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Contents

<i>The historical milestones of Slovakia by Z.Šurdová, III.A</i>	3
<i>A year in the USA by Sarah Demešová, VII.D</i>	6
<i>My amazing trip by Šimon Jakub, VII.D</i>	8
<i>The advantages and disadvantages of tourism by M.Rajnohová, IV.B</i>	10
<i>Pros and cons of tourism by M.Pavčeková, IV.B</i>	11
<i>Types of holiday by Radovan Szabó, II.A</i>	12
<i>New types of travel by Mgr.M.Vavrová</i>	13
<i>The electronic gadgets by Sophia Lukačková, VIII.D</i>	14
<i>New words</i>	14
<i>Let 's celebrate</i>	15
<i>Good old times by J.Lukačko & S.Valovič, III.D</i>	17
<i>Useful English – Phrases of permission</i>	22

The main historical milestones of Slovakia

By Zuzana Šurdová, III.A

1. The creation of Great Moravia Empire

It was the first West Slavic state which emerged from "the most powerful tribal area in Central Europe". The exact date of the founding of the Moravian state is controversial, but it is supposed that the state building process was completed in the early 830s under Mojmir I (r. 820s/830s–846), who is the first known Moravian ruler. According to the historical sources the Great Moravia ceased to exist in 907 in the battle at Brezalauspurc.

Vocabulary:

Milestone – míľník, emerge – vystúpiť, cease – prestať, tribe – kmeň, tribal – kmeňový, according to – podľa, source – zdroj, battle – bitka, boj

2. Saints Cyril and Methodius

They were 9th-century Byzantine Greek brothers born in Thessalonica, Greek Macedonia, in the Byzantine Empire. They wrote the first Slavic Civil Code, which was used in Great Moravia. The language derived from Old Church Slavonic, known as Church Slavonic, is still used in liturgy by several Orthodox Churches and also in some Eastern Catholic churches.

Vocabulary:

derived – odvodený, empire – ríša, civil code – občiansky zákonník, church – cirkev, kostol

3. The creation of Kingdom of Hungary

The Kingdom of Hungary was a monarchy in Central Europe that existed from the Middle Ages into the twentieth century. Territory of Slovakia was incorporated into Kingdom of Hungary. It was ruled by the first Hungarian king Stephan I. His family (Árpád dynasty) led the monarchy for 300-years.

Vocabulary:

The Middle Ages – stredovek, incorporated – zaradené, lead (led, led) – viesť

4. The creation of Habsburg Empire

The Habsburg family originated with the Habsburg Castle in modern Switzerland, and after 1279 came to rule in Austria. Royal Hungary became a part of the Habsburg Monarchy in 1526 and enjoyed little influence in Vienna. The Habsburg King directly controlled Royal Hungary's financial, military, and foreign affairs, and imperial troops guarded its borders.

Vocabulary:

originate – pochádzať, imperial troops – kráľovské jednotky, rule - vláda, influence – vplyv, military – vojenský, foreign affairs - zahraničné veci, guard – strážiť, stráž, border- hranica

5. Revolution in 1848

The Hungarian revolution of 1848 started on 15 March 1848, when Hungarian patriots organized mass demonstrations in Pest and Buda. The new government, led by Lajos Kossuth, was initially successful against the Habsburg forces, but eventually, after long fight the revolution was crushed. Hungary was thus placed under brutal martial law, with the Austrian government restored. In the long run, the passive resistance following the revolution led to the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (1867), which marked the birth of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Vocabulary:

Mass – masový, initially – zo začiatku, thus - tak, martial law – vojenský zákon, restore – obnoviť, government – vláda, resistance – odpor, birth – zrod, narodenie

6. The creation of Czechoslovakia

In 1918, Slovakia formed a common state, Czechoslovakia, with the borders confirmed by the Treaty of Saint Germain and Treaty of Trianon. In 1919, during the chaos following the breakup of Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia was formed with numerous Germans and Hungarians within the newly set borders. A Slovak patriot Milan Rastislav Štefánik (1880–1919), who helped organize Czechoslovak regiments against Austria-Hungary during the First World War, died in a plane crash.

Vocabulary:

borders – hranice, confirm – potvrdiť, treaty – zmluva, newly – nanovo

7. The creation of the first Slovak Republic

Slovakia seceded from Czecho-Slovakia in March 1939 and allied itself, as demanded by Germany, with Hitler's coalition.[36] The government of the First Slovak Republic, led by Jozef Tiso and

Vojtech Tuka, was strongly influenced by Germany and gradually became a puppet regime in many respects.

Vocabulary:

secede from – vystúpiť z, ally – spojiť sa, demand – požadovať, puppet - bábka

8. Slovak National Uprising

It was an armed insurrection organized by the Slovak resistance movement during World War II. It was launched on 29 August 1944 from Banská Bystrica in an attempt to resist German troops that began occupation of the Slovak territory and to overthrow the collaborationist government of Jozef Tiso.

Vocabulary: *armed- ozbrojený, insurrection – vzburá, rebélie, attempt – pokus, troops – oddiely, overthrow - zhodiť*

9. Velvet Revolution

It was a non-violent transition of power in what was then Czechoslovakia. The period of upheaval and transition took place from November 17 to December 29, 1989. Popular demonstrations against the one-party government of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia combined students and older dissidents. The final result was the end of 41 years of Communist rule in Czechoslovakia, and the subsequent conversion to a parliamentary republic.

Vocabulary: *non-violent – nenásilný, upheaval – prevrat, one-party government – vláda jednej strany, subsequent - následný*

10. Independence of the Slovak Republic

The end of Communist rule in Czechoslovakia in 1989, during the peaceful Velvet Revolution, was followed once again by the country's dissolution, this time into two successor states. In July 1992 Slovakia, led by Prime Minister Vladimír Mečiar, declared itself a sovereign state, meaning that its laws took precedence over those of the federal government.

Vocabulary:

dissolution – rozpadnutie sa, successor – následnícky, declare – vyhlásiť, sovereign - zvrchovaný

A year in the USA

By Sarah Demešová, VII.D

Being able to experience life in another country has been the most exciting experience I've ever gone through. I spent 10 months in the state Minnesota as a foreign exchange student. Everyone knows that Minnesotans are well known for their hockey team and for their cold winters. And that is basically all I knew about this state.

I was really lucky that I got a great host family who included me in exploring their state, which allowed me to experience how it feels to be an American.

Minnesota is approximately 4 times bigger than Slovakia, but for me it felt really small. Mostly because I lived on the family farm next to the small town which is even smaller than Zlaté Moravce. Probably you think it was really special that I got to live on the farm, but I can tell you that for Minnesota's people it's nothing exciting. Almost every family owns a farm with cows, chickens or sheep. The area where I lived looked beautiful. Green **meadows** and **pastures** with hungry cows and horses everywhere you look. Everyone drives tractors and everyone is fishing and hunting. I'm not joking, everyone! You can get a hunting licence when you are 12 and farmers licence when you are 15. A farmers licence basically means that you can drive just for farm use. After you **reach** 16, it's really **embarrassing** not to have a real driving licence.

People here don't have a city bus **available** for transportation. So if you want to get somewhere, you need your own **vehicle**. School buses pick students up in front of their house in the morning and bring you back after school, so you don't have to walk to the bus stop. Houses are really spread apart, so it looks like every house is in the middle of a field. Their houses are huge and it seems like they are made from paper. You can hear everything though the wall. Often tornado warnings make you feel a little scared. However, after a while you get used to it because every building has a basement or some safe place in case a tornado hits. Every time I think of a tornado or fire, I think of my American school. It's crazy how everything is organised and protected. School conducts **fire drills** or **lock-downs** (when teacher locks themselves with their students in the classroom due to some outside threat) several times a year. At first I didn't understand what the lock-down was, it is when a siren is turned on and we had to sit in one corner of the room, hide behind desks and lock the door. After a while the drills are no longer scary. An **armed** policeman (making you feel safe) stands in the school hallway and waves at you as you walk by. I cannot stress to you enough how much different school is here. You don't realise how much until you experience it yourself! It really does look like the movie High School Musical. First, every school has its own mascot and school spirit. We were Milaca Wolves so everyone wore red & black clothes with a wolf or some quote on it to support school. The school is huge, but also well organised. This makes it easier to find your way around the building to get to your classes. Every day each student has 7 classes and every day is the same. Of course, you have **mandatory** classes which we are familiar with. What was new to me was their option to pick **elective** classes. You can pick from fish and lakes, welding, fitness class, choir, band, **pottery**, business classes, and much more. After a while in this school you know everyone. Every class is with different people so you make friends easier. Most of my friends from Slovakia keep asking me if school in America is really that much easier as everyone says. It's hard to say if it's easier or not. I took easier classes so I was still able to have good **grades** even though I didn't study that much. I think the teaching curriculum is easier to remember here because it is not as much information as it is in Slovakia. Having iPads made it easier because we didn't have to carry heavy books and

we had everything on it. Another big difference is the sports. In America sports are a big part of each student's everyday life. If your grades are good enough, you can join a spring, **fall** and winter sport. Students can choose from volleyball, swimming, cross country, football, basketball, track and fields, baseball and softball. I joined cross country, track and basketball (just for one day). And I can tell you that it wasn't easy. Everyone is so competitive and they work hard during the whole year.

It's really hard to say every difference I have experienced this year. I wish you could have been there with me, because as I have said, It was an amazing experience. It was something like "an American Dream". I hope I was able to describe my American life and you can picture just little bit how it looks there and take something from it. I just want to tell you that exploring the world and meeting new people even its in Minnesota or somewhere in Slovakia it's something what gives you a lot. You get out of your comfort zone, talk to new people, and see new places. That's what my plan is for the next couple of years.

Vocabulary:

Meadows – lúky; **pastures** – pastviny; **reach** – dosiahnuť; **embarrassing**-trápny, zahanbujúci; **available** – k dispozícii, dostupný; **vehicle**- dopravný prostriedok, **fire drills and lock-downs** – požiarne cvičenia a uzamykania sa v triede (opatrenia pred útokmi); **armed** – ozbrojený; **mandatory** – povinný; **elective** – voliteľný; **pottery** – hrnčiarstvo; **grades** – známky; **fall** – jeseň, jesenný; **competitive** – súťaživý;



Source of the photo: Internet

My amazing trip

Šimon JAKUB, VII.D

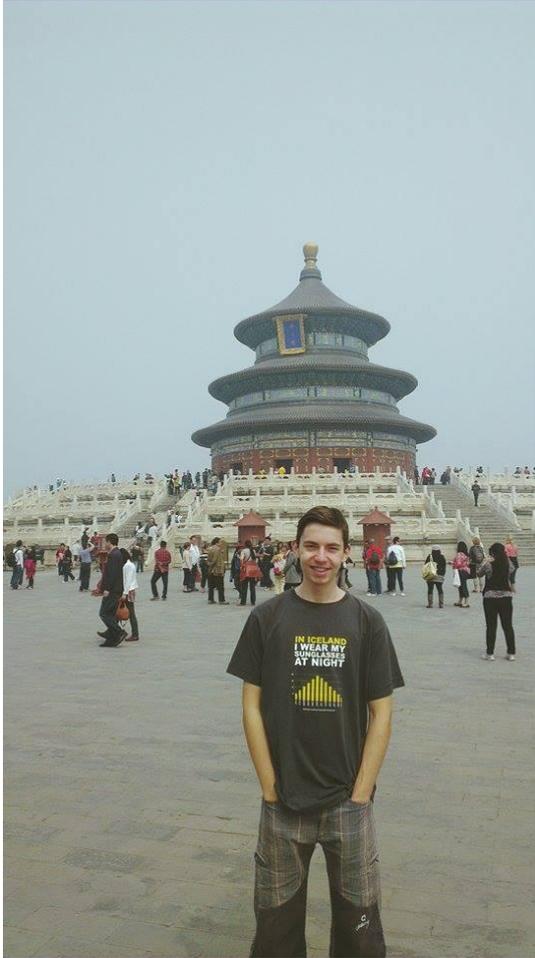
Last year I went to a destination which I'll never forget about. The route there was very tedious and exhausting but I got over it with my parents and also my sister who was waiting for our arrival in the capital of that stunning country full of movement, rush and dynamic atmosphere. The country I enjoyed for 7 days was China.

As I said, this country is very quickly moving and growing, but also strict and highly rules respecting. That fact is really admirable; judging by the fact that in cities like Beijing or Shanghai live more than 20 million and entire republic consists of colossal 1.5 billion human beings. The reason of this obedient behaviour might be the slightly conservative government regime which leads people to esteem authorities more than in general European countries where people can do almost everything.

The reason of my journey was not only to visit my sister, who had a job there at the Slovak embassy, but also; to explore the breathtaking sights like The Forbidden City, The Great Wall Of China, Temple of Heaven or the third biggest square in the world: Tianmen; to see natural beauties: Himalayas, some national parks; but the most important thing for me, to experience life of local people and their traditions and culture.

If I had to choose the best feeling I experienced during our excursion, I would select a day we were walking on The Great Wall. The best thing happened when we looked far away and still were able to see this endless piece of the greatest construction ever built by a human. Furthermore, scientists proved that its length is more than 10 miles what gives another example of determination and greatness of this incredible civilization which also developed many things we use up to now.

To conclude, I would say China is one of the best places to visit and to get new ideas and thoughts for everyday's life. Culture, traditions and history - it all offers the feelings which must be survived and not described. Give it a try! ☺



Photos courtesy of the author Šimon Jakub

The advantages and disadvantages of tourism

(essay for and against)

By Monika Rajnohová, IV.B

In the past seldom did people travel to other countries because they lived in an undeveloped world. Cars, trains airplanes and other means of transport were not known. It can be observed that lives of many people have completely changed with the development of transport. People started travelling around the world.

Travelling and tourism are very popular among people in nowadays' society and have got also many positive aspects. In the first place, tourism means a lot of economical benefits for specific countries. Secondly, tourism brings multicultural benefits, too. We learn new languages, foreign customs and rules. The main and greatest pro is rising attractiveness of the most visited countries - tourists can meet many interesting people and learn about the history of some new places.

Of course, not only has tourism got pros, but even drawbacks. The first disadvantage is probably an increasing level of pollution. A huge mess is constantly made by some tourists. Another con is breaking of the social rules and laws because foreigners do not know every law in a certain country. It is also said that the most serious problem is transmission of diseases like ebola. It is very dangerous for the whole mankind. Another problem is connected with people's lives which are limited by different immigrants.

Taking everything into consideration, I assume tourism and traveling belong to necessary needs of today's times. I am convinced travelling can be useful and beneficial for the young and the old - approximately for everyone.

Pros and cons of tourism

By Martina Pavčková, IV.B

In the past, vast majority of people used to travel for work opportunities or for visiting members of the family. Tourism has become a vital part of every country. Nowadays, a big attention devoted to travelling is caused by the development of the transportation and the aviation. The traveling has become more comfortable, faster and cheaper than in the previous centuries.

Firstly, people usually travel abroad because they want to gain new information about typical habits, culture or cuisine. They meet inhabitants and achieve further experiences from their lives and work. Observing their everyday activities, tourists improve their foreign languages or learn a new language. The second positive aspect is that visitors see a lot of historical and natural monuments. Later, they can spread their news and experiences to other potential tourists. In this way, tourists' attractiveness of the country increases.

Other advantage is connected with economical benefits for a country because visitors must pay for the accommodation or some products. Rarely does holiday last only one day.

On the other hand, the most visited places are usually much polluted. Natural habitat of animals and plants is destroyed and forests are cut down because of gaining new land for building. Another drawback is higher rate of criminality and value of products is too high. Tourism also limits the lives of domestic inhabitants who must tolerate large amount of unknown people. They should know foreign language to communicate with tourists.

To sum up, mankind can travel and visit attractive places in the world but they should make it without the destroying the environment and disturbing natural habitats.

Types of holiday

by Radovan Szabó, II.A

Adventure holiday

(n) - a holiday where you do outdoor sports such as rock climbing, canoeing, etc.

Backpacking holiday

(n) - a holiday where you go travelling with your clothes, etc. in a backpack.

City break (n) - a short holiday in a city.

Coach tour (n) a journey on a large bus that you make for pleasure, during which you visit many places.

Honeymoon (n) - a holiday that is taken by two people who have just got married.

DIY holiday (n) - a holiday where you choose and book the accommodation, transport, activities, etc. yourself.

Houseswap (n) - an arrangement where two people or families move into each other's houses for a holiday.

Package holiday (n) - a holiday where the accommodation, travel, activities, etc. are arranged for you by a company.

Self-catering holiday (n) - a holiday where you stay in a house or flat and cook for yourself.

Staycation (n) - a holiday where you stay at home, and relax or go on day trips.

Working holiday (n) - a journey where you help a charity or the local people in the place you are visiting.

Source: Insight Intermediate Student's Book

New types of travel

By Mgr.M.Vavrová

They are called holidays in Great Britain and vacations in the USA, but each of us is looking forward to them. Nowadays, travel agencies offer all types of holidays, from traditional relax by the sea to bizzare ones. If you can afford it, you can choose any kind you want.

*Celebrities and wealthy people speculate to invest their money into **space tourism**. They must undergo several months of preparation at the cosmonaut's training centre, including time in a centrifuge and then they are ready to travel a rocket to the International Space Station.*

If travelling to space is not your cup of tea, you may enjoy other types of holidays, including:

***mancations** - male-only groups,*

***greycations** - three or more generations of one family holidaying together,*

***halal holidays** - which may include facilities such as alcohol-free dining areas, single sex spas, and guidance in the hotel room on the direction of Mecca.*

***haycation** - a holiday on a farm*

***playcation** - a holiday where the main aim is to have fun*

***daycation** - a one-day trip to a holiday destination*

***fake-ation** - where a large proportion of the holidaymaker's time is spent dealing with work.*

***Camping** has also something new to offer. Now it is possible to camp in great luxury.*

***Glamping – glamorous camping** – families and older people can relax in yurts or tepees or luxuriously-equipped tents on **glampsites**,*

*the young go **flashpacking** round the world with nothing but clothes and the most up-to-date equipment from which they send their blogs, tweets and other communications.*

Of course, people travel for many reasons other than for holidays, and one of them is in order to get something that they can't find at home:

- ***Medical tourism** – the practice of travelling abroad in order to receive medical treatment;*
- ***Disaster tourism** – the act of travelling to a disaster area because of curiosity;*
- ***Tattoo tourism** - people travel to find the most skillful artists to get a tattoo done.*

*All in all, if you don't feel like travelling and meeting crowds of people, you can always **sofalize**, staying at home and communicating electronically with your family and friends.*

Source: <http://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/>

The electronic gadgets form an inseparable part of our everyday life.

By Sophia Lukačková, VIII.D

We live in a modern age and a great number of people cannot imagine their everyday lives without a little help of electronic gadgets. It does not matter if it is a mobile phone, notebook or a tablet, almost everyone use these devices daily. I personally call it an era of electronics in which gadgets are inseparable part of our lives.

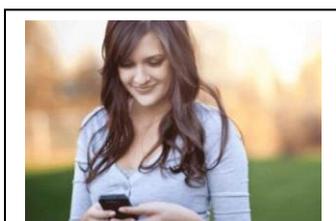
To begin with, the major groups of electronic-gadget users are teenagers. Nowadays, everywhere we go, we can see streets walked down by young people using their smartphones. Not only do they use mobile phones in the streets, it seems to me that they do not even look where they go. In some Asian countries the electronic industry is so developed that people need a special pavement for smartphone users.

The second reason why electronic gadgets are so important for us is that we need it in almost every job or even in school. This is, in my opinion, caused by the fact that many people have started to use electronic gadgets for working and finding information more than books. For example, children in schools work in computer classes and do their homework online.

On the other hand, there are still a few people untouched by this electronic phenomenon. They are able to enjoy living without it. Rather than watch TV they go for a walk or spend some time with their family.

To sum up, I think that nowadays it is impossible to avoid the use of the electronic gadgets, but we should find a balance and do something without our smartphone or notebook every day. Just simply read a good book or go out with friends.

NEW WORDS



dumbwalking (noun) - walking slowly, without paying attention to the world around you because you are consulting a smartphone



vamping (noun) - the activity of remaining awake late into the night, usually while chatting on social networks.

sofalizing/sofalising (noun) – the activity of using the Internet or other electronic devices to socialize with people from home, rather than meeting them face to face.

Let's celebrate!

(Vocabulary connected with a party)

Are you a party animal (= a very outgoing person who enjoys going to the parties)? Are you going to have a couple of parties in a row (= one after another) during your summer holidays? Well, this is the right vocabulary for you, especially if you are going to host some friends from abroad.

What are the synonyms of the word "party"?

- **A celebration**
- **A do**
- **A gathering**
- **A get-together**
- **A festivity**

Would you like to invite people to your party? Here are some expressions that might help you:

You can throw a party – you arrange a party

You can give a party – you arrange a party

You can host a party

You can have a party.

There are also different types of parties:

- **A farewell party**
- **A leaving party** – if someone is leaving a company or a place
- **An office party** – is a party for company's colleagues
- **A surprise party** – if you throw a party for a person who knows nothing about it.

A celebration – it is a party or other social event on a special day or occasion.

Example: We always celebrate our wedding anniversary by going out to dinner.

To celebrate in style = you celebrate in a place that is expensive and attractive.

The word party can also be replaced by a short word "a do":

Example: We usually have a Christmas do at work.

Example: *We are having a bit of do for Jane's 50th and we would like to invite you.*

A gathering – *to come together in a group. It is often connected with the word family.*

Example: *There is usually a family gathering at Easter.*

*If friends meet each other, it is called **a get-together**.*

Example: *It would be nice to have a little get-together over a Christmas drink or two.*

Source: <http://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/>

GAME CORNER

By Juraj and Samuel



Good old times...

With Fallout 4 on the horizon we decided to make a list of 5 best old games. Don't expect anything good on the graphical side, these games were all made before the 2000's.

5. Pacman

5/10

***Pac-Man** is an arcade game developed by Namco and first released in Japan on May 22, 1980. It was licensed for distribution in the United States by Midway and released in October 1980. Immensely popular from its original release to the present day, Pac-Man is considered one of the classics of the medium. The player controls Pac-Man through a maze, eating pac-dots (also called pellets or just dots). When all pac-dots are eaten, Pac-Man is taken to the next stage. Between some stages one of three intermission animations plays. Four enemies (Blinky, Pinky, Inky and Clyde) roam the maze, trying to catch Pac-Man. If an enemy touches Pac-Man, a life is lost*

and the Pac-Man itself withers and dies. When all lives have been lost, the game ends.

Pacman is a must play classic. We're sure you've heard of it, even if you haven't played it. With that being said, the game isn't the greatest game there is. It's fun, but you won't find it as interesting as the other games.

4. Carmageddon

7/10

MS-DOS, Windows, Mac OS, PlayStation, Nintendo 64, Game Boy Color, iOS, Android

Carmageddon is a graphically violent vehicular combat 1997 PC video game. It was later ported to other platforms, and spawned a series of follow-up titles. It was inspired by the 1975 cult classic movie *Death Race 2000*. The game was produced by Stainless Games, published by Interplay and SCI.

In early 2012, it was announced that a new port of the game would be released for iOS and certain Android mobile devices. The game was released as both a free demo and paid game in 2013. In *Carmageddon*, the player races a vehicle against a number of other computer controlled competitors in various settings, including city, mine and industrial areas. The player has a certain amount of time to complete each race, but more time may be gained by collecting bonuses, damaging the competitors' cars, or by running over pedestrians. Races are completed by either completing the course as one would a normal racing game, "wasting" (wrecking) all other race cars, or killing all pedestrians on the level.

Both of us have played the game on Android, and we think that the game is pretty good. It's a lot of fun ramming into other cars. Sounds weird to say, but it felt good. There is a lot of tracks to play on and a lot of cars to unlock. The game has a flaw though: the controls are terrible. It was really hard to control, the cars were all a bit unresponsive. But the overall feeling was good, and that's what matters the most.

3. Doom

9/10

Doom is a 1993 science fiction horror-themed first-person shooter (FPS) video game by id Software. It is considered one of the most significant and influential titles in the video game industry, for having ushered in the popularity of the first-person shooter genre. The original game is divided into three nine-level episodes and distributed via shareware and mail order. **The Ultimate Doom**, an updated release of the original game featuring a fourth episode, was released in 1995 and sold at retail. In *Doom*, players assume the role of an unnamed space marine, who became popularly known as "Doomguy", fighting his way through hordes of invading demons from Hell.

This game is awesome. The combat is great, enemies are cool, and the whole game has a dark vibe to it. It makes you feel lonely and isolated from the rest of the world, and that's exactly how it wants you to feel. The game is playable in the form of Brutal Doom, which contains Doom and its sequel, Doom 2. Brutal Doom offers the original experience and improves a lot of the things at the same time. It's great playing an old game that stands up to the current ones.

2. Super Mario Bros.

9/10

Super Mario Bros. is a 1985 platform video game internally developed by Nintendo R&D4 and published by Nintendo as a pseudo-sequel to the 1983 game *Mario Bros.* It was originally released in Japan for the Family Computer on September 13, 1985, and later that year for the Nintendo Entertainment System in North America, Europe and Australia. The player controls Mario and in a two-player game, a second player controls Mario's brother Luigi as he travels through the Mushroom Kingdom in order to rescue Princess Peach from the antagonist Bowser.

What's the first thing you think when somebody says "game"? You think Super Mario Bros., of course. It's a classic and you know it. Every gamer has played it, and every gamer knows that it's great. We played it too. It defined platformers as we know them today. Simply put, it's amazing. You get a great feeling

*from all the jumping that you do, only to learn that *spoiler* “The princess is in another castle.”*

1. The Legend of Zelda: Ocarina of Time 10/10

The Legend of Zelda: Ocarina of Time is a 1998 action-adventure video game developed by Nintendo's Entertainment Analysis & Development division for the Nintendo 64 video game console. In Ocarina of Time, the player controls the series' trademark hero, Link, in the land of Hyrule. Link sets out on a quest to stop Ganondorf, King of the Gerudo tribe, from obtaining the Triforce, a sacred relic that grants the wishes of its holder. Link travels through time and navigates various dungeons to awaken sages who have the power to seal Ganondorf away forever. Music plays an important role—to progress, the player must learn to play and perform several songs on an ocarina. The game was responsible for generating an increased interest in and rise in sales of the instrument itself.

Ocarina of Time is our favourite old game, and one of our favourite games of all time. The story is great, the controls are good and everything feels just like it should. The game is quite challenging nic cage is not in it and leaves you with just a few hints. You are not alone on your journey though, you have a fairy companion called Navi that helps you. And by helps you we mean that she gets really annoying very early with her shouts and calls. But than that it's a great game, really!



Those are our 5 best old games. We recommend all of these to anyone interested in games, you can get most of these on pc with an emulator, or by downloading a remake (which there are for some of these games).

Game Corner fact of the month

In the Japanese release of dying light, a zombie apocalypse themed first person shooter, all of the blood in the game was changed to green instead of red.

Useful English

Phrases of permission

If you travel by bus, train or plane, sometimes you have to ask people for permission. The following phrases can help you to communicate with people informally or formally.

- Use **“can”**:

Can I sit here?

Môžem si sem sadnúť?

Can we come in, please?

Môžeme vojsť?

- If we want to be more polite and formal, we can use **“may”**:

May I borrow your travelguide?

Smiem si požičať váš bedeker?

May I open the window?

Smiem otvoriť okno?

- If you are asking about something that might have an effect on the person you are asking, you could say **“Do you mind if I.....?”**

Do you mind if I switch the air conditioning on?

Nebude vám vadiť, ak zapnem klimatizáciu?

- In informal situations you can also say **“Is it OK if...?”**

Is it OK if you drive a car?

Bude to v poriadku/Nebude vadiť, ak budeš šoférovať ty?

- If you are not sure whether something is permitted, you can say **“Are we allowed to ...?”**:

Are we allowed to take photos?

Je povolené/Smieme fotiť?

- Of course, we also ask for permission in more indirect ways:

Is this seat taken?

Je toto sedadlo obsadené?

Are these souvenirs for us?

Tieto suveníry sú pre nás?

There are several polite ways of giving permission:

'Yes.' – is the simplest;

Áno.

'Yes, of course.' - it is more friendly and enthusiastic;

Áno, samozrejme!

Informal ways of permission:

'Sure!'

Iste!

'OK.'

Dobre!

Yes, go ahead.'

Áno, len do toho!

'Feel free!'

Slobodne/Spokojne.

'No problem!'

Žiaden problém/Bez problémov.

That's fine by me.'

Čo sa mňa týka, áno.

Help yourself to some cake!

Prosím, ponúknite sa tortou!

When we refuse permission, it is possible to say

'No.'

Nie.

I'm afraid you can't.

Obávam sa, že nie.

Sorry, this seat is already taken.

Prepáčte, toto sedadlo je už obsadené.

No, I'm afraid we don't allow smoking in here.

Obávam sa, že fajčenie tu nie je povolené.

I'm sorry but we don't have room for another guest.

Lutujem, ale nemáme miesto pre ďalšieho hosta.

Source: <http://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org>



Have wonderful summer holidays!