

Theme C: The world of films & music

Attract	privabiti	To draw a causing or tending to cause to approach, adhere, or unite.	Atrekt	The crowd got attracted by it.
Develop	razvijati	To cause to grow or expand.	Develp	They developed it into something beter.
Introduce	predstaviti	To present something.	Intrudus	They introduced me to her..
Replace	nadomestiti	To restore; return.	Riplejs	The liver replace was succesful.
Combine	združiti	To bring into or join something.	Kombajn	They combined glass and plastic together.
Last	zadnji	For someone or something to be the last one.	Lest	He came home last.
Break up	razpadati	To put an end to.	Brejk ap	The break up was very important for them.
Experiment	poskušanje	A test, trial, or tentative procedure.	Eksperiment	Scientists made a experiment about rats.
Record	zapis	The state of being recorded, as in writing.	Rekord	This record was the best seller.
Take (time)	Vzeti (čas)	To get into one's hold or possession by voluntary action.	Tejk	she needed to take more time for the homework.
Mix	mešat	To combine, unite, or join.	Miks	The music mix sounded good.
analyse	analizirati	To examine critically.	analize	They analysed the rat's brain.

guitar	Kitara	A stringed musical instrument with a neck, flat body and 6 strings	Gitar	The guitar was very loud.
Drums	Bobni	Any hollow tree or similar object or device used in this way.	Drms	The drums were made from plastic.
Violin	Vijolina	An instrument held nearly horizontal by the player's arm with the lower part supported against the collarbone or shoulder.	Vajolin	He's violin string got cut.
Trumpet	Trobenta	An instrument that looks like a long golden tube.	Trampet	The trumpets were the loudest instruments in the concert.
Flute	Flavta	A musical wind instrument consisting of a tube with a series of fingerholes.	Flut	The first flute was made in the stone age.
Balalaika	Balalajka	A Russian musical instrument having a triangular body and a neck like that of a guitar.	Balalajka	They played balalaika on the russian holiday.
Pipes	pipa	A tube of wood, clay, hard rubber, or other material, with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, opium, etc.	Pajps	He liked to smoke in pipes.
Sitar	sitara	A lute of India with a small, pear-shaped body and a long, broad, fretted neck.	Sitar	On a Indian street many poeple play a sitar.
Harp	Harfa	A golden triangle instrument whit long strings in it.	Harf	They had a beautiful golden harph.
Piano	Klavir	A musical instrument in which felt-covered hammers, operated from a keyboard, strike the metal strings.	Pijano	She sang along while she was playing the piano.
Recorder	zapisnikar	A device for recording sound.	Rekordr	The recorder btoke down and coundt record any music.

Synthesiser	Sintesajzer	an electronic instrument that generates and modifies sounds electronically.	sintesajzr	She played the synthesiser very well.
mixture	mešanica	a product of mixing.	miksčur	The mixture of the songs didn't sound good.
Rhythm	Ritem	Measured movement, as in dancing.	Ritm	The dancers had rhythm.
Lyrics	Besedilo	The words of a song.	Lirik	The lyrics of the song were very beautiful.
Style	Stil	A particular kind, sort, or type, as with reference to form, appearance, or character.	Stajl	They're style was very classy.
Melody	Melodija	Musical sounds in agreeable succession or arrangement.	Melodi	The melody sounds good.
Influence	Vpliv	The action or process of producing effects on the actions, behavior, opinions, etc.	Influenc	The song had a big influence on the country.
Award	Nagrada	Something awarded, as a payment or medal.	Aword	He won a award last night.
Record	Plošča	An act of recording.	Rekord	The record was very expensive.
profile	profil	A picture or representation of the side view of a head.	profil	Her profile was the best of all.

Popular	Popularno	A famouse person that many people know.	Popjulr	They're record was very popular.
Early (1950's etc.)	Zgodnja (petdeseta, itd.)		Erly	In the early 60's music was very popular.
Religious	Verski		Relidžs	He was a very religious person.
teenage	Najstnik/ca		tinejdž	He didn't obey since he's a teenager

Old-fashioned	Staromodno	Having the conservative behavior, ways, ideas, or tastes of earlier times.	Oldfešnd	She dresses very old-fashioned.
Complicated	Komplicirano	Difficult to analyze, understand, explain, etc.	Komplikejted	The explanation was very complicated.
Amplified	Ojačevalnik	To make larger, greater, or stronger; enlarge; extend.	Emplifajd	
Loud	Glasno	(Of sound) strongly audible; having exceptional volume or intensity.	Laud	The music was too loud.
Hard	Težko	Difficult to do or accomplish; fatiguing; troublesome.	Hard	The problem was hard to solve.
Soft	Mehko	Smooth and agreeable to the touch; not rough or coarse.	Soft	The cake was soft.
Live	Živo	Being alive; living; alive.	lajv	The audition was shoved live on TV.
Screen	Zaslon	A specially prepared, light-reflecting surface on which motion pictures, slides, etc.	Skrin	The screen was very big.
Producer	Producent	A person who produces.	Produsr	The producer had a good idea for a new film.
Director	Režiser	A person or thing that directs.	Direktr	The director wasn't satisfied with the acting.
Writer	Pisatelj	A person engaged in writing books, articles, stories, etc.	Wrajtr	The writer wrote the producers idea.
Editor	Urednik	A person who edits material for publication, films, etc.	Editr	The editor cut out the actors mistake.
Designer	oblikovalec	A person who creates forms, structures, and patterns, as for works of art or machines.	desajner	The designer chose elegant clothes.

Special effects	Posebni učinki	When added affect are in the scene that didn't really happen (fire, explosion,...)	Spešl efekts	The special effects were amazing.
Actor	Igralec	The person that acts in the movie as a character.	Ektor	The actor wasn't acting good.
Script	Scenarij	The letters or characters used in writing by hand; handwriting, esp. cursive writing.	Skript	The script got lost.
Celluloid		Motion-picture film.	Celulojd	
Set(in a film)		The place were the actors act the scene.	Set	They used alot of time to get the set up.
Contact	Kontakt	The act or state of touching.	Kontekt	She contacted her friends so she could chat.
Agree	Strinjati	To have the same views, emotions, etc.	Agri	The director agreed with the designer.
Convince	Prepričati	To move by argument or evidence to belief, agreement, consent, or a course of action.	Konvinc	The writer convinced the producer to change the script
Organise	Organizirati	To form as or into a whole consisting of interdependent or coordinated parts, esp. for united action.	Organajz	The director was well organised.
Western	Vestern	A film where cowboys and native americans usually act.	Vestrn	The western was very boring.
Detective	Detektivski film	A film where detectives solve a problem.	Detektiv	The detective film had a big mystery that got solved.
Romance	Romantični film	A movie about a couple in love.	Roumanc	The girl first didn't love the boy in the romance film.
Science fiction	Znanstvena fantastika	A form of fiction that draws imaginatively on scientific knowledge and speculation in its plot, setting, theme, etc.	Sajnc fikšn	There were aliens and robots on a different planet in this sci-fi movie.
Horror	Grozljivka	A movie with scary scenes and murder.	Horor	The horror movie was too long and too scary.
Cartoon	Strip	A sketch or drawing, usually humorous.	katun	The cartoon i bought was really funny.

Transparent	prozoren	Easily seen through, recognized, or detected.	Transperent	He has a transparent excuse.
First	Prvi	Being before all others.	Frst	He was the firs that came to the finish line.
Next	Naslednji	In the place, time, importance, etc., nearest or immediately following.	Nekst	The next person that came to the finish line was second.
Then	potem	Immediately or soon afterward.	Ten	But then nobody coud see the tirth person near the finish line.
finally	končno	At the final point or moment; in the end.	fajnali	Finally there was the tirth person at the finish line.

1. They reduce, reuse and recycle.

2. They have a garage sale, so they sell things they don't need to other people.

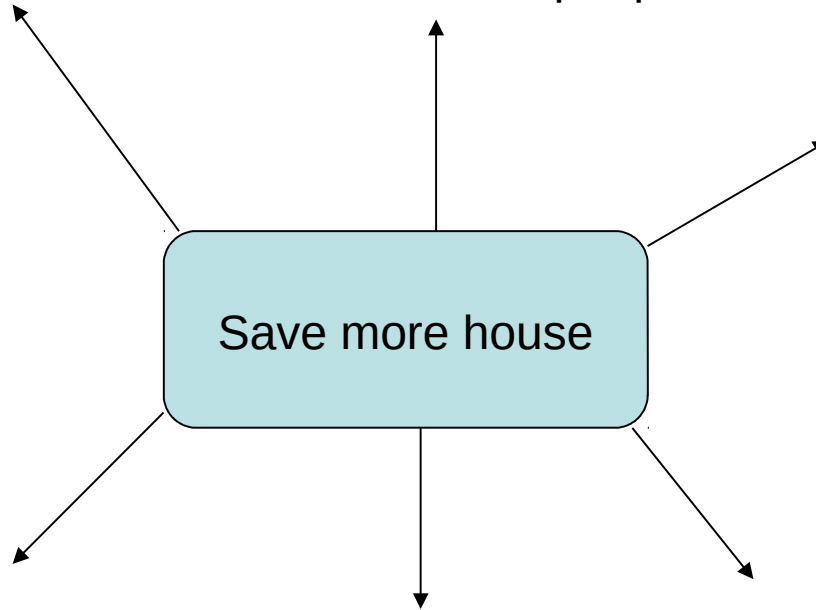
3. They have a compost bin for organic rubbish.

Save more house

6. They have biodegradable cleaners, so the water they "flush" isn't too polluted.

5. They dry their clothes on a dry line so they don't use electricity.

4. They have solar panels on the roof so they collect energy with the sun.



1. She is a famous pop singer from New York.

2. Her real name is Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta.

3. Before her singing career she was a songwriter. She wrote lyrics for singers like Britney Spears, The Pussycat Dolls and The Black Eyed Peas.

Lady GaGa

5. She made two albums: The Fame & The Fame Monster.

4. Her style looks really crazy. She has many strange costumes like the bubble costume, Kermit coat, ...

A short rock history

1. Rock began in the USA in the early 1950's.

2. It started with rhythm, blues, R&B and jazz (black music).

3. In the mid 1950's rock 'n' roll had become very popular. Popular rock 'n' roll singers are: Elvis Presley, Bill Haley, ...

4. In the early 1960's Rock 'n' roll became boring and a new group from England became popular – The Beatles.

5. The Beatles first started singing American style songs, but soon they made their own style of music.

6. In the 1970's electronics soon changed the rock 'n' roll style to Rock.

7. Today many new types of music combined with other styles, today. There is Heavy metal, reggae, rap, disco, Afro-rock, Mex-rock, ...

1. Chinese people have they're own style of movies, songs etc.

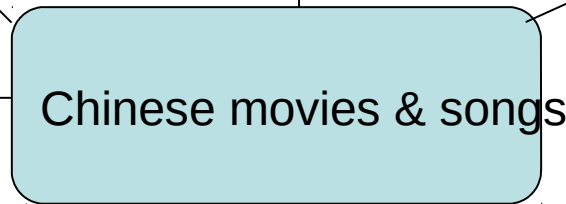
2. A famouse song in China is Heiseyoumo.

3. The most famouse singer in China is Zhen de Aini. He sings about love. He started he's career in 1990. He's most famouse song is Beyond (rock 'n' roll style)

6. Chinese movies are usualy about fighting (kung fu, karate, ...) a famouse movie like that is Fist of Legend.

5. They're Nationasl song (Anthem) was made in 1949. They are very proud of it.

4. It is not easy for chinese people to sing in english. So they usually sing in chinese language.



Grammar Record

Present Simple

Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Example:

+ I **play** tennis. The train **leaves** every morning at 8 AM. She always **forgets** her purse

- She **does not play** tennis. The train **does not leave** at 9 AM. He never **forgets** his wallet.

? **Does** he **play** tennis? When **does** the train usually **leave**? **Does** the Sun **circle** the Earth?

Present Continuous

Use the Present Continuous with normal verbs to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now. In English, "now" can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, this century, and so on. Sometimes, we use the Present Continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact second.

For example:

Matthew is reading a new book.

Can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

Example:

+ You **are learning** English now. I **am studying** to become a doctor.

- You **are not swimming** now. I **am not studying** to become a dentist.

? **Are you learning** english? **Are you working** on any special projects at work?

Aren't you teaching at the university now?

Past Simple

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind. The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as "used to." To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc

For example:

+ I **saw** a movie yesterday. He **played** the violin.

- I **didn't see** a play yesterday. He **didn't play** the piano.

? **Did** you **have** dinner last night? **Did** you **play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?

Past Continuous

Use the Past Continuous to show that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time. When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time.

For example:

+ You **were studying** when she called. I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner. She **was always coming** to class late.

- You **were not studying** when she called. I **wasn't paying** attention while I **was writing** the letter, so I made several mistakes.

? **Were** you **studying** when she called? **Were** you **listening** while he **was talking**?

Will future

Will future expresses a spontaneous decision, an assumption with regard to the future or an action in the future that cannot be influenced.

For example:

- + I will visit you when i come home.
- I will not clean the house.

Going to Future

Going to future expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

For example:

- + I am going to bake a cake for a party.
- I am not going to do my homework.

IF Clause

Zero Conditional

The zero conditional is a structure used for talking about general truths - things which always happen under certain conditions.

The zero conditional is used to talk about things which are always true — such as scientific facts and general truths

For example:

When water reaches 100° C, it boils

If you heat ice, it melts.

When you study hard enough, you get a good grade.

If you study hard enough, you get a good grade.

First Conditional

We use The 1st conditional to express something that can happen in the near future. The reference time is future. You must not confuse it with zero con. Wich expresses universač truth, laws of nature, ...

If,When- we never use will future or woud in 1st conditional.

For example:

If I buy meat, i will cook it.

If I have alot of money, I will go buy a big house.

If They steal my phone, I'll go to the police.

2nd Conditional

The Second Conditional is used to talk about 'impossible' situations. It is like the first conditional. We are still thinking about the future. We are thinking about a particular condition in the future, and the result of this condition. But there is **not** a real possibility that this condition will happen.

For example:

If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.

If it snowed next July, woud you be surprised?

If he got robed, he woudnt be happy.

Present perfect

We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You cannot use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

For example:

+ I **have seen** that movie twenty times. I **have been** to France.

- People **have not traveled** to Mars. The rain **hasn't stopped**.

? **Have** you **read** the book yet? **Have** you **been** to Mexico **in the last year**?

Question Tags

Question tags/Tag questions

I am late, aren't I? (I am not late, am I?)

Let's go home, shall we?

Speak louder, will you.

Don't smoke, will you.

Short questions:

She has just lost her job. – Has she?

He wrote an interesting article? - Did he?

I am a teacher. – Are you?

Questions with the preposition at the end:

He died of cancer. – What did he die of?

She is very proud of her career. – What is she proud of?

This pen belongs to her. – Who does this pen belong to?

They have just sent for the doctor? – Who have they just sent for?

Short questions with the preposition at the end:

He died. – What of?

She is worried? – What about?

They found him guilty? – What of?

They often ask questions. – What about?

He fell in love. – Who with?