

ELEVARK: BESKRIV FORM, TEKSTUR OG FARGE PÅ BLADVERK

TAKE A WALK 3:

Describe how the leaves look and feel to the touch. Use the tables to help you.



**Task 1:**  
Sett sammen ord fra de to kolonnene.  
Bruke [denne adressen](#) for å se på formene.

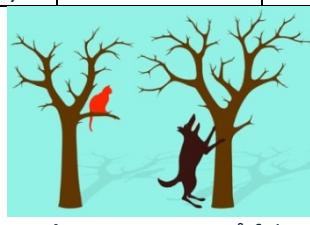
This is a birch leaf.	It's green and small.
	It's heart-shaped and it has zigzag edges.
	Its surface is shiny and smooth.
This is a leaf of a pine tree.	It has a needle shape.
	It is darker green than the birch leaf.
	It bends easily.
	Its edges are smooth.
It feels....	
...fragile = skjørt	...smooth = glatt
...strong = sterkt	...sticky = klissete
...flexible = tøyelig	...rough = ru
...thin = tynt	...dry = tørt
...thick = tykt	...veined = årete
...hairy = hårte	...crinkly = ujevn, rynkete

**Task 2:**  
Hvilke grønnfarger ser du i bladene?

- Se på fargekartet på neste side. Hva heter grønnfargen bladene ligner mest på? Hvis du ikke finner akkurat fargen som passer kan du for eksempel si at den er lysere eller mørkere enn en farge du synes ligner:
- Examples:  
“The birch leaf is brighter than forest green”  
“It is darker than lime green”
- Husk at vi kan oppfatte farger noe forskjellig så ikke bli sjokkert hvis noen ser en annen farge enn deg.

IT'S = IT IS = det er

ITS = dets, dens

Idioms: Faste uttrykk	<b>Beat around the bush</b> = å snakke rundt grøten	<b>Fresh as a daisy</b> = føle seg ellers se livlig, energisk og fin ut (som en prestekrage)	<b>Shake like a leaf</b> = å skjelvle som et blad	<b>Touch wood</b> = bank i bordet
<b>Tall as a tree</b> = å være kjempehøy	<b>Green fingers</b> = å ha grønne fingre betyr at man er flink til å få planter til å gro	<b>Let the grass grow under your feet</b> = å være tiltaksløs		<b>To bark up the wrong tree</b> = å følge feil spor

## Shades of green

<u>Apple green</u>	<u>Artichoke</u>	<u>Asparagus</u>	<u>Avocado</u>	<u>Bright green</u>	<u>Cal Poly green</u>	<u>Dark Chartreuse green</u>	<u>Dark olive green</u>	<u>Dark spring green</u>
								
<u>Dartmouth green</u>	<u>Fern green</u>	<u>Forest green</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Green-yellow</u>	<u>Harlequin Honeydew</u>	<u>Hunter green</u>	<u>India green</u>	<u>Islamic green</u>
								
<u>Jungle green</u>	<u>Lawn green</u>	<u>Lime</u>	<u>Lime green</u>	<u>Mantis</u>	<u>Mint</u>	<u>Mint cream</u>	<u>Office green</u>	<u>Olive</u>
								
<u>Pakistan green</u>	<u>Paris green</u>	<u>Persian green</u>	<u>Phthalo green</u>	<u>Pigment green</u>	<u>Pine green</u>	<u>Pistachio</u>	<u>Sea green</u>	<u>Shamrock green</u>
								
<u>Spring green</u>	<u>Teal</u>	<u>Yellow-green</u>						<u>Spring bud</u>
								

A typical sample is shown for each name – however a range of color-variations is commonly associated with each color-name.

## Shades of cyan

<u>Alice blue</u>	<u>Aqua</u>	<u>Aquamarine</u>	<u>Azure mist</u>	<u>Celeste</u>	<u>Cerulean</u>	<u>Cyan</u>	<u>Electric blue</u>	<u>Jungle green</u>	<u>Magic mint</u>
									
<u>Mint</u>	<u>Persian green</u>	<u>Pine green</u>	<u>Robin egg blue</u>	<u>Sea green</u>	<u>Skobeloff</u>	<u>Sky blue</u>	<u>Tiffany Blue</u>	<u>Teal</u>	<u>Turquoise</u>
									

Shade = skygge, fargetone

Bluish = blåaktig

Cyan = blue + green

Greenish = grønnaktig

### Task 3:

#### CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

Read about the “[Survivor Tree](#)” on Ground Zero in New York and listen to the explanation of how it has become an important symbol to the survivors of the 9/11 terrorist attack. On the 911 Memorial web page, you need to choose the timeline called “Ground Zero Recovery Timeline” and then go to Mid-October, 2001 where you will find pictures and audio files.