

Subject: English language

Grade: III

Lesson: 4 Module 6 Date: 12.4.- 16.4. 2021.

Grammar: Indirect questions

Text: The Curse of Tutankhamun' s Tomb

Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs, The weather

Last unit / Answers / Key

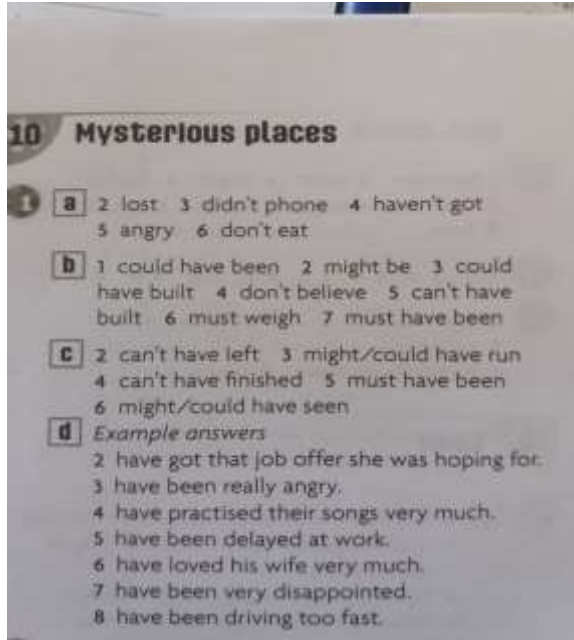
1. Mora da si lud! Čudovište ne postoji.
You must be crazy. The monsters do not exist.
2. Možda su olupinu broda tražili sa potpuno pogrešnom opremom.
They might be looking for the shipwreck with a completely wrong equipment.
3. Mrzim odluke. Više volim da neko drugi donese odluku mjesto mene.
I hate decisions. I prefer somebody else makes a decision instead of me.
4. Moj stariji brat je najbolja osoba sa kojom možeš porazgovarati o svom problemu. On uvijek riješi sve.
My elderly brother is the best person to talk your problem over. He always sorts out /solves everything.
5. Iako voli da gleda utakmice na TV, on nikad ne igra fudbal.
Although he likes watching matches on TV, he never plays football.
6. Uprkos velikom bogatstvu i slavi, umrla je sama i nesrećna.
In spite of her great wealth and fame, she passed away lonely and unhappy.
7. Tek sam završio fakultet, i počeo raditi u ozbiljnoj firmi. Bilo kako bilo, moj novi posao me nije odvojio od starih prijatelja.
I have just graduated from faculty and started working in a serious company. However, my new job did not separate/part me from my old pals/fellows / friends/mates .
8. Iako je cijela priča zvučala čudno, ja sam mu odmah povjerovao.
Even though the whole story sounded strange, I believed him at once.
9. Mora da je opasno trenirati životinje .
It must be dangerous to train animals.
10. Nisam sigurna gdje je mama. Možda je u njenoj sobi.
I am not sure where mum is. She might be in her room.

Mesa Verde is a national park in Colorado, USA. It is 211 square km and, including Cliff Palace , thought to be the largest cliff dwelling in the USA. The area became a national park in 1906 to protect it from vandalism. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Answers: a) 1. It is in the USA. 2. About 800 years old. 3. The Anasazi tribe lived there.
4. It is a national park. 5. About 100 people.

c) Location: Colorado, USA, built by a tribe called the Anasazi, built in: around 1200, became a national park in 1906.

WB KEY:



INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Look at these questions:

1. Where is Mesa Verde?
2. Could you tell me where Mesa Verde is?

What is the difference between these 2 questions???

What about the WORD ORDER (RED RIJECI) in these questions (after the question word *where*)???

Answers: Question 1 is **DIRECT**, Question 2 is **INDIRECT**.

The WORD ORDER (after *where*) is DIFFERENT in DIRECT/ INDIRECT QUESTIONS!!!

Look at more examples:

DIRECT) What time IS IT? INDIRECT) Can you tell me what time IT IS?

D) What is your name? I) Can you tell me what your name IS?

D) What IS HE doing? I) Do you know what HE IS doing?

D) Where DO THEY LIVE? I) Do you know where THEY LIVE?

REMEMBER!!!

For **DIRECT QUESTIONS** the **WORD ORDER** is :

-VERB + SUBJECT!!!

What **IS THE WEATHER** like in England?

Or: - **AUXILIARY** (POMOCNI GLAGOL) + **SUBJECT +VERB** (GLAVNI GLAGOL)

How **DO WE GET** to the airport?

For **INDIRECT QUESTIONS the WORD ORDER** (after the question word-posle upitne rijeci) **is:**

SUBJECT + VERB!!!

Do you know what **THE WEATHER IS** like in England?

Can you let me know how **WE GET** to the airport?

REMEMBER!!!

The AUXILIARY VERBS DO/DOES/DID are NOT USED in the INDIRECT QUESTION FORM!!!

The WORD ORDER after the question word (where, when, how long...) is the SAME as a NORMAL SENTENCE (POSITIVE sentence)!!!

EXAMPLES:

D) Where did they travel? I) Do you know where they travelled? (no DID- verb put into past simple)

D) What did she buy? I) Do you know what she bought? (buy - bought-bought)

D) Is he watching TV? I) Can you tell me **IF** he is watching TV.

REMEMBER!!!

IF THERE IS NO QUESTION WORD (YES / NO QUESTION) WE USE IF

D) Does he like tennis? I) Do you know **IF** he likes tennis? **(no DOES)**

D) Have they lived in the USA? I) Could you tell me **IF** they have lived in the USA? (NO INVERSION)

Now, let's do a few exercises together- SB, page-76, exercises: 5 a, b, c, d, h.

Please, first try to do them alone (without any help) and then you can check your answers here.

Do these exercises in your SB!

- a) The questions on the left are indirect. The questions on the right are direct.
- b) The word order in indirect questions is : QUESTION WORD, SUBJECT, VERB.
- c) 1. why she's angry 2. when it was built 3. what the answer is 4. what you are doing
- d) 2. Do you know where the station is? 3. Could you tell us what the answer is?
4. Would you mind telling me who that man is?
- h) 2. where they went 3. if he lives around here 4. what time the plane leaves 5. if he speaks English

Don't forget to note down all the rules for indirect questions!!!

Write a few (5- 10) examples of your own! (HW)

Direct question -----Indirect question

Please, make different questions: wh-questions, yes/no questions, present/past...

Write them in your NB!

TEXT: THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMUN'S TOMB SB, p.77

-PHRASAL VERBS

It is good to know...

Tutankhamun was a pharaoh of Egypt. He died in his late teens. He was not an important pharaoh but he is famous because his tomb was found in its original state. His mummified body was inside 3 coffins, one of which was made of solid gold.

There were many stories about a CURSE on the tomb. The man who provided the money to search for the tomb died soon after its discovery and many people believed this was a result of the CURSE.

CURSE (verb noun /kɜ:s/) -kletva! TOMB (verb noun /tu:m/) - grobnica!

Look at these questions:

1. When was the tomb discovered?
2. Who was Lord Carnarvon?
3. Who was Howard Carter?

-Read the text quickly just to find those pieces of information (2-3min) and then check them here.

Answers: 1. on the fourth of November, 1922 2. the man who sponsored the search for the tomb.

3. a famous archeologist who discovered the tomb.

Now, read the article again, but this time carefully. Pay attention to **the underlined words**.

What do they mean?? Try to guess their meaning from context. Then try to **match** them with the **definitions** (ex.b)

Answers: 1. Talked into 2. Call off 3.came across 4. Passed away 5. tied in with 6.started out
7. went out (go out) 8. Paid off (pay off)

How do you translate these words in our language??

1. Nagovoriti 2. Otkazati 3. Naici 4. Umrijeti 5.povezati 6. Poceti (prvi posao /zanimanje)
7. Ugasiti se (svijetlo) 8. Isplatiti se

-Do exercise c (use 3 of the given phrasal verbs)

-Answer the following questions: (HW)

-Why did Carter go to Egypt?

-Why did Lord Carnarvon want to call off the expedition?

-What happened with Carnarvon?

-What happened in Cairo at the same time?

-Was that the only mysterious death connected with the tomb?

-What do you think about this article:

-Did they die because of that curse?

-What do you think about CURSES??? Do you believe in curses???

HW: WB pages 61,62, 63

NOW HAVE A BREAK !!!

ALTHOUGH THIS WILL SEEM AS A BIG AND DIFFICULT LESSON FOR YOU, IT IS NOT . THERE IS A LOT OF WRITING , I KNOW, BUT YOU MUST PRACTICE TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE.

As every English-speaking person all over the world you have to know how to chat about the weather. Let's do that!

THE WEATHER

Today you'll learn 14 conversational English phrases about the weather. If you want to know how to talk about the weather in English, beyond the basic phrases of "It's sunny" and "It's raining," then this lesson is for you.

If you want to learn more practical English for daily life, here is the chance.

OK, let's get started with the first phrase!

“What’s the forecast like for tomorrow?”

Use this phrase to ask someone about what the weather will be like in the future. In general, we use this phrase when the context of the conversation is **already about the weather**. If you want to start a conversation with this question, then you can modify the phrase a little bit: **“Do you know the weather forecast for tomorrow?”**

“Looks like we’re in for a hot one – they’re predicting record highs this week.”

The first part of this phrase means “we’re probably going to have hot weather.”

The second part of this phrase refers to the weather forecast (“they’re predicting”), which says that the temperatures will be so high (hot) that they might set records.

“It sure is a scorcher today.”

A “scorcher” is “extremely hot weather.” You can make this comment to people on a very hot day to initiate “small talk” (conversation about neutral, everyday topics). If someone says this to you, you can respond by agreeing with them, using the phrase, “Sure is!” or “I’ll say!”



“There’s not a cloud in the sky.”

This is a typical way of describing warm, sunny weather with no clouds.

“We’re having quite a heatwave!”

A “heatwave” is many consecutive days of very hot weather. If someone says this to you, you can respond by agreeing and then adding another comment about the heat, or about what you’re doing to stay cool:

- “We’re having quite a heat wave!”
“That’s for sure! And with this humidity, it feels like we’re in the tropics!”
- “We’re having quite a heat wave!”
“You’re telling me! I’m taking my kids to the pool this afternoon.”



“It’s overcast right now...”

“It’s overcast right now, but the forecast says it should clear up by this afternoon.”

“Overcast” means that there are clouds completely covering the sky.

“Clear up” means that the clouds go away and the sky will be clear.

“The wind’s picking up.”

In this context, “picking up” means the wind is becoming stronger. This often happens just before rain or a thunderstorm.

“It’s just drizzling.”

“Drizzling” means “rainng very lightly.” Drizzle can be both a verb (as in this sentence) or a noun.



Image source

“I’m soaking wet – I got caught in a downpour.”

“Soaking wet” means “completely wet.”

A **“downpour”** is extremely heavy, intense rain that often begins very suddenly. If you **“got caught”** in a downpour, it means that you were outside when it started to rain a lot.

Here are a few other ways you can describe heavy rain:

- “It’s pouring.”
- “It’s really coming down out there.”
- “It’s raining cats and dogs.”

“Take a jacket – it’s a bit chilly out there.”

“A bit” means “a little,” and “chilly” means “slightly cold.” This is a way to describe weather that is a little cold, but not very cold. You probably need a light jacket, but not a heavy winter jacket. “Out there” means “outside.”



“I think the sun’s trying to come out.”

“I think the sun is trying to come out.”

You can say this when the sky is mostly cloudy, but you can see a little bit of the sun and you think that it will clear up (the clouds will go away) soon.

“I hope this rain lets up soon.”

In this context, “lets up” means “stops.” Use this phrase to comment that you want the rain to stop.



[Image source](#)

“It’s freezing out there – make sure to bundle up!”

“Freezing” in this phrase means “extremely cold,” and “bundle up” means to put on winter clothes – a warm coat, hat, scarf, and gloves (like in the picture).

“It might drop below freezing tonight.”

In this phrase, “freezing” means “the temperature at which water becomes ice” (32 degrees Fahrenheit, or 0 degrees Celsius). “It might drop below freezing” means that it’s possible that the temperature will be colder than 32°F or 0°C.

COPY ALL THE SENTENCES (“.....”) IN YOUR NB , AND TRANSLATE THEM INTO SERBIAN. LEARN THEM, PLEASE !!

Note: DO YOUR TASKS REGULARLY! That’s the right way to prepare yourself for the final exams.

Send your homework on the day you have English classes , till Friday latest! Be online in the time we agreed. You can ask whatever you don’t understand and I will try to give more detailed explanation.

HW: WB, pages 61, 62, 63- you have already done it, haven’t you?

Translate into Serbian:

There's no point in -
It's up to you -
Get away with smth -
Capital punishment–
arson -
It costs an arm and a leg-
Downpour –
Scorcher-
It's drizzling-
It's raining cats and dogs-
Weather forecast-
I'm all ears -
Sit on your hands-
Go belly up -
however
wreckage
existence
literally

Translate into English

jako sunce
jaka kiša
gusta magla
lagan povjetarac
faraon
grobnica
Zapravo
Za minutu stižem
pustinja
uspjeh
tezina
izumrla
misterija
umrijeti (phrasal verb)
nagovoriti (phrasal verb)
isplatiti se (phrasal verb)
stručnjak
teorija zavjere

istina
vanzemaljac
džeparenje
prekršiti zakon
provala
počiniti zločin