THE SCOTTISH BARD
Rabbie Burns and the Scots Language

WORLD ENGLISHES

Here are some Scots idioms and phrases. Can you translate them into English? And what do you think they mean?

You’re a long time deid.
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

Awa’an bile yer heid!
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

A nod’s as guid as a wink tae a blind horse.
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

Whit’s fur ye’ll no go past ye.
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

Yer aff yer heid!
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

A pritty face suits the dish-cloot.
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

Haud yer wheesht!
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

Yer bum’s oot the windae.
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________

Guid gear comes in sma’ bulk.
In English: _________________________________________
Meaning: ________________________________________________
**“Auld Lang Syne” by Robert Burns**

What does each verse mean? Translation and explanation

**NOTE** There are a few slightly different versions around.

This means we shouldn’t forget our old friendships (that’s the meaning of “acquaintance” in this context) just because a lot of time has passed. Listen carefully. The “gh” in “brought” is not silent as it is in English. That’s because the English pronunciation has changed over time more than the Scots.

**Task 1**

What are the Scots words for hillside and daisy?

“Fit” is used here to mean “step”. This is an idiom. What do you think is the literal English translation for “fit”?

**Task 2**

Can you find the Scots word for dinnertime? What is the Scots word for wide, and what related English word has a similar meaning?

**Task 3**

In “gie’s a hand o’ thine”, “gie” is “give” – but what is the “s”?

What does “thine” mean? Do you know why this is different from Modern English? What sound is the “gh” in “waught”?

**Task 4**

You still buy beer by the pint in Britain. How big is it, approximately? Based on the context, what do you think a “stowp” is (or was – it’s a bit of an old-fashioned word now)?

The “cup of kindness” here is Burns’ own metaphor for drinking together in friendship. A pint is a measure of liquid.

We twa hae pa’d in the burn,
– We two have paddled in the river
Frae morning sun till dine;
– From morning sun till dinnertime,
But seas between us braid hae roar’d
– But the wide seas have roared between us
Sin’ auld lang syne.
– Since days long gone by

**Task 2**

Can you find the Scots word for dinnertime? What is the Scots word for wide, and what related English word has a similar meaning?

And here’s a hand, my trusty fere!
– And there’s a hand, my trusty companion!

And gie’s a hand o’ thine!
– And give me one of yours,
And we’ll tak a right guid-willie waught,
– And we’ll take a goodwill drink

**For auld lang syne.**
– For old times’ sake

**Task 4**

You still buy beer by the pint in Britain. How big is it, approximately? Based on the context, what do you think a “stowp” is (or was – it’s a bit of an old-fashioned word now)?

**For auld lang syne, my dear,**
– For old times’ sake, my dear,

**Task 3**

In “gie’s a hand o’ thine”, “gie” is “give” – but what is the “s”?

What does “thine” mean? Do you know why this is different from Modern English? What sound is the “gh” in “waught”?

And surely ye’ll be your pint-stowp!
– And surely you’ll buy your drink,
And surely I’ll be mine!
– And surely I’ll buy mine

And we’ll tak a cup o’ kindness yet,
– And we’ll still take a cup of kindness

**For auld lang syne.**
– For old times’ sake

**Task 1**

What are the Scots words for hillside and daisy?

“Fit” is used here to mean “step”. This is an idiom. What do you think is the literal English translation for “fit”?

We twa hae rin about the braes,
– We two have run about the hillsides
And pou’d the gowans fine;
– And pulled (= picked) the fine daisies,
But we’ve wander’d mony a weary fit,
– But we’ve wandered many weary steps

Sin’ auld lang syne.
– Since days long gone by

This is the memories of long ago, when these two old friends played together as children.

Notice that the letter W in “tw” is not silent as it is in the English “two”. Again, the English pronunciation has changed over time more than the Scots.
**THE IDIOMS INSIDE YOU**
Czech Edition: CD Track 14
Slovak and German Editions: CD Track 16

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

We've found real-world examples of some of the idioms in use (all from recent news media). Without looking back at the article, can you fill in the right body part in each gap? Use each one only once.

**SKULL • EAR • GUT • LIVER • GALL • BLOOD • MUSCLES • SPLEEN • HEAD • STOMACH • SINEW • BLADDER**

1. I was impressed with the energy of Generation Zs. My ___________ feeling is the world is going to be all right in their hands.

2. The new housing minister has vowed to “strain every ___________” to end the region’s home-building crisis.

3. This serial liar who has twice been sacked for dishonesty had the ___________ to say he was going to restore trust in democracy.

4. It’s like someone had a word in his ___________ at half time because he refereed the second half completely differently from the first.

5. He said the agreement amounted to a “betrayal” by a “traitorous, lily-__________ed embarrassment of a prime minister”.

6. Phelan was heard venting his ___________ in the Rovers (= a name of a pub), shocking Todd and Billy with the strength of his anger.

7. Other world powers such as China and Russia are already flexing their ___________.

8. Daniel Radcliffe used to get ___________d with fans.

9. Good grief, someone needs to get the message through his thick ___________ that he is not Ronaldo.

10. It makes my ___________ boil when I read about an attack on an animal.

11. What are you doing, standing out here in the rain? And no umbrella. You must be soft in the ___________.

12. Boris Johnson’s own brother can’t ___________ the direction that he is taking the country in.

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**Here are some people using other body idioms. What do you think they mean?**

1. “Be careful of what you say around her – she has a nose for secrets.”

2. “He’s very handsome but dead from the neck up.”

3. “Don’t worry about what she says, she’s just flapping her tongue.”

4. “I swear I’ll have his guts.”

5. “He’s been giving me an earful about being home late last night.”

6. “She’s so bad at the job but so sweet that I haven’t the heart to tell her.”

7. “He’s a bleeding heart – he can’t see any suffering without trying to stop it.”

8. “You’re two hours late to the office and you have the nerve to complain about work not being finished!”

9. “How much did you say it costs? Well, that’s too rich for my blood.”

10. “She’s got an eye for second-hand cars.”

11. “It came as a blow to my stomach when they told me about the test results.”

12. “I don’t talk trash often, but when I do, I go for the jugular.”

13. “Sorry I took so long. I have a bit of a shy bladder.”
The four March sisters come from a poor family. Most of them have to work to help out. Listen to the four girls talk about why their job is the worst.

**TASK 1**

Listen to the recording and decide if these sentences are true or false. If they are false, rewrite them to make a true sentence.

1. Jo thinks they all deserve to have some fun.
   - T [ ] F [ ]
2. Meg would rather be at home than teaching children.
   - T [ ] F [ ]
3. Jo spends her hours taking care of an old man who is never satisfied
   - T [ ] F [ ]
4. Beth doesn’t mind washing dishes and keeping things tidy.
   - T [ ] F [ ]
5. Amy thinks going to school is worse than working.
   - T [ ] F [ ]

**TASK 2**

Meg says, “Teaching those tiresome children nearly all day, when I’m longing to enjoy myself at home.”

6. What is the best meaning of longing to in this sentence?
   - A used to
   - B wanting to
   - C tired of

Beth says, “It [washing dishes and keeping things tidy] makes me cross, and my hands get so stiff, I can’t practice well at all.”

7. What does she mean by cross?
   - A angry
   - B tired
   - C bored

Amy says, “You don’t have to go to school with impertinent girls, who plague you if you don’t know your lessons, and laugh at your dresses, and label your father if he isn’t rich, and insult you when your nose isn’t nice.”

8. What do you think Beth’s hobby is?
   - A dancing
   - B singing
   - C playing piano

9. Which of these does Amy not say about the girls at her school:
   - A they aren’t kind if she makes mistakes
   - B they make fun of what she wears
   - C they have less money than she does
   - D they don’t like her nose

**DISCUSS**

What are some of the upsides and downsides of growing up with multiple siblings? Think about housing, personal relationships and any other factors that affect families who live together.

Imagine that you are going to direct a new *Little Women* (or *Little People*) film, for release in 2022. Your job is to remake this movie with either all brothers, all sisters or a mix of brothers and sisters. However, you must keep their personalities the same. Which actors or actresses would you want to play each part? Would you keep it historical or create a modern version and why?

**MY ONLINE OPINION**
Do You Write Online Reviews?

These websites or services often have customer reviews. What kinds of reviews can you find on each one? Match websites 1–8 with sentences A–H, then discuss the ones you know with a partner. How useful are they? Do you trust them? Do you prefer any other sites instead, and why?

1. Rotten Tomatoes
2. Booking
3. Amazon
4. Goodreads
5. TripAdvisor
6. Facebook
7. Uber
8. Yelp

**Speaking, Justifying an Opinion**

- A Users share their opinions about books here.
- B You can post your opinions after staying in a hotel or hostel.
- C Drivers and customers can rate each other.
- D Travellers share opinions on sights, tours and restaurants.
- E You can rate your favourite movies – with vegetables!
- F You can give a star rating to anything you buy from this online shop.
- G This California-based company is focused on restaurant reviews.
- H You can rate business pages, but not your friends’ profiles.
THE ART OF SANDWICHES

SPEAKING

DISCUSSION:
When is a sandwich not a sandwich?
It’s one of the world’s biggest controversies: What really is a sandwich? The first “sandwich” was meat between two bits of bread, and that’s the first thing we think of when we think of “sandwich”.

The bread doesn’t have to be in slices, though. A sub is a sandwich, right? If you cut open a croissant and fill it with cheese and lettuce, that’s fine as a sandwich, right? But is a croissant “bread”? And it can be cooked, too: a grilled-cheese sandwich, or “toastie”, is definitely a sandwich.

So... is a burger a sandwich? What about a hot dog, a burrito or taco? If a croissant filled with cheese and lettuce is a sandwich, what about a croissant filled with whipped cream?

Look at these pictures with a couple of classmates. Which are sandwiches? Which are not? Why? When you’ve made up your minds, come up with a definition of “sandwich”, then compare with others in your class. Can you agree?
Looking at these sentences from the article on Halsey:

“Or my dad would pick me up from school, and teachers would hold us in the office and make us prove he was my dad.”

“For days she’d feel strong, full of life, creative. She would want to go out, want to drink, want to talk all night, want to help you with your problems, want to change the world. She’d attract people to her, make them feel incredible, valued, loved and wanted.

“Then she’d crash and instantly shut everyone out.”

These examples all use “would” to talk about repeated actions in the past. It is similar to using “used to” or past simple (especially with an adverb of frequency). It sounds a little bit more “poetic” and is slightly less definite about frequency and regularity.

Note: Unlike “used to”, this structure cannot be used to talk about past states.

“When I was younger, I would be a painter.”

Which words and phrases can be used in each gap? Tick all that apply. The meaning of the sentence might change.

1. When I was young we ____________ in a big house in the countryside.
   - would be
   - lived
   - used to stay
   - would live
   - sometimes stayed
   - would sometimes stay

2. On summer mornings we ____________ while everyone else was asleep.
   - would fishing
   - got up
   - would use to go
   - go swimming
   - would get up
   - would swim

3. I ____________ breakfast for myself and creep out of the house to go fishing.
   - made
   - used to make
   - would made
   - was used to making
   - had cooked
   - would prepare

4. I ____________ hours fishing in a small river near our house.
   - would spend
   - used to spend
   - often spent
   - would be used to
   - would have to wait
   - would sit for

5. Once I ____________ an enormous trout.
   - would catch
   - saw
   - seen
   - had been caught
   - used to catch
   - caught
1 WARM-UP

2–4 MINS  SPEAKING  WHOLE CLASS
Ask students for their first associations with Canada and Canadians, and compile a list on the board. Accept all answers (e.g. polite, hockey, ice, forests, oil, legal marijuana...).

OPTIONAL: If you have the right class, you can tell one or more of these Canadian jokes connected to associations. Tell the joke, and if necessary, explain it.

Cold/snow/ice etc.: – Can you name the Canadian seasons? – Winter and July.

Hockey: I went to watch the fights, and they got into a hockey match. (Canadian hockey is very rough, and fans follow the fights as enthusiastically as the sport.)

French/Quebec etc.: A Quebeacois staying in a hotel in Edmonton phoned room service for some pepper. “Black pepper, or white pepper?” asked the concierge. The guest replied, “Toilette pepper!” (The Quebeacois speak French, so “paper” could sound like “pepper”.)

Toronto: – Why did the escaped criminals go to Canada? – Because they had nowhere else to go. (= to run to)


Find out if any students have been to Canada, if they know any Canadians and if they know any Canadian celebrities (possible names include Bryan Adams, Celine Dion, Justin Bieber and Deadmau5 – musicians; Drake – rapper; Ryan Gosling and Ryan Reynolds – actors; and Lilly Singh, Markiplier and Ninja – YouTubers).

2 CANADA’S PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Handout A

2–4 MINS  SPEAKING  WHOLE CLASS
Tell the class that Canada is made up of 10 Provinces and 3 Territories (the difference is a technical one to do with their local government). Brainstorm as many of the names as possible and make a list on the board. At first, accept all names (including wrong ones). Next, distribute HANDOUT A – PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES. Check the list on the board against the map and complete/correct the list (the provinces are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan, and the three territories are the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon).

3 CANADA’S CAPITALS

Handout A, Handout B

5–8 MINS  SPEAKING, READING, PAIRING ACTIVITY  INDIVIDUAL WORK
Cut, shuffle and distribute the names in HANDOUT B – CANADA’S CAPITALS. Students should match “their” name to the correct explanation in HANDOUT A – PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES. Next, tell them to stand up and find someone with a province/territory name or a capital name that forms a pair with theirs. For the next activity, students will work in these newly formed pairs. Go through the list of provinces and territories on the board and identify the capital of each. Ask students to tell you where the name comes from.

If there are more students in your class than there are province/territory and capital names, you can use some pairings more than once. If there are more province/territory and capital names than students, write the “leftover” names on the board while students are pairing off. Once the student pairing is complete, do these as a whole-class matching activity.
Next tell the class that they are going to read about two places in Canada. Distribute HANDOUT C – CAPTION THIS! Invite students to describe some of the pictures and say what they think will be in the article, then tell them to open their magazines. Ask individual students to read the article “Canada from Coast to Coast” aloud, a paragraph at a time. Then tell students to work in their pairs to match each picture in the handout to the corresponding part of the article and write captions for each picture. The captions do not have to be long, but they should be complete sentences. Monitor the class while they write, providing help where needed. Finally, go around the class and elicit two or three different caption suggestions for each picture.

Ask students what they know about Canada’s physical geography and climate. One at a time, write the following words on the board (add more if you like) and ask if they are associated with Canada. Elicit comments from students but do not provide your own.

mountains, lakes, forests, deserts, volcanoes, islands, ice, heat, snow, rainforest, oil, wind, gold, earthquakes, diamonds, oceans, prairies (= open grasslands)

Tell students to read the brief intro to Canadian geography in the “Canada Fact File” box in the magazine, then check to see if there were any surprises. Next, tell them they are going to listen to a longer text about Canada’s geography. Distribute HANDOUT D – THE GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA. Play CD Track “Canada from Coast to Coast” twice. Check the answers as a class.

**SOLUTIONS**

**HANDOUT A + B – Canada’s Capitals**

Canada [the whole country] – Ottawa (A)
Alberta – Edmonton (F)
British Columbia – Victoria (K)
Manitoba – Winnipeg (I)
New Brunswick – Fredericton (D)
Newfoundland – St. John’s (B)
Nova Scotia – Halifax (C)
Ontario – Toronto (H)
Prince Edward Island – Charlottetown (E)
Quebec – Quebec (G)
Saskatchewan [saˈskætʃəwən] – Regina (J)
The Northwest Territories – Iqaluit (L)
Nunavut – Yellowknife (M)
Yukon – Whitehorse (N)

**HANDOUT C – Caption This!**

Sample answers (from top left):
The Cherry Blossom Festival is a three-week cultural celebration commemorating a gift of cherry trees to Vancouver by Japan (V).
The French built a fort on Cape Breton to fight against the English (B).
Cape Breton’s beautiful Cabot Trail runs through maple forests (B).
Vancouver has the biggest Dragon Boat Festival in North America (V).
When Chinese New Year is on the same date as Robert Burns’ birthday, it’s time for very special New Year’s dinner (V).
You can see whales in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off Cape Breton (B).

**HANDOUT D – The Geography of Canada**

1 45 degrees,
2 China,
3 243,000 kilometres,
4 in 1867,
5 a fox (wearing a tracking device),
6 British Columbia

The totem poles in Stanley Park tell the stories of tribes and families (V).
A causeway links Breton Island to the mainland (B).
You can see whales in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off Cape Breton Island (B).
When Chinese New Year is on the same date as Robert Burns’ birthday, it’s time for very special New Year’s dinner (V).
You can see whales in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off Cape Breton (B).
**HANDOUT A: Provinces and Territories**

Canada has 10 provinces and 3 territories (the difference is a technical one to do with their local government). They are all shown on the map.

The grey areas on the map are (parts of) other countries and territories. What are they?

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**The Origins of Canada’s Capitals**

Your teacher will give you a piece of paper with either a territory/province name or a provincial/territorial capital. Look at these explanations of the names of Canada’s national, provincial and territorial capitals. Match your name to one of them, then stand up and find someone with the territory/province or capital that matches yours.

**A** The name of Canada’s capital comes from the Algonquin word “adawe”, which means “to trade”.

**B** A Portuguese explorer gave the name Rio de San Johem to a place in Newfoundland in 1519.

**C** Nova Scotia named its capital after Lord Halifax, the president of the British Board of Trade (very boring, eh?).

**D** The capital of New Brunswick was named after Prince Frederick, Duke of York.

**E** In 1764, Captain Samuel Holland founded a town on Prince Edward Island (then called Island of St. John) and named it in honour of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III of England.

**F** A fur-trading company set up several forts in Canada. The one in Alberta was named after the English town where the head of the company was born (and which is now the district of Edmonton in London).

**G** Both the province and capital of Canada’s French-speaking area get their name from the Algonquin word “kébec”, meaning “where the river narrows”. The name of the city has an accent over the first e (é), the name of the province does not.

**H** Ontario’s capital comes from an Iroquois word, “Tkarananto”, meaning “where there are trees in water”.

**I** The Cree named a lake in Manitoba “Win” (muddy) and “nipee” (water).

**J** The place where Saskatchewan’s capital now stands used to be called Oskana-Ka-asateki or “Pile of Bones”. The English decided to give it a more “regal” name. They wanted to name it after queen Victoria – but as there was already a town called Victoria, they used the Latin word for “queen”.

**K** A fur-trading company set up several forts in Canada. The one in British Columbia was named in 1843 after the Queen of England at the time.

**L** The territory of Nunavut has an Inuktitut name: “Iqaluit” means “place of many fish”.

**M** The capital of the Northwest Territories got its name from an indigenous group known as the “T’atsaot’ine”, or “Yellowknives”.

**N** The foaming waters of the Yukon River were said to look like the manes on white horses.
Listen to a recording about the geography of Canada and answer the following questions.

1. What was Canada’s highest recorded temperature?

2. Which country has the second-biggest land area in the world?

3. How long is the Canadian coastline?

4. When did Canada stop sharing a border with Russia?

5. Who or what walked from Norway to Canada?

6. Which province has the largest trees in Canada?

Now write down THREE things that surprised you or that you didn’t know before:
HANDOUT C: Caption This!

Use the article to identify each of these pictures. Which place is each picture from, Vancouver (V) or Cape Breton Island (B)? Write a caption for each one. Use complete sentences. Do not simply copy a sentence from the article.

Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________

Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________

Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________

Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________
Caption: __________________________
Rabbie Burns and the Scots Language
You’re a long time dead. You’re a long time dead. (‘Enjoy life!’)
A nod’s as guid as a wink aye blind a prone. (‘As good as a wed is a blind horse. It does matter what you say to someone who won’t listen.’)
Yer aff yer head! You’re off your head! (‘You’re crazy.’)
Haud yer wheesht! (‘You’re off your head!’)
‘You’re talking rubbish.’
‘If you’re good-looking, it doesn’t go past you.’ (‘What’s for you won’t away’, ‘No chance!’)
Go Awa’ an bile yer heid! (Away and boil your head! (‘Good things come in small packages.’)
Guid gear comes in sma’ bulk.
Haud yer wheesht! = (‘You’re crazy.’)
You’re off your head!
What you say to someone who won’t listen.
A nod is as guid as a wink tae a blind horse. (‘You’re talking nonsense or talking about something you shouldn’t.’)
‘You’re a long time dead.’ (‘You’re a long time dead.’)

The Idioms Inside You
1 gut, 2 sinew, 3 gall, 4 ear, 5 liver, 6 spleen, 7 muscles, 8 bladder, 9 skull, 10 blood, 11 head, 12 stomach

The Idioms Inside You
1 To a have a nose for secrets, gossip and so on means you’re good at finding them out.
2 If someone is dead from the neck up, they’re very, very stupid.
3 If you’re wagging or flapping your tongue you are talking nonsense or talking about something you shouldn’t.
4 Telling someone you’ll have their guts is an angry threat.
5 Giving someone an earful is telling them off.
6 To have the heart for something means to have the strength of will to do it.
7 If someone is soft-hearted or a bleeding heart it means they’re so kind and generous it is a weakness.
8 Being nervous means feeling scared, but to have the nerve to do something means to be brave or self-confident.
9 If something is too rich for your blood, it’s simply too expensive.
10 You can have an eye for something, which means you’re good at spotting what’s valuable and what’s rubbish.
11 A horrid shock may come as a blow to the stomach.
12 The jugular is the main vein in your neck. To go for the jugular means to attack someone in the way most certain to hurt them.
13 To have a shy bladder means it’s hard for you to pee when other people are nearby.

Four Famous Sisters of American Literature
TASK 1: 17, 2T, 3F, 4B, 7F, 8C, 9C

My Online Opinion
1E, 2B, 3F, 4A, 5D, 6H, 7C, 8G

The Art of Sandwiches (listening)
PBJ (peanut butter and jelly)

Strange Like Me
1 I lived, used to stay, sometimes stayed, would sometimes stay 2 got up, would get up, would sleep 3 used to make, would prepare 4 would spend, used to spend, often spent, would sit for 5 saw, caught

The Job of Adulting
visa, rents, electricity bills, phone bills, taxes, health insurance, overdraft, credit card, dual citizenship, elections, postal vote

SOLUTIONS TO THE ACTIVITIES

“Auld Lang Syne” by Robert Burns
TASK 1: brae; gowan; foot
TASK 2: dinie; braid; broad
TASK 3: The ‘s is short for “us”. In Northern dialects and in Scots, “us” is used as a first-person object pronoun (“me” in Standard English), so “g’s” is the same as “give me” (“or ‘gimme’); thee, thy and thine were the second-person singular pronouns used for close friends and family – these days English only uses the formal and plural form (you etc.), but the old forms are still used in Scots and some Northern dialects; the gh is /x/, like “ch” in German, Czech, Slovak etc.
TASK 4: half a litre; a beer mug

The Idioms Inside You

Four Famous Sisters of American Literature
TASK 1: 17, 2T, 3F, 4B, 7F, 8C, 9C

My Online Opinion
1E, 2B, 3F, 4A, 5D, 6H, 7C, 8G

The Art of Sandwiches (listening)
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1 I lived, used to stay, sometimes stayed, would sometimes stay 2 got up, would get up, would sleep 3 used to make, would prepare 4 would spend, used to spend, often spent, would sit for 5 saw, caught

The Job of Adulting
visa, rents, electricity bills, phone bills, taxes, health insurance, overdraft, credit card, dual citizenship, elections, postal vote

SOLUTIONS FROM THE MAGAZINE

CZECH MATURITA

LISTENING
Part One: 1B, 2B, 3C, 4A
Part Two: 5T, 6F, 7F, 8T, 9T, 10F, 11F, 12F
Part Three: 13, 84T, 225 09
14 babysitting
15 26, 26 years old, twenty-six (years old)
16 ($) 5,400
17 dog hotels
18 July. July 2017
19 (in a) magazine
20 $1.18
PART FOUR: 21B, 22A, 23B, 24D

READING
Part Five: 25, 26D, 27C, 28B, 29C
Part Seven: 40C, 41D, 42A, 43B, 44D
Part Eight: Part B 45C, 46G, 47F, 48B, 49A

SPEAKING
Part One – Let’s Practise: 1E, 2C, 3A, 4F, 5D, 6B

SLOVAK MATURITA

B1 AND B2 PRACTICE

B1
LISTENING
Part 1: 01A, 02D, 03D, 04B, 05D, 06C, 07B
Part 2: 08C, 09C, 10A, 11C, 12B, 13A

LANGUAGE IN USE
Part 2: 31 for, 32 interested, 33 even, 34 at, 35 a/the one, 36 was, 37 continue/skate, 38 from, 39 in, 40 on
Part 3: 32 was, 32 at, 33 to, 34 I’ve, 35 than, 36 didn’t, 37 for 38 on, 39 by, 40 without

READING
Part 1: 41 D, 42 E, 43 I, 44 H, 45 C, 46 A, 47 F
Part 2: 48 B (d), 49 B (e), 50 A (a), 51 A (c), 52 B (b), 53 A (c)
Part 3: 54 flexibility, 55 local business, 56 powerful, 57 negative side, 58 entertainment, 59 suitable conditions, 60 working hours

B2
LISTENING
Part 1: 71C, 02B, 03A, 04B, 05D, 06D, 07B
Part 2: 08C, 09C, 10A, 11B, 12A, 13A

LANGUAGE IN USE
Part 2: 41 rocky, 42 spectacular, 43 Starting, 44 capable, 45 speakers, 46 European, 47 made, 48 finest, 49 experiencing, 50 importantly
Part 3: 51 like, 52 from, 53 shared, 54 from, 55 being, 56 with, 57 the, 58 again, 59 at, 60 which
Part 3: 51 as, 52 always, 53 became, 54 started, 55 ever, 56 in, 57 anything, 58 by, 59 in, 60 often

READING
Part 1: 61C, 62E, 63I, 64B, 65J, 66G, 67A
Part 2: 68A (a), 69A (b), 70A (a), 71B (e), 72A (d), 73B (c)
Part 3: 74 open-air theatre, 75 skyline, 76 worth visiting, 77 rush, 78 evicted, 79 social status, 80 secure

Found on the Internet

Strange World
Statements 3 and 6 are true. It’s the blanket octopus, which looks like an ordinary octopus as it swims through the deep sea, but when frightened, it opens a two-metre-long brightly coloured banner behind it.

The Scottish Bard
Hae a guid day. = Have a nice day.
Gled tae meet ye. = Pleased to meet you.
A dinnae ken. = I don’t know.
Whit’s yer name? = What’s your name?
Whaur ye fae? = Where are you from?
Can ye talk mair slow? = Please speak more slowly.
Lang time nae see. = Long time no see.
Lea me alane! = Leave me alone!

Four Famous Sisters of American Literature
It’s Jo.