colour of skin, sex orientation, religion etc.)

- **Greenpeace** (focused on the worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity: their campaign is to stop climate change, whaling, nuclear threats, genetic engineering, to save the oceans, the endangered species etc.)
- **Catholic Charities** – they tend to strengthen their communities by empowering the people within them; they help individuals overcome tragedies, loss, poverty etc.

## Class and status consciousness (Posh & all that jazz 😊)

Britain and many other old and traditional yet democratic (parliamentary) monarchies are **class-conscious**. It means that money is not essential for being upper class – it is of a much greater importance to come from an influential family with certain tradition. These families are often tied up in properties or funds but have the origin that has a significance in the society – especially those with titles (earl, lord/lady, sir/dame, duke/duchess). Huge amount of money may buy you the title but not the reputation.

What do posh do, wear, where do they go to?

- public schools (fee-paying schools with tradition)
- Ivy-league universities
- powerful jobs, gain power and money
- wear Barbour jackets and Wellington boots
- affected pronunciation (spakujejo se, po domač povedan)
- calling their parents *Mummy* or *Daddy*
- attend to some typical social events (Royal Ascott – horse-racing; Henley – rowing; The Glorious Twelfth – the start of shooting season; Queen Charlotte's Ball – a ball in aid of a hospital, known as a debutantes' ball)
- they are active in charities – more or less to show off 😊

to flaunt=to show off=to boast about sth

a snob – so. who finds people pf a lower class inferior

Status consciousness is typical for materialistic world – the more you've got, the more important, respected and influent you are. America and other superpowers' societies are status-conscious and judge by money and capital of an individual.