

Date: 7. -11. 12

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SB page 46, Exc 1

Bees dying for a phone call?

Words:

Useful, adj. - koristan

Invention, n. - izum, pronalazak

Frequently, adv. - često

To blame - kriviti

Thumb, n - palac

Disappearance, n. - nestanak

To give off- emitovati, odašiljati

Built-in, adj. - urođen, ugrađen

Crops, n.- usjevi

To pollinate- zaprašiti

To affect- uticati

To evaluate- procijeniti

-Pripremiti tekst-

SB page 48, Exc 4.

MAKE AND DO

DO

We use the verb 'do' when someone performs an action, activity or task.

do a crossword

do the ironing

do the laundry

'Do' is often used when referring to work of any kind.

do homework

do housework

do your job

Note - these activities do not usually produce a physical object.

Use the verb 'do' when speaking about things in general. In other words, to describe an action without saying exactly what the action is. This form is often used with the words 'something, nothing, anything, everything, etc.'

MAKE

We use the verb 'make' for constructing, building or creating or performing something

make a dress

make food

make a cup of tea / coffee

'Make' is often used when referring to preparing food of any kind.

make a meal - breakfast / lunch / dinner

Note - these activities usually create something that you can touch.

PASSIVE VOICE - REVIEW

An active sentence like 'I drank two cups of coffee.' has the subject first (the person or thing that does the verb), followed by the verb, and finally the object (the person or thing that the action happens to).

So, in this example, the subject is 'I', the verb is 'drank' and the object is 'two cups of coffee'.

But, we don't always need to make sentences this way. We might want to put the object first, or perhaps we don't want to say who did something. This can happen for lots of reasons (see the explanation further down the page). In this case, we can use a passive, which puts the object first:

Two cups of coffee were drunk (we can add 'by me' if we want, but it isn't necessary).

How to make the Passive in English?

We make the passive by putting the verb 'to be' into whatever tense we need and then adding the past participle. For regular verbs, we make the past participle by adding 'ed' to the infinitive. So play becomes played. [Click here to learn about irregular verbs.](#)

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	I make a cake.	A cake is made (by me).
present continuous	I am making a cake.	A cake is being made (by me).
past simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made (by me).
past continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made (by me).
present perfect	I have made a cake.	A cake has been made (by me).
pres. perf. continuous	I have been making a cake.	A cake has been being made (by me).
past perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made (by me).
future simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made (by me).
future perfect	I will have made a cake.	A cake will have been made (by me).

Verbs with two objects

Some verbs that have two objects can make two different active sentences, and so two different passive sentences too:

Give

- Active: He gave me the book / He gave the book to me.

You can choose either of the two objects to be the subject of the passive sentence.

- Passive: I was given the book (by him)/ The book was given to me (by him).

Other verbs like this are: ask, offer, teach, tell, lend, promise, sell, throw.

The passive in subordinate clauses

You can make the passive in a subordinate clause that has a subject and a normal conjugated verb. This is really the same as a normal passive.

- Active: I thought that Mary had kissed John.
- Passive: I thought that John had been kissed by Mary.
- Active: He knew that people had built the church in 1915.
- Passive: He knew that the church had been built in 1915.

You can also make the passive using a passive gerund or a passive infinitive in the same place as a normal gerund or infinitive.

- The child loves being cuddled.
- She would like to be promoted.

When should we use the Passive?

When we want to change the focus of the sentence:

- The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci. (We are more interested in the painting than the artist in this sentence)

When who or what causes the action is unknown or unimportant or obvious or 'people in general':

- He was arrested (obvious agent, the police).
- My bike has been stolen (unknown agent).
- The road is being repaired (unimportant agent).
- The form can be obtained from the post office (people in general).

In factual or scientific writing:

- The chemical is placed in a test tube and the data entered into the computer.

In formal writing instead of using someone/ people/ they (these can be used in speaking or informal writing):

- The brochure will be finished next month.
- In order to put the new information at the end of the sentence to improve style:
- Three books are used regularly in the class. The books were written by Dr. Bell. ('Dr. Bell wrote the books' sound clumsy)

When the subject is very long:

- I was surprised by how well the students did in the test. (More natural than: 'how well the students did in the test surprised me')

Uraditi strane 47, Exc 2, 48 Exc 5

CAUSATIVE 'HAVE' - SB page 49, Exc 7

We use a causative verb when we want to talk about something that someone else did for us or for another person. It means that the subject caused the action to happen, but didn't do it themselves. Maybe they paid, or asked, or persuaded the other person to do it. For example, we can say:

- I cleaned my house. (This means I cleaned it myself).

If I paid someone to clean it, of course I can say:

- A cleaner cleaned my house.

But, another way is to use a causative construction. So I can also say:

- I had my house cleaned.

In a sense, using a causative verb is similar to using a passive. The important thing is that the house is now clean. We don't focus on who did the cleaning.

Have + object + past participle (have something done)

We usually use 'have something done' when we are talking about paying someone to do something for us. It's often used for services. The form is 'subject + have + object + past participle'.

- I had my car washed.
- John will have his house painted.
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Get + object + past participle (get something done)

We can also use 'subject + get + object + past participle'. This has the same meaning as 'have', but is less formal.

- The students get their essays checked.
- I'll get my hair cut next week.
- He got his washing machine fixed.

SB page 49, Exc 7- do the exercise

WORKBOOK EXERCISES!

TEST NEXT WEEK.

YOU CAN ASK ME IN OUR GROUP WHATEVER YOU WANT CONCERNING THE MATERIAL.