



MINISTRSTVO ZA ŠOLSTVO IN ŠPORT



Šola za  
HORTIKULTURO in  
VIZUALNE UMETNOSTI  
Celje



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Evropski socialni sklad

# HAVE FUN WITH HORTICULTURE

English for students of horticultural courses

Tjaša OGRIZEK,  
Karmen VOLAVŠEK



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Operacijo delno financira Evropska unija iz Evropskega socialnega sklada ter Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport. Operacija se izvaja v okviru operativnega programa razvoja človeških virov za obdobje 2007 – 2013, razvojne prioritete: Razvoj človeških virov in vseživljenjskega učenja, prednostna usmeritev Izboljšanje kakovosti in učinkovitosti sistemov izobraževanja in usposabljanja.

Vsebina tega dokumenta v nobenem primeru ne odraža mnenja Evropske unije. **Odgovornost za vsebino dokumenta nosi avtor.**

## PREDGOVOR

Avtorici sva gradivo, ki je pred vami, napisali s ciljem, da bi ga uporabil čim širši krog bodočih strokovnjakov s področij cvetličarstva, vrtnarstva in hortikulture. Namenjeno je tudi vsem ostalim zainteresiranim v procesu izobraževanja. Razlogi in izhodišča za pisanje gradiva se navezujejo na preoblikovanje srednješolskih programov na področju hortikulture in so rezultat analize potreb zaposlenih v hortikulturi.

Delo je rezultat večletnih izkušenj poučevanja jezika stroke v angleščini v programih srednjega poklicnega izobraževanja vrtnar in cvetličar ter v programih srednjega strokovnega in poklicno tehniškega izobraževanja v programu hortikulturni tehnik. Vsebina je v skladu s katalogom znanj modula strokovna terminologija v angleščini, ki ga v omenjenih programih na Šoli za hortikulturo in vizualne umetnosti Celje izvajamo v okviru odprtega kurikula.

Gradivo združuje elemente učbenika in delovnega zvezka in je razdeljeno na 7 tematsko zaokroženih enot, katerih vsebina je ključnega pomena za strokovno sporazumevanje v angleščini. Večinoma gre za situacijske aktivnosti, ki jim sledijo vaje. Te dijaka usmerjajo k utrjevanju besedišča in ponovitvi posameznih jezikovnih struktur. Poleg sporazumevalne kompetence dijaki razvijajo tudi medkulturno, socialno, informacijsko, estetsko, matematično kompetenco in kompetenco učenje učenja. Pri pisanju sva izhajali iz strokovnih načel pisanja učbenikov za pouk tujih jezikov, ki navajajo, da je potrebno upoštevati raznolikost, vsebinsko veljavnost gradiva, prilagoditev lokalnim posebnostim pouka in delitvi gradiva na smiselne učne enote.

Pomemben vidik je bilo predznanje oz. stopnja jezikovnega znanja dijakov, ki jim je gradivo namenjeno. Po skupnem evropskem referenčnem okviru za jezike je gradivo primerno za dijake stopenj A2 in B1. Avtorici sva skušali uresničevati didaktična načela, kot so: od splošnega k strokovnemu, od znanega k neznanemu in od lažjega k težjemu. Pri zasnovi učnega gradiva sva upoštevali povezovanje teorije s prakso, načelo aktualnosti in avtentičnosti, vzgojnosti ter nazornosti.

Avtorici meniva, da je pisanje učnega gradiva prispevalo k najinemu strokovnemu razvoju. Sodelovalno pisanje spodbuja ustvarjalnost in inovativnost, krepi timsko delo, omogoča priložnosti za izmenjavo in dopolnjevanje različnih pogledov na poučevanje, ki od avtorjev zahtevajo, da svoje odločitve nenehno preverjajo v praksi.

Upava, da bodo izbrane vsebine pripomogle k boljši kakovosti pouka strokovne terminologije v angleščini na področju hortikulture. Gradivo omogoča vsebinsko in metodološko nadgradnjo, kar prepušča avtonomiji in domiselnosti učitelja.

*Our special thanks to Bill Hemsley for his generous support and professional advice.*

Tjaša Ogrizek, Karmen Volavšek

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# UNIT 1: ME AND MY SCHOOL

## GIVING YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

---

There are different identification documents which may be used to show and confirm (verify) who you are. Many identity cards, driving licences and passports all around the world are similar and they all include the holder's full name, a portrait photo, birth date, address, identification number and a signature.

### 1 Match the expressions and questions.

First name	Are you single or married?
Surname	What do you do in your free time?
Date of birth	What is your phone number?
Place of birth	What is your first name?
Permanent address	What do you do?
Marital status	Where were you born?
Occupation	When were you born?
Qualifications	What is your family name?
Hobbies/Interests	Where do you live?
Tel. no.	What degrees, diplomas, certificates, etc. do you have?

### 2 Follow these instructions. Write about you.

Write your name in block letters.

\_\_\_\_\_

Sign your name.

\_\_\_\_\_

Tick where applicable.

Mr    Mrs    Miss    Ms

Write your country and area codes.

\_\_\_\_\_

Country code

Area code

### 3 Look at your personal identity card and check the required information. Do you know which documents, in addition to identity cards (also referred to as ID), can be used in Slovenia to show your identity? Tell the class.

Some large institutions, such as schools, hospitals or factories, issue their own identity cards for their employees. These ID cards may include some other information. Look at this one and try to complete it with your personal information and information on the course you are attending.

School

**STUDENT IDENTITY CARD**

**Personal information**

Title  Gender

First name(s)

Surname

Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy)

Permanent address  Temporary address

E-mail address

Signature

Photo

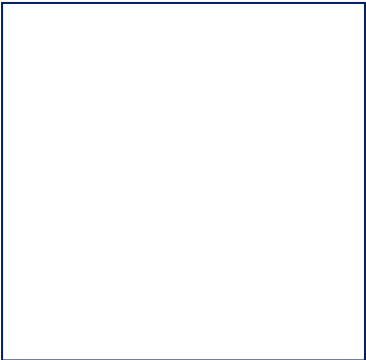
**Course information**

Name of the course

Class teacher

Entry date (dd/mm/yyyy)

4 Does your school have a logo? What's it like? Draw it and explain its meaning.



*LOGO*  
A name, symbol, or trademark designed for easy and definite recognition

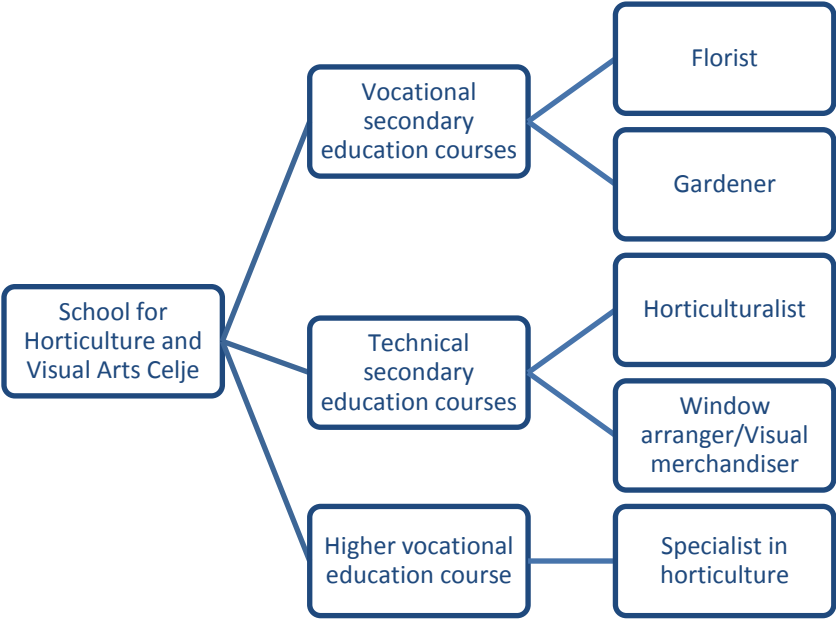


# GIVING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SCHOOL ORGANISATION AND COURSES

The following example shows the organisation of a school. It will help you to do the task described below.

### 1 Pair work

You and your school mate are given a task to make a presentation on the organization of the school, courses, duration and syllabus for a group of students from France who are at your school as a part of a student exchange programme.



**SYLLABUS**  
The subjects studied for a particular course

Tell the class your ideas. Choose the best ones and make a PowerPoint presentation.

Think about your syllabus. It is divided into general and professional subjects. Can you name them in English?

**General subjects:**

**Professional subjects:**

## UNIT 2: LET'S TALK SHOP

### WHAT IS HORTICULTURE?

---

These are excerpts from different dictionaries. They all explain one word, HORTICULTURE. Are the definitions completely identical?

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary

**horticulture** n. [U] the study or activity of cultivating gardens

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com>

**horticulture**

*n.*

1. The science or art of cultivating fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants.
2. The cultivation of a garden.

Longman dictionary of contemporary English

**horticulture** n. [U]

the practice or science of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables

Merriam-Webster On line dictionary

**horticulture** n.

the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants

Oxford online dictionary

**horticulture** *noun*

the art or practice of garden cultivation and management.

Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika

**hortikultura**

*dejavnost, ki se iz kulturnih nagibov ukvarja z vrtnarstvom*

**1 Write your own definition of the word HORTICULTURE.**

# A FLORIST

---

## 1 Read the text.

### What does a florist do?

As a trainee, there's a lot of mundane work to be done, and for the first few months, you might not even get a chance to touch the **fresh flowers**. There will be a lot of **cleaning**, and every second day, the flowers need their **water changed**. "It's also not a job you'd get into because of the money, especially at the start," says Sarah.

Once you are a florist, you could **open your own shop**, or even branch off, with further study, into related areas such as **horticulture**. Also, as some shops are more specialised and **arrange flowers** exclusively for **weddings** or corporate functions, you could focus on a particular type of **flower arranging**.

## 2 According to the text, are the following sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | A trainee is an experienced florist.                | T | F |
| b | A florist doesn't need to do a lot of cleaning.     | T | F |
| c | It's a well-paid job.                               | T | F |
| d | As an experienced florist you can be self-employed. | T | F |
| e | Wedding is a sad event in a person's life.          | T | F |
| f | There are different types of flower arranging.      | T | F |

**3 Match verbs 1-13 with nouns a-m. More than one combination of words is possible. Then translate the expressions into Slovene.**

VERBS	NOUNS	SLOVENE TRANSLATION
1 clean	a a gift/a present	
2 water	b a wreath	
3 make	c extra hours/overtime	
4 order	d water	
5 work	e customers	
6 tie	f flower arrangements	
7 create	g a grant	
8 advise	h a shop window/church	
9 change	i competition	
10 wrap	j pot plants	
11 decorate	k the flower shop	
12 apply for	l plants	
13 join	m bouquet	

**4 Now, use the information above and write six sentences describing the main responsibilities of a florist. Use the present simple.**

E. g.

**A florist has to clean the workshop and tools every day. Occasionally, florists have to wrap presents.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

# GRAMMAR REVIEW

## THE PRESENT SIMPLE

Form

### Positive and negative

I We You They	advise don't advise	customers.
He She It	makes doesn't make	flower arrangements.

### Question

Where	do	I we you they	work?
	does	he she it	

Use

### 1 a habit

I start work at 8 a.m.

### 2 a fact which is always true

Tulips bloom in early spring.

### 3 a fact which is true for a long time

She works in a flower shop.

### Adverbs of time



### Position of adverbs

Sometimes*	I	never sometimes* usually	water the plants in the evening.	sometimes*.
------------	---	--------------------------------	--	-------------

### 1 Put the words in the correct word order.

- a get up/at/I/usually/six o'clock .....
- b hours/work/long/florists/often .....
- c goes/Roger/work/to/car/never/by.....
- d weekends/ever/we/hardly/off/have.....
- e always/time/does/come/to/she/on/work?.....
- f botanical/students/take/sometimes/trips/to/field/gardens.....

# A GARDENER

## 1 Read the text.

### What do gardeners and landscape gardeners do?

As part of their tasks, gardeners have to **clear up** and **remove leaves, weeds, dead plants and litter**. They also have to **plant or sow new seeds**. The **control of plant diseases and pests** through the **use of pesticides** is also part of the gardener's job. Gardeners **care for the plants** by fulfilling all their needs and requirements. **Operating machines** is also part of the job, e.g. **lawnmowers, brush cutters** etc.

<http://www.career-descriptions.co.uk/gardener-career-description.htm>

Landscape gardeners **design, develop, maintain and remodel gardens and landscapes**. They are employed by private individuals, architects, other designers or local authorities. Some **specialise in construction** (hard landscaping), such as the **building of ponds or golf courses**, whilst others focus more on **grounds maintenance** (soft landscaping). Others work in areas such as **water features, decorative lighting or turfing**.

[http://www.prospects.ac.uk/p/types\\_of\\_job/landscape\\_gardener\\_job\\_description.jsp](http://www.prospects.ac.uk/p/types_of_job/landscape_gardener_job_description.jsp)

## 2 Answer the questions.

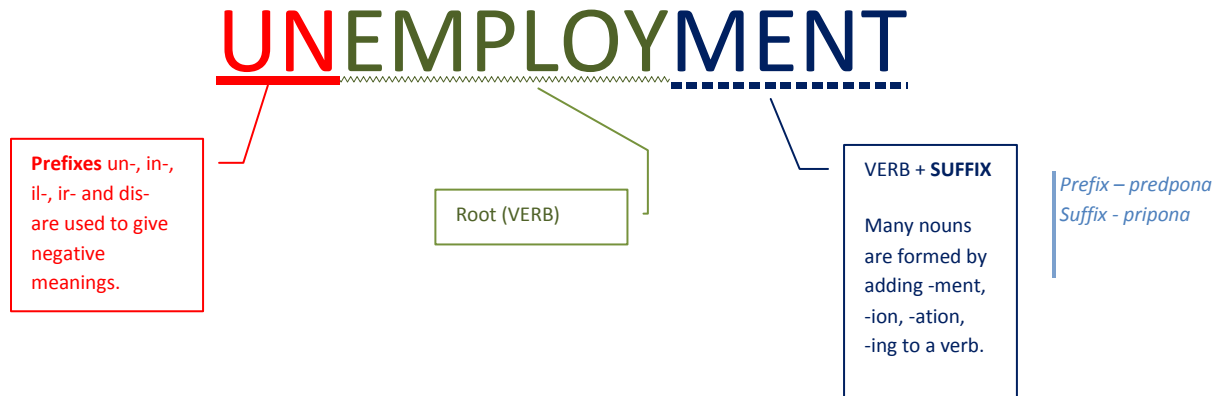
- What does a gardener do? Name at least three activities.
- Does a gardener have to know how to use a lawnmower and other machines?
- What is the difference between a pet and a pest? Use your dictionary!
- Where can a landscape gardener find employment?
- What is a synonym for turf?

## 3 Look at the pictures. What are they? They are all from the text above.

(Pictures taken from [www.thefreedictionary.com/turf](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/turf), [images.owneriq.net/download/images/0/03dc2e00-62a7-ae4-01aa-12c8940f1541-000001.png](http://images.owneriq.net/download/images/0/03dc2e00-62a7-ae4-01aa-12c8940f1541-000001.png), [www.justliners.com/images/Pond4sm4.gif](http://www.justliners.com/images/Pond4sm4.gif), [www.istockphoto.com/file\\_thumbview\\_approve/9401354/2/istockphoto\\_9401354-cartoon-golf-course.jpg](http://www.istockphoto.com/file_thumbview_approve/9401354/2/istockphoto_9401354-cartoon-golf-course.jpg), [www.allfreelogo.com/images/vector-thumb/garbage-prev1182785438673U90.jpg](http://www.allfreelogo.com/images/vector-thumb/garbage-prev1182785438673U90.jpg), [s3.images.com/huge.0.164.JPG](http://s3.images.com/huge.0.164.JPG))



# WORD FORMATION



Look at the common noun endings for describing people and their jobs.

**-or, -er, -ist, -ian, -ant**

Use the endings to make jobs from these words.

noun	person/job	Translation
design		
plant		
employ		
garden		
flower		
horticulture		
art		
electricity		
construction		
decoration		
arrangement		
shop		
management		
account		

## 1 Complete the sentences.

- a An artist is a person who.....
- b A gardener is a person who.....
- c A florist is a person who.....

*The indefinite article A/AN is used with professions.  
E. g.  
I'm **an** architect.  
She's **a** shop assistant.*

# VOCABULARY REVIEW

---



## **GARDEN**

Charles loves *gardening*.



## **PLANT**

You *plant* seedlings in spring.



## **PRUNE**

The shrubs need to be *pruned* occasionally.



## **PICK**

It is forbidden to *pick* flowers from the meadows.



## **WATER**

In the summer, Elizabeth *waters* the flowers every day.



## **SOW**

The farmer is *sowing* the field.



## **CHOP**

Rick is *chopping* wood for winter.



## **CUT OFF**

You need to *cut off* the dead branches.



## **DIG**

*Digging* is hard work.



## **RAKE UP**

In autumn you have to *rake up* the dead leaves.

### 1 Translate.

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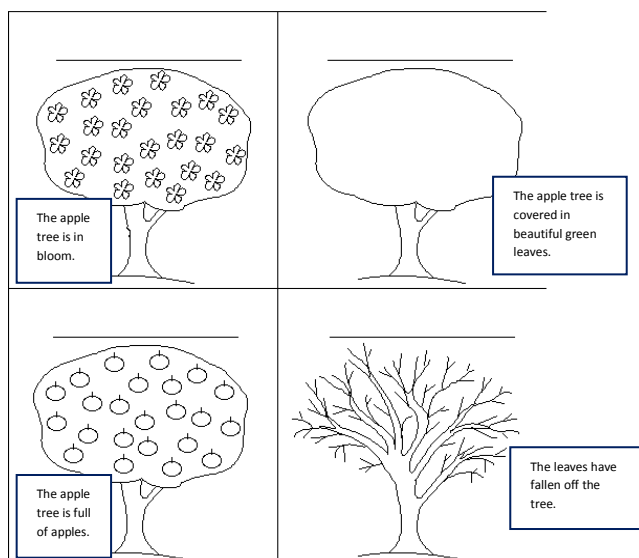
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## UNIT 3: WHAT A BEAUTIFUL DAY!

### SEASONS IN THE GARDEN

Look at the apple tree in different seasons. Colour the trees and name the seasons.



There are twelve months in a year.

Can you write them in

ALPHABETICAL order?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_

This is a vegetable sowing calendar. Name months and seasons. Use your dictionary and find Slovene meaning of listed vegetables.

Vegetable	Sowing Time	Planting Out	Harvest
Beans	IV - VII		VI - IX
Brussels sprouts	III - V	IV - VI	VIII - III
Cabbage	III - VII	IV - VIII	V - XI
Carrots	III - VII		VI - IX
Cauliflower	I - VII	III - VIII	V - X
Cucumbers	IV - V	V	VII - X
Corn salad	VIII - IX		X - III
Endive	VII	VII	VIII - XII
Leeks	III - VI	IV - VI	VIII - XII
Lettuce	II - VI, VIII - IX	IV - VII, IX	V - VII
Onions	III - V	IV - V	VIII - X
Parsley	III - IX	IV - IX	V - XI
Spinach	VIII - IX		IX - IV
Tomatoes	II - IV	V	VII - IX

Information taken from *Setveni koledar in sosedje v vrtu*, Semenarna Ljubljana, 2010

## ROGER THE GARDENER

---

It's March. Roger has just bought a new house and would like to have a small vegetable and fruit garden. He doesn't know much about gardening and needs some help choosing seeds. He went to the garden centre and asked a horticulture advisor what to buy.

### 1 Read the dialogue.

**Horticultural advisor:** Can I help you?

**Roger:** I'm looking for vegetable seeds for my new garden.

**Horticultural advisor:** What would you like?

**Roger:** I've no idea. I don't have any experience in gardening. I'd like something I can sow now and harvest in May.

**Horticultural advisor:** There's a wide selection of seeds. For example spinach, endive, peas, leeks, parsley, carrots, radishes, corn salad, onions and many others. How big is your garden?

**Roger:** Oh, it's small, about 5 by 5 metres.

**Horticultural advisor:** How about sowing carrots, spinach, onions and corn salad? And I'd also recommend some herbs, like parsley or basil.

**Roger:** That sounds great. Is it possible to sow tomatoes at the same time?

**Horticultural advisor:** Not outdoors. You can put the seeds in a container on windowsill and transplant them outdoors in May.

**Roger:** OK. I'll take carrot, onion, corn salad and basil seeds.

**Horticultural advisor:** Here you are. That's €3.80.

**Roger:** Thank you.

**Horticultural advisor:** Enjoy the fruits of your garden.

**Roger:** Thank you. Goodbye.

### 2 Pair work.

Student A: You are Roger. You decided to enlarge your garden. Now you want some vegetables you can harvest in late autumn. Ask horticultural advisor for some help and advice.

Student B: You are horticultural advisor. Use the table above and help Roger choose seeds.

## MEASURING THROUGH THE AGES

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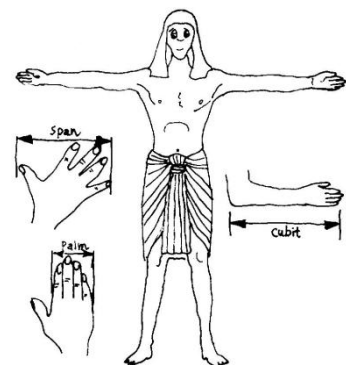
When people began building and trading, they had to find ways of measuring things. The ancient Egyptians used their hands and bodies for measuring.



The ancient Romans introduced some measurements for length and distance (e. g. 1 stadium = 184.7 metres (the length of an athletics stadium)).

In England, new measurements were introduced during the reign of King Henry I (1110-1135).

The distance from the King's nose to his fingertip was called a yard.



## IMPERIAL MEASUREMENTS

The measurements introduced in the 12<sup>th</sup> century formed the basis for the imperial system of measuring, established in Britain in 1824. When a standard yard was fixed, other measurements of length were based on it.

## MEASURING TODAY

The metric system was invented in France in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was officially adopted there in 1799. The change to the metric system in the United Kingdom began in the 1970s.

The metric system is now used more often than imperial measurements, though you will still see imperial measurements in shops.



### Did you know...?

The standard metre was based on 1/10 000 000 of the distance from the North Pole to the Equator on a line passing through Paris.

In 1963 the Weights and Measures Act defined the following equivalents between imperial and metric measurements.

### 1 Look at the table below. It will help you do the task.

IMPERIAL	METRIC
<b>DISTANCE</b>	
1 inch	25.4 millimetres or 2.54 centimetres
1 yard	0.91 metres
1 mile	1.609 kilometres
<b>WEIGHT</b>	
1 ounce (oz)	28.35 grams
1 pound (lb)	0.4536 kilograms
<b>LENGTH</b>	
1 inch (in)	25.4 millimetres or 2.54 centimetres
1 foot (ft)	30.5 centimetres or 0.305 metres

### 2 Answer the questions. Use imperial and metric measurements.

- What is the distance between Celje and Ljubljana?
- How much do you weigh?
- How tall are you?
- What is the highest mountain in Slovenia? How high is it?

# GRAMMAR REVIEW

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: AT, ON, IN, NO PREPOSITION

AT	ON	IN	NO PREPOSITION
at eight o'clock at noon at midnight at Christmas/Easter at the weekend	on Friday on Sunday morning on Christmas Day on May 15	in the morning/afternoon/evening in June in spring in 2010 in four months' time	today yesterday tomorrow last night last week two weeks ago next year yesterday evening tomorrow morning this evening tonight

### 1 Complete these time expressions with at, on, in, or no preposition.

..... ten o'clock                      ..... October                      ..... May 30  
 ..... yesterday evening                ..... winter                      ..... 2010  
 ..... Tuesday morning                 ..... last night                    ..... three years ago  
 ..... the afternoon                      ..... the weekend                 ..... Christmas

### 2 Complete the sentences with the word from the box. Sometimes no word is necessary.

in      at      on      ago      when

- We'll see you.....Monday.
- We'll see you .....next Monday.
- Daffodils bloom.....spring.
- They are getting married.....this spring.
- Roger usually watches TV.....the evenings, but.....Friday evenings he attends gardening course. The course starts.....6 p. m.
- He planted his garden three years.....when he moved in the country.
- He visited Kew Gardens.....last week and he liked them very much.
- He's going to see the Chelsea Flower Show.....tomorrow.
- .....I come home from school, I do my homework.
- She was born.....5<sup>th</sup> March.....1990.




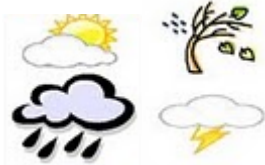
# VOCABULARY REVIEW

What are the four seasons of the year?

Which is your favourite one? Why?

- 1 These adjectives all describe typical weather in different seasons. Each season has at least three adjectives. Some of the adjectives can be used more than once.

hot      rainy      snowy      freezing      sunny  
 thunder and lightning      icy      foggy      warm      cold  
 cloudy      cool      windy      stormy

Pictures taken and adapted from: [http://1.bp.blogspot.com/\\_li60hWG8dfU/SrQ1Fjm0eWI/AAAAAAAAAeQ/FhzpKziHgvM/s320/weather.JPG](http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_li60hWG8dfU/SrQ1Fjm0eWI/AAAAAAAAAeQ/FhzpKziHgvM/s320/weather.JPG)

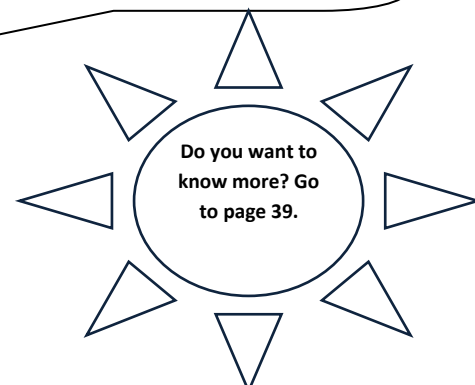
What season is it now and what's the weather like?

Do you know exactly when you were born?

I was born at six o'clock in the morning on Monday, the thirty-first of May, 1999 (nineteen ninety-nine)



I was born on the second of March, 2001 (two thousand and one)



# UNIT 4: ARE YOU A FRUIT ADDICT?

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES



Picture taken from: [www.thefeltsource.com/New-Food-Pyramid-Large.jpg](http://www.thefeltsource.com/New-Food-Pyramid-Large.jpg)

Look at the picture of a food pyramid and discuss it with your partner. Think about healthy and unhealthy diets, food groups and the food you eat at school or/and at home. Then write about what your meals are like.

breakfast	lunch	dinner/other



### An apple a day keeps the doctor away

Do you understand the proverb? How do we say it in Slovene? Why should we eat fruit every day?

Do you like fruits and vegetables? What are your favourites?

fruits	vegetables

Picture taken from: [http://media.photobucket.com/image/an%20apple%20a%20day%20keeps%20the%20doctor%20away/CorlissChuah/AnAppleADay\\_web.jpg](http://media.photobucket.com/image/an%20apple%20a%20day%20keeps%20the%20doctor%20away/CorlissChuah/AnAppleADay_web.jpg)

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES QUIZ

(Taken and adapted from [http://school.discoveryeducation.com/includes/correct\\_quiz.cfm](http://school.discoveryeducation.com/includes/correct_quiz.cfm))

1 Which of these vegetables is a **ROOT** that you eat?

- carrot
  corn
  green bean
  broccoli

2 Which of these fruits doesn't grow on a tree?

- grapefruit
  peach
  blueberry
  apple

3 Which of these vegetables is a **SEED** that you eat?

- zucchini
  corn
  carrot
  cabbage

4 Strawberries have seeds.

- true
  false

5 Oranges and lemons are both citrus FRUITS.

true  false

6 Which vegetable is a FLOWER that you eat?

broccoli  squash  potato  lettuce

7 Which fruit does not belong in this family?

strawberry  blueberry  raspberry  cherry

8 Grapes grow on trees.

true  false

9 Which vegetable does not belong with the others?

turnip  carrot  lettuce  beet

10 Which fruit has a stone (US – a pit)?

melon  plum  pear  lemon

11 Which vegetable is made of LEAVES that we eat?

green bean  tomato  potato  spinach

12 Raisins are dried grapes.

true  false

13 Which vegetable grows in a pod?

corn  asparagus  pea  cauliflower

14 Which part of celery do you eat?

STEM  flower  root  seed

15 Which fruit or vegetable does not grow on a vine?

pumpkin  blueberry  watermelon  cucumber



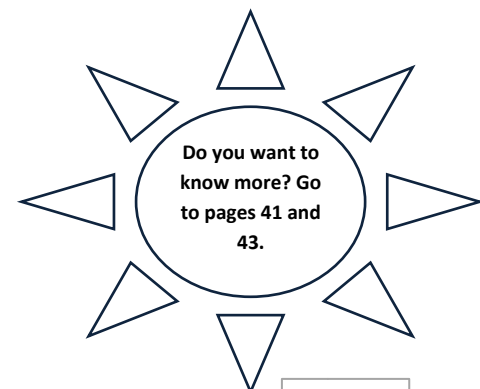
**16 Which vegetables grow under the ground?**

- cabbage, lettuce, broccoli, and spinach
- potatoes, beets, onions, and carrots
- zucchini, tomatoes, squash, and pumpkins
- green beans, peas, corn, and okra

**17 Plums and prunes are two different fruits.**

- true
- false

ANSWERS: 1 carrot, 2 blueberries, 3 corn, 4 true, 5 true, 6 broccoli, 7 cherry, 8 false, 9 lettuce, 10 plum, 11 spinach, 12 true, 13 pea, 14 stem/root, 15 blueberry, 16 potatoes, beets, onions and carrots, 17 false

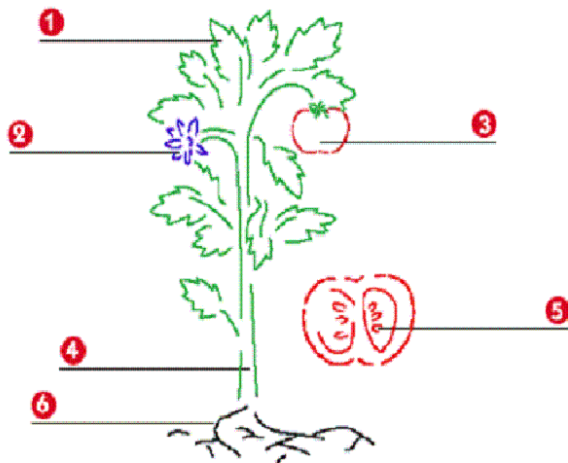


## UNIT 5: A SCENT OF NATURE

### PLANTS

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Look at the quiz in unit 4 again. The underlined words in BLOCK letters are all parts of a plant. Label the picture below.



<http://www.mcps.org/admin/Technology/trtwebpage/WordDocuments/IntegrationIdeas/1stGrade-PlantsandAnimals/Templates/PLANTS.BMP>

### PLANT PARTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

---

The roots absorb water from the soil and anchor the plant. The stem helps to support the plant and transports water and nutrients through the plant. The flower helps the plant to reproduce.

The leaves use sunlight to provide the plant with energy.

All flowers have male and female parts. A pistil is the female part of a flower and a stamen is the male part. Other parts of the flower that are important are the petals and the sepals. Petals attract pollinators and are usually the reason why we buy and enjoy flowers. The sepals are the green petal-like parts at the base of the flower. Sepals help to protect the developing bud.

**1 Use your English-Slovene dictionary and find the meaning of the VERBS below. Be careful to look up only the meaning of the VERBS!**

absorb

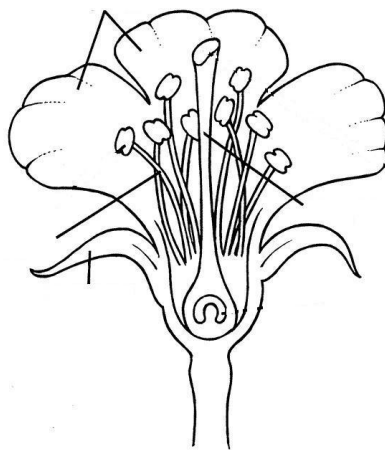
anchor

support

transport

reproduce

**2 Label the female and male parts of a flower. Read the text again if you need any help.**



[http://www.learner.org/jnorth/images/graphics/t/flower\\_parts.gif](http://www.learner.org/jnorth/images/graphics/t/flower_parts.gif)

**3 Pair work**

**Use your notes from professional subjects and a dictionary (English-Slovene, Slovene-English) to answer the questions.**

What do you already know about plants?

Think about:

- conditions for their growth
- photosynthesis
- life cycle
  - A plant that lives for a year is called.....
  - A plant that lives for two years is called.....
  - A plant that lives for three or more years is called.....

## HOW POLLEN IS SPREAD

---

### Read the text. Answer the questions.

In most plants, pollen must travel to another plant of the same sort to make seeds in an ovary. The pollen from a Common Poppy plant can only make seeds in another Common Poppy plant, not the one it came from. This is called cross-pollination.

In a few plants, such as the Red helleborine, pollen can make seeds grow in an ovary from the same flower. This is called self-pollination. Pollen can never make seeds grow in another sort of plant. Pollen from a rose cannot pollinate a daisy.

Insects feed on the nectar inside flowers and they can carry pollen from plant to plant when it sticks to their bodies. Scent or the colour of petals can attract insects into flowers. Some flowers have spots or lines on their petals called nectar guides. Insects follow these guides to find nectar. The wind carries pollen too and in the summer the air is full of it. It can give people hayfever and make them sneeze.

- a Name three ways of pollination.
- b Where do seeds grow?
- c Can a lily pollinate a tulip?
- d What attracts insects?
- e What do bees look for inside flowers?
- f What kind of allergy can pollen give people?

---

a

b

c

d

e

f

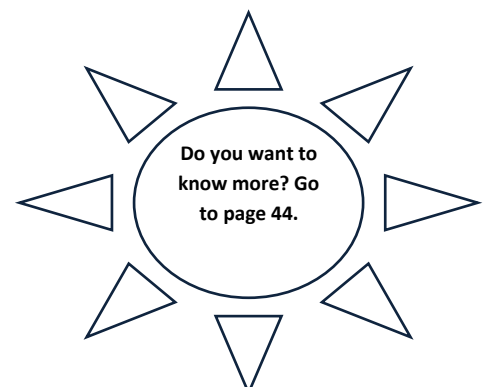
There are five different flowers mentioned in the text. Write them down, find pictures on the Internet (if possible print them, otherwise find another solution), glue them in the space provided and look up the Slovene translation.


## VOCABULARY REVIEW

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**1 Fill the space with suitable words. They are all plant parts.**

- a The ..... of a plant produce seeds which form new plants.
- b The .....make the food for the plant. They take the water and mineral salts and use them together with sunlight and carbon-dioxide to make food.
- c The ..... is like a straw. It moves water around the plant. It raises the leaves and flowers of the plant off the ground.
- d The.....take in water and mineral salts from the soil. They anchor the plant into the ground.



## UNIT 6: IT'S HARD WORK

### TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

---

Read the names of the tools and their descriptions and then label the tools below with their English and Slovene names.

TOOLS	DESCRIPTION AND USE
SHOVEL	A tool with a handle and a broad scoop or blade for digging and moving material, such as soil or snow.
SPADE	A digging tool with a thick handle and a heavy, flat blade that can be pressed into the ground with the foot.
FORK	An implement with two or more prongs used for raising, carrying, piercing, or digging.
RAKE	A long-handled implement with a row of projecting teeth at its head, used especially to gather leaves or to loosen or smooth soil.
HOE	A tool with a flat blade attached approximately at right angles to a long handle, used for weeding, cultivating, and gardening.
DIBBER	A wooden hand tool with a pointed end; used to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs.
SHEARS	A large clipping or cutting instrument shaped like scissors for use in garden.
PRUNING KNIFE	A knife with a curved or hooked blade.

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(Pictures taken from: [www.istockphoto.com/file\\_thumbview\\_approve/5231223/2/istockphoto\\_5231223-shovel-and-soil.jpg](http://www.istockphoto.com/file_thumbview_approve/5231223/2/istockphoto_5231223-shovel-and-soil.jpg), [www.tigersheds.com/garden-resources/image.axd?picture=2010%2F4%2Fborderspade.jpg](http://www.tigersheds.com/garden-resources/image.axd?picture=2010%2F4%2Fborderspade.jpg), [www.istockphoto.com/file\\_thumbview\\_approve/5066425/2/istockphoto\\_5066425-gardening-with-robin.jpg](http://www.istockphoto.com/file_thumbview_approve/5066425/2/istockphoto_5066425-gardening-with-robin.jpg), [s3.images.com/huge/0.740.JPG](http://s3.images.com/huge/0.740.JPG), [www.fotosearch.com/bthumb/ARP/ARP114/Hoe.jpg](http://www.fotosearch.com/bthumb/ARP/ARP114/Hoe.jpg), [image.shutterstock.com/display\\_pic\\_with\\_logo/83045/83045,1173470268,17/stock-vector-garden-scissors-2840763.jpg](http://image.shutterstock.com/display_pic_with_logo/83045/83045,1173470268,17/stock-vector-garden-scissors-2840763.jpg), [www.tigersheds.com/garden-resources/image.axd?picture=2010%2F4%2Fpruning\\_knife.jpg](http://www.tigersheds.com/garden-resources/image.axd?picture=2010%2F4%2Fpruning_knife.jpg))

2 Find the meaning of the following tool names then draw or find pictures of the tools.

TOOL	PICTURE/DRAWING	TRANSLATION
watering can		

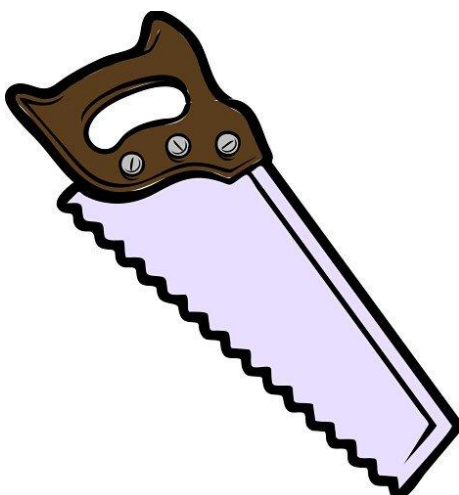
wheelbarrow

sprinkler		
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lawn rake

hedge shears		
--------------	--	--

3 Read the description of a hand saw and label the parts on the picture.



The **handle** is traditionally made of wood, but can be made of plastic, composite or metal as well. Most saw handles come in the standard D-shape which has a hole in the middle to insert your fingers while getting a strong grip on the handle. The other part of the saw, the metal part with the saw teeth, is referred to as the **blade**. Blades are made of steel, although some of the finer speciality saws made today are made of a metal-titanium mixture. Located along the bottom edge of the blade, the **saw teeth** do the actual cutting. **Gullets** are the spaces in between the teeth. The speed at which a saw can cut wood is directly related to the size of the spaces between the teeth.

# UNIT 7: OUCH! BE CAREFUL!

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

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One of the ways you can make sure you are safe at work is to obey any hazard warnings and safety signs.

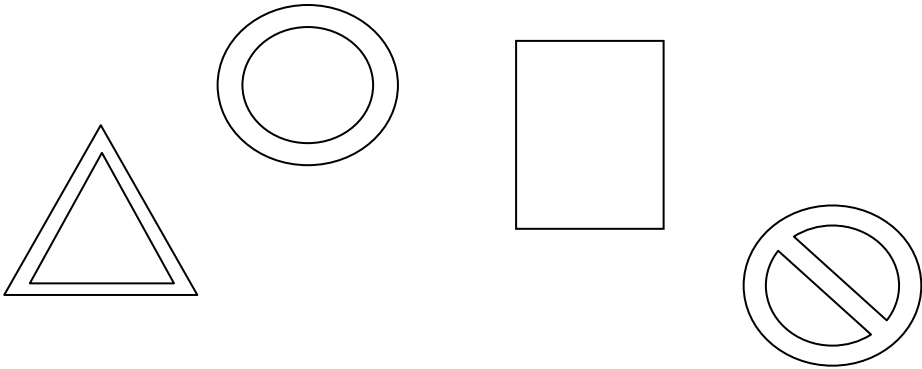
The signs used in your particular workplace will depend on the industry in which you are employed. The use and placement of signs in the workplace should be considered as part of the overall health and safety plan for your workplace.

The size, shape, wording, colour and use of safety signs is covered by regulations that apply to specific industries. Signs may be used to provide information, to warn of danger or to indicate a safe situation.

### SHAPES AND COLOURS OF THE SIGNS

1 Match the signs and shapes.

- TRIANGULAR
- CIRCULAR
- RECTANGULAR







2 Colour the boxes below and the signs above.

blue	yellow	green	red	orange
------	--------	-------	-----	--------



# SAFETY SIGNS

DESCRIPTION	SIGN (example)
<p><b>Mandatory signs specify that an instruction must be carried out.</b></p> <p><b>For example: You must use ear protectors.</b></p>	
<p><b>Warning signs are to warn of hazards or a hazardous condition that is not likely to be life-threatening.</b></p> <p><b>For example: You have to be careful.</b></p>	
<p><b>Danger signs are for warning when a hazard or a hazardous condition is likely to be life-threatening.</b></p> <p><b>For example: The substance can catch fire easily.</b></p>	
<p><b>Prohibition signs specify behaviour or actions which are not permitted.</b></p> <p><b>For example: You must not smoke.</b></p>	

**1 What are the types of signs called in Slovene?**

- Mandatory .....
- Warning .....
- Danger .....
- Prohibition .....

**2 Add at least one safety sign that you see in a school or workplace to each category.**

3 Match the signs with their meanings. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- Flammable material
- Fire extinguisher
- Don't smoke
- Don't bring mobile phones in here
- General danger
- Explosive risk
- High voltage
- Emergency exit
- Don't touch
- Don't enter
- Wear hand protection
- Wear safety overalls
- Wear goggles
- Wear dust mask
- Wear ear protection
- First aid
- Toxic
- Dangerous for the environment
- Harmful



Pictures taken from: <http://www.resol.si/si/624/resol.html>



## SAFETY AT WORK

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### 1 Read the text and label the illustrations.

I am expected to wear **ear protectors** or **ear plugs** to prevent hearing damage when I use a lawn mower. I wear **safety goggles** to protect my eyes from being damaged by pieces of soil or branches. My mouth is covered by a **respirator mask** so that chemical substances can't get into my lungs. My feet are protected by **Wellington boots**, and **protective gloves** cover my hands when I work outside in the garden. My head is protected from falling objects by a **safety helmet**.



(Pictures taken and adapted from [www.istockphoto.com](http://www.istockphoto.com))

## GRAMMAR REVIEW

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### MODAL VERBS (HAVE TO, CAN, MUST)

**HAVE TO / HAS TO** expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from "outside" - perhaps a law, school rule or rule at work.

*You have to possess a driving licence if you want to drive a tractor.  
She has to arrive on time at school.*

**DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO** expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).

*I don't have to work on Saturday. It's my day off. (But I can work if I want to.)  
Peter doesn't have to wear a uniform at work. (But he can if he wants to.)*

**CAN expresses permission.**

*You can leave if you want.*

**CAN'T is used when we want to express that something is impossible or not allowed.**

*You can't come in with those muddy boots!*

*She can use shears but she can't use the electric saw to cut these branches.*

**MUST expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from "inside" the speaker.**

*I must finish this work today. (I think this is necessary.)*

**MUST NOT expresses strong prohibition – it's very important NOT to do something.**

*You must not drive if you have been drinking!*

**1 Choose the right option.**

- a A florist has to / doesn't have to be good at combining colours.
- b You have to / can't drive more than 50 km/h in urban areas.
- c You mustn't / don't have to smoke in school.
- d You can / mustn't work extra hours if you need more money.
- e I don't have to / mustn't get up early on Sundays.

**2 Correct the mistakes.**

- a Do you can ride a motorbike?
- b Jenny haves to prepare a presentation on perennials.
- c They must to water flowers.
- d We no must operate machinery without permission.
- e I can't speaking French.

# VOCABULARY REVIEW

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## WORKPLACE SITUATION

- 1 You are given a task to mow the lawn, cut off dead branches (thick ones) and spray the roses with a chemical fungicide. What safety instructions do you have to follow? Use modal verbs.

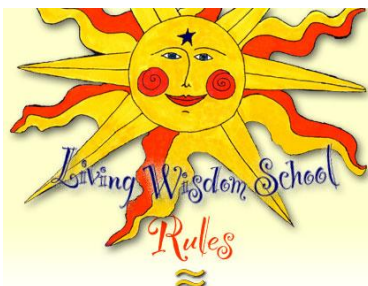
For example: You have to wear protective clothing.

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## SCHOOL RULES

- 1 Think about what you have to and can't do at your school. Write at least five rules and use modal verbs.



1. Enjoy Yourself
2. Practice Kindness
3. Choose Happiness
4. Be a Loving Friend
5. Laugh Often
6. Trust Yourself
7. Find the Joy Within
8. Use your will to Create Good Energy

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EMERGENCY SERVICES are:

- a POLICE
- b FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
- c AMBULANCE SERVICE

**2 What are their telephone numbers?**

**3 How well do you know safety rules? Are the sentences TRUE (✓) or FALSE (✗).**

- a If your clothes catch fire, you should stop, drop and roll.
- b You should not have a fire escape plan at the workplace.
- c Smoke detectors are important.
- d If you cut your finger, call 112.

# ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

## Contents

<b>FESTIVALS AND SPECIAL DAYS IN BRITAIN AND SLOVENIA .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>HEALTHY DIET .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>VEGETABLES.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>FLOWERS .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS .....</b>	<b>45</b>

## FESTIVALS AND SPECIAL DAYS IN BRITAIN AND SLOVENIA

These are some British festivals. Read about the festivals. Write the name of each festival in the correct month on the calendar.

### Hallowe'en

This is the festival of ghosts, witches and vampires. It is in the Autumn. This month has got two Os in it.

### St Patrick's Day

St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. St Patrick's Day is in the Spring. This month has got five letters. The last letter is H.



### Valentine's Day

This is the festival for people in love. It's in the Winter. This month has got eight letters. The third letter is B.

### St Andrew's Day

St Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland. St Andrew's Day is in the Autumn. This month has got eight letters.



### Christmas Day

This is one of the most important Christian festivals of the year. It is in the Winter. This month has got eight letters. The fifth letter is M.

### Father's Day

On Father's Day children give presents and cards to their dad. It's in the Summer. This month has got four letters. The third letter is N.

### Bonfire Night

This is a festival with fireworks and bonfires. It's in the Autumn. The third letter of this month is V.

### New Year's Day

This is the first day of the new year. It's in the Winter. The first letter of this month is J.

### St David's Day

St David is the patron saint of Wales. St David's Day is in the Spring. This month has got five letters. The second letter is A.



### Mothers' Day

On Mother's Day children give presents and cards to their mum. It's in the Spring. This month has got five letters. The first letter is M.

### St George's Day

St George is the patron saint of England. St George's Day is in the Spring. The first letter of this month is A.



### Back to School

This is when the new school year starts. Everybody goes back to school after the summer holidays. It's in the Autumn. This month has got nine letters.

### May Day

This is the Spring festival. It's in May, of course.

### April Fools' Day

On April Fool's Day people play tricks on their friends. It's in March. Only joking! It's in April, of course.

### Notting Hill Carnival

This is a big Caribbean carnival in London. It's in the Summer. The first letter of this month is not J.

### Summer Holidays

This isn't a festival but it is the end of school and the start of the summer holidays. This month is in the Summer. The first letter is J and the last letter is Y.



JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

**What about festivals and holidays in Slovenia? Work with a partner. Name and explain the most important ones. Then write them on the calendar using a different colour.**

<b>Name of the festival or holiday</b>	<b>Short explanation (when, why, who, etc.)</b>

# HEALTHY DIET

For a healthy diet, you need to eat the right food in the right quantity. The food pyramid shows you how much you should eat of each food. Can you put the food in the right places on the pyramid? Unjumble the letters to write the correct name of each food item.

The pyramid levels and their associated nutrients are:

- Top level (red): 2% FATS AND SUGARS
- Second level (green): 18% PROTEIN % CALCIUM
- Third level (blue): 30% VITAMINS & MINERALS
- Bottom level (orange): 50% CARBOHYDRATES

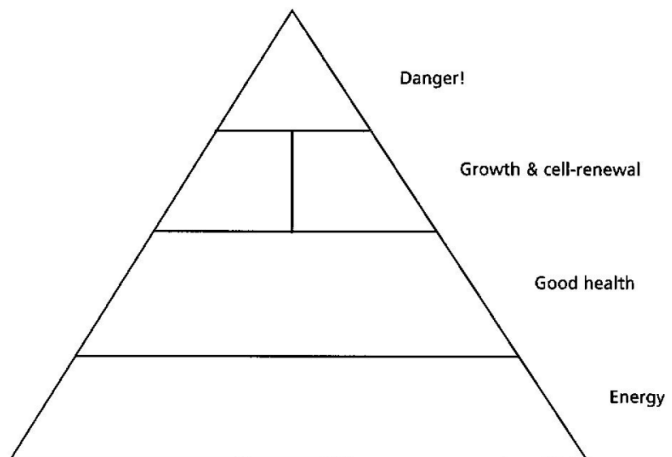
Food items and their unjumbled labels:

- debra (bread)
- gesg (egg)
- seban (beans)
- ronsekalf (cereal)
- eshece (cheese)
- reap (pear)
- shacpin (broccoli)
- nooni (onion)
- nolem (melon)
- tuns (nuts)
- crie (rice)
- evilo loi (oil)
- gorhyut (yogurt)
- tweess (candy)
- schip (chips)
- korp (meat)
- klim (milk)

## MY FOOD DIARY

Is your diet healthy?

Write down everything you ate yesterday and put it in the food pyramid. The higher you go up the pyramid, the less you should eat. So if you don't have enough space at the top to put in all the food you ate, it means you ate too much of the wrong food yesterday – you need to change your diet! If everything fits well into the pyramid, well done! You have a good diet.



# VEGETABLES

---

Many vegetables have grown in the wild for thousands of years. When people began to eat them as food they simply gathered the wild vegetables. Then, about 11,000 years ago people began to grow vegetables, to farm plants and to care for them. Farmers experimented and grew new kinds of wild vegetables.

Vegetables found growing in one part of the world were taken by explorers and traders to many other parts of the world. The vegetables were then planted and grown in many countries around the world.

## VEGETABLES DEFINED AS DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE PLANT

- **Flower bud:** broccoli, cauliflower, globe artichokes
- **Seeds:** sweet corn, also known as maize
- **Leaves:** spinach, endive
- **Buds:** Brussels sprouts
- **Stems of leaves:** celery, rhubarb
- **Stem of a plant when it is still a young shoot:** asparagus
- **Underground stem of a plant, also known as a tuber:** potatoes, sweet potato
- **Roots:** carrots, parsnips, beets, radishes, turnips
- **Bulbs:** onions, garlic, shallots
- **Fruits in the botanical sense, but used as vegetables:** tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins

## ORIGINS OF SOME VEGETABLES

Cauliflower comes from China, where they were about the size of a cricket ball. Green beans were grown in North and South America. Onions were grown in the Middle East thousands of years ago and slaves, building the pyramids in ancient Egypt (about 4,000 years ago), ate onions, garlic and radishes. The ancient Greeks cooked and ate wild asparagus about 2,500 years ago. The Romans grew parsnips and made them into stews and soup in Italy about 2,300 years ago. Potatoes originated in South America and were taken to England and Europe by explorer Francis Drake in the 1500s. At first people in England and Europe didn't eat the potatoes, they just grew the plant because they thought it looked pretty! Spinach was first grown in Persia, which is now called Iran, at least 2,000 years ago. The people of Cuba gave sweet corn to explorer Christopher Columbus in the 1492. He took the plant back to Spain. Tomatoes come from South America and Spanish explorers took them to Europe in the 1500s.

## FRUIT OR VEGETABLE?

What is the difference between a fruit and a vegetable?

According to The Macquarie Dictionary a vegetable is any plant whose fruit, seeds, leaves, stems, roots or tubers are used for food. A fruit is the edible part of a plant that develops from a flower.

## Crazy Facts Corner

Carrots are one of the world's most popular vegetables. But did you know that until about the 1600s carrots were purple? The orange ones were grown in Holland and sold to other countries in the 1600s and 1700s.

The onion became more than just food after arriving in Egypt. The ancient Egyptians worshipped the onion, believing that its spherical shape and concentric rings symbolized eternity. Of all the vegetables that had their images created from precious metals by Egyptian artists, only the onion was made out of gold.

**1 Read the text above and do the following:**

- a Underline names of vegetables in the text.
- b Use your dictionary and find their meaning in Slovene.
- c Look at the world map. Insert names of countries/regions that are mentioned in the text.
- d Name two explorers from the text. Have you ever heard about them? What do you know?  
Tell the class.



Picture taken from:

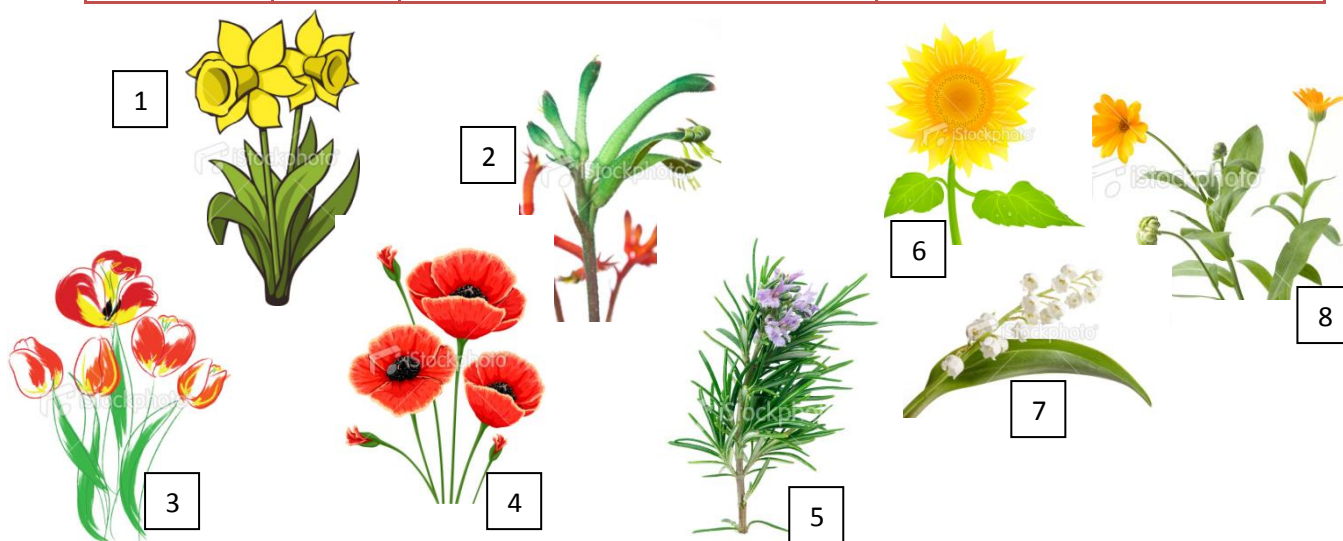
[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/archive/b/b4/20070311100827!A\\_large\\_blank\\_world\\_map\\_with\\_oceans\\_marked\\_in\\_blue.gif](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/archive/b/b4/20070311100827!A_large_blank_world_map_with_oceans_marked_in_blue.gif)

# FLOWERS

## 1 Read the descriptions of flowers. Match them with the names and pictures.

- a A very popular cut flower. It has a central trumpet-shaped corona surrounded by a ring of petals.
- b An old favourite for indoor display. Small white bells hang from the stems.
- c An aromatic, perennial herb with fragrant evergreen needle-like leaves. It is native to the Mediterranean region.
- d A conservatory plant with iris-like leaves and furry flower-heads. It is the floral emblem of Western Australia.
- e A very popular florist flower. A perennial. Its biggest exporter is Holland.
- f Orange-flowered cottage garden annual. They are often grown as herbs.
- g A fast-growing annual with giant heads in bright yellow.
- h A papery-bloom plant. They have long been used as a symbol of both sleep and death.

Description	picture	English (Latin) name	Slovene translation
		Rosemary ( <i>Rosmarinus</i> )	
		Kangaroo Paw ( <i>Anigozanthos</i> )	
		Pot marigold ( <i>Calendula</i> )	
		Lily of the valley ( <i>Convallaria</i> )	
		Sunflower ( <i>Helianthus</i> )	
		Daffodil ( <i>Narcissus</i> )	
		Poppy ( <i>Papaver</i> )	
		Tulip ( <i>Tulipa</i> )	



Pictures taken from: <http://www.istockphoto.com/>

## List of irregular verbs (90 verbs)

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Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Slovene translation
<b>be</b>	was/were	been	
<b>become</b>	became	become	
<b>begin</b>	began	begun	
<b>bite</b>	bit	bitten	
<b>blow</b>	blew	blown	
<b>break</b>	broke	broken	
<b>bring</b>	brought	brought	
<b>build</b>	built	built	
<b>burst</b>	burst	burst	
<b>buy</b>	bought	bought	
<b>can</b>	could	been able	
<b>catch</b>	caught	caught	
<b>choose</b>	chose	chose	
<b>come</b>	came	come	
<b>cost</b>	cost	cost	
<b>cut</b>	cut	cut	
<b>do</b>	did	done	
<b>draw</b>	drew	drawn	
<b>dream</b>	dreamt	dreamt	
<b>drink</b>	drank	drunk	
<b>drive</b>	drove	driven	
<b>eat</b>	ate	eaten	
<b>fall</b>	fell	fallen	
<b>feed</b>	fed	fed	
<b>feel</b>	felt	felt	
<b>fight</b>	fought	fought	
<b>find</b>	found	found	
<b>fly</b>	flew	flown	
<b>forget</b>	forgot	forgotten	
<b>forgive</b>	forgave	forgiven	
<b>freeze</b>	froze	frozen	
<b>get</b>	got	got	
<b>give</b>	gave	given	
<b>go</b>	went	gone	
<b>grow</b>	grew	grown	
<b>have</b>	had	had	
<b>hear</b>	heard	heard	
<b>hide</b>	hid	hidden	
<b>hit</b>	hit	hit	
<b>hold</b>	held	held	
<b>hurt</b>	hurt	hurt	
<b>keep</b>	kept	kept	
<b>know</b>	knew	known	

<b>lead</b>	led	led	
<b>learn</b>	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	
<b>leave</b>	left	left	
<b>lend</b>	lent	lent	
<b>let</b>	let	let	
<b>light</b>	lit	lit	
<b>lose</b>	lost	lost	
<b>make</b>	made	made	
<b>mean</b>	meant	meant	
<b>meet</b>	met	met	
<b>must</b>	had to	had to	
<b>pay</b>	paid	paid	
<b>read /ri:d/</b>	read /red/	read /red/	
<b>ride</b>	rode	ridden	
<b>ring</b>	rang	rung	
<b>rise</b>	rose	risen	
<b>run</b>	ran	run	
<b>say</b>	said	said	
<b>see</b>	saw	seen	
<b>sell</b>	sold	sold	
<b>send</b>	sent	sent	
<b>set</b>	set	set	
<b>shake</b>	shook	shaken	
<b>shine</b>	shone	shone	
<b>shoot</b>	shot	shot	
<b>show</b>	showed	shown	
<b>shut</b>	shut	shut	
<b>sing</b>	sang	sung	
<b>sit</b>	sat	sat	
<b>sleep</b>	slept	slept	
<b>speak</b>	spoke	spoken	
<b>spend</b>	spent	spent	
<b>stand</b>	stood	stood	
<b>steal</b>	stole	stolen	
<b>stick</b>	stuck	stuck	
<b>swim</b>	swam	swum	
<b>take</b>	took	taken	
<b>teach</b>	taught	taught	
<b>tear</b>	tore	torn	
<b>tell</b>	told	told	
<b>think</b>	thought	thought	
<b>throw</b>	threw	thrown	
<b>understand</b>	understood	understood	
<b>wake</b>	woke	woken	
<b>wear</b>	wore	worn	
<b>win</b>	won	won	
<b>write</b>	wrote	written	

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