

Subject: English Language

Grade: II

(5.4. – 9. 4.)

Unit 10: Music Makers

Key to HW exercises:

Page 71. Exc 7 c : 2. Don't have to pay 3. Don't have to get up early 4. Mustn't leave
Exc 7 d: 2. Must see 3. Don't have to go 4. Doesn't have to go 5. Mustn't be

WB 2, page 56, 57 and 59 ---- key will be sent by teachers

Additional exercises key:

'Will' or 'be going to'?- key

1. A: There's no milk. B: I know. I'm going to get some from the shop.
2. A: There's no milk. B: Really? I'll get some from the shop then.
3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase? B: I'm going to visit my mother in Scotland next month.
4. A: I'm really cold. B: I'll turn the heating on, then.
5. A: Are you going to John's party tonight? B: Yes. Are you going too? I'll give you a lift.
6. A: What are your plans after you leave university? B: I'm going to work in a hospital in Africa. I leave on the 28th .
7. (The phone rings) A: I'll get it!
8. A: Are you ready to order? B: I can't decide ... Okay, I'll have the steak, please.
9. A: Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee? B: Sorry. I'm going to go to the library. I've been planning to study all day.
10. A: Why are you carrying a hammer? B: I'm going to put up some pictures.

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice. - key

1. A song was sung.
2. I was hit.
3. The bus was stopped.
4. My car was stolen by a thief.
5. He wasn't allowed to go.
6. The prize wasn't won.
7. Their beds weren't made.
8. They weren't told.
9. Were they told?

Check your previously done homework!

SB page 74. Text :

Music that changes lives

- Read the text

Vocabulary: (Copy in your notebooks)

to take a walk - prošetati

capital - glavni grad

rhythm- ritam

drum group- bubnjarska grupa

berimbau - jedno-žičani instrument (Portuguese pronunciation: [berĩ' baw]) is a single-string percussion instrument, a musical bow, from Brazil.

capoeira- (Portuguese pronunciation: [kapu'ejɾɐ] or [ka'pwɛjɾɐ]) is an Afro-Brazilian martial art that combines elements of dance, acrobatics, and music. It was developed by enslaved Africans in Brazil at the beginning of the 16th century.

neighbourhood- okolina, komšiluk, susjedstvo

percussionist- svirač u udaraljke

majority- većina

to record- snimiti

to tour-obilaziti

container- posuda

tin can - limena konzerva

violence- nasilje

for improving the neighbourhood- za razvoj okoline

labour of love- rađanje ljubavi

Exc. 1 b. Answer the questions. (In your notebooks)

Student Book 2, page 75

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (Copy in your notebooks)

The present perfect continuous (also called present perfect progressive) is a [verb tense](#) which is used to show that an action started in the past and has continued up to the present moment. The present perfect continuous usually emphasizes duration, or the amount of time that an action has been taking place.

Present Perfect Continuous Forms

The present perfect continuous is formed using **has/have + been + present participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and **has/have**. Negatives are made with **not**.

- Statement: You **have been waiting** here for two hours.
- Question: **Have you been waiting** here for two hours?
- Negative: You **have not been waiting** here for two hours.

Present Perfect Continuous Uses

USE 1 Duration from the Past Until Now

We use the present perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the present perfect continuous.

Examples:

- They **have been talking** for the last hour.
- She **has been working** at that company for three years.
- What **have you been doing** for the last 30 minutes?
- James **has been teaching** at the university since June.
- We **have been waiting** here for over two hours!
- Why **has Nancy not been taking** her medicine for the last three days?

USE 2

Actions which have recently stopped (though the whole action can be unfinished) and have a result, which we can often see, hear, or feel, in the present. We don't use a time word here.

- I'm so tired, I've been studying.
- I've been running, so I'm really hot.
- It's been raining so the pavement is wet.

The present perfect simple has a very similar use, which focuses on the result of the action, whereas the present perfect continuous focuses on the action itself.

USE 3 Recently, Lately

You can also use the present perfect continuous WITHOUT a duration such as "for two weeks." Without the duration, the tense has a more general meaning of "lately." We often use the words "lately" or "recently" to emphasize this meaning.

Examples:

- Recently, I **have been feeling** really tired.
- She **has been watching** too much television lately.
- **Have you been exercising** lately?
- Mary **has been feeling** a little depressed.
- Lisa **has not been practicing** her English.
- What **have you been doing**?

IMPORTANT

Remember that the present perfect continuous has the meaning of "lately" or "recently." If you use the present perfect continuous in a question such as "Have you been feeling alright?", it can suggest that the person looks sick or unhealthy. A question such as "Have you been smoking?" can suggest that you smell the smoke on the person. Using this tense in a question suggests you can see, smell, hear or feel the results of the action. It is possible to insult someone by using this tense incorrectly.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that [non-continuous verbs](#) cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for [mixed verbs](#) cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using present perfect continuous with these verbs, you must use [present perfect](#).

Examples:

- Sam **has been having** his car for two years. *Not Correct*
- Sam **has had** his car for two years. *Correct*

- **I've wanted** to visit China for years.
She's known Robert since she was a child.
I've hated that music since I first heard it.
I've heard a lot about you recently.
We've understood everything.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: *always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.*

Examples:

- You have **only** been waiting here for one hour.
- Have you **only** been waiting here for one hour?

HW: SB 2, Page 75 exc 2 b, 2 c, 2d.

WB page 60 exc 1 and 2 a, b, c (page 61)