

Subject: English Language

Grade: II 5 (12.4. – 16. 4.)

Unit 10: Music Makers

Key to HW exercises:

Student's Book : Page 74. Exc 1 b : Answer the questions:

1. It's the capital of the state of Bahia in Brazil and you hear a lot of music there.
2. He saw music as a way of helping them escape drugs and violence.
3. They start by playing complex samba rhythms on plastic containers and tin cans.
4. It has started working together with government programmes.
5. Because it is a labour of love.

Page 75. Exc 2 b: Positive: He has been working

Negative: I /you/we/they haven't been working (Have not been working)

Question: Has she/he/it been working?

Short answers: Yes, I/you/we/they have .

No, I/you/we/they haven't.

Yes, he/she/ it has.

Yes, he/she/ it hasn't.

Exc 2 c. : 2. He has been cooking all morning.

3. I haven't been feeling well.

4. You haven't been practicing enough.

5. They have been playing football.

6. We have been watching too much TV!

Exc 2 d.: 2. I have been waiting for you for ages!

3. He hasn't been sleeping enough.

4. I haven't been learning English very long.

5. How long have you been eating?

6. They have been doing their homework for three hours.

WORKBOOK PAGE 60, Exc 1: leader 2. Percussionists 3. Albums 4. Area 5. Violence
6. complex 7. Tin cans 8. Neighbourhood.

Exc 2 a: B 5 C1 D6 4 F2

Exc 2 b: 2. Have been trying

3. Has been raining

4. Have been tidying up

5 have been using

6. have you been doing; has been running

Exc 2c: 2. I have been working really hard.

3. The sun has been shining all day.

4. She hasn't been studying hard enough.

5. Have you been eating all morning?

6. Have you been waiting long?

7. Has he been cleaning his car?

Check your homework carefully!

What's the difference? Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Continuous

We use both of these tenses for finished and unfinished actions.

The present perfect simple can be used (often with 'since' and 'for') to talk about unfinished actions that started in the past and are still true in the present. It's often used with stative verbs:

- I've known John for three years.

The present perfect continuous can also be used (often with 'since' and 'for') to talk about unfinished actions that started in the past and are still true in the present. (Of course, we don't use the present perfect continuous with stative verbs):

- She's been living here for three years.

Sometimes there's really no difference in meaning between the two tenses. This is especially the case with verbs such as 'live', 'work', 'learn', 'wait', 'stand' and 'study':

- They've lived in London since 2004.
- They've been living in London since 2004.
- I've studied French for ten years.
- I've been studying French for ten years.
- He's worked at the company since 2009.
- He's been working at our company since 2009.

Sometimes, there is a difference in meaning:

1: The present perfect continuous can be used to emphasise the length of time that has passed. The present perfect simple is generally neutral:

- They've been waiting for hours! (This emphasises the length of time).
- They've waited for hours. (This doesn't emphasise the length of time).

2: On the other hand, the present perfect simple is often used when we're talking about how much or how many. This isn't possible with the present perfect continuous:

- She's drunk three cups of coffee this morning.
- She's drunk at least a litre of coffee today.
- (NOT: ~~she's been drinking three cups of coffee this morning~~).

3: The present perfect continuous often focuses on the action itself, while the present perfect simple focuses on the fact that the action is completed:

- I've been reading the book you recommended. (I'm enjoying it, but I'm not finished).
- I've read the book you recommended. (I've finished it, so we can talk about it).

We use 'yet' and 'already' with the present perfect simple:

- Have you read the book yet?
- She's finished her work already.

This difference is often used to talk about different kinds of results in the present. The present perfect simple is used when the action is finished, and the result comes from the action being finished:

- I've eaten dinner, so let's go out.
- She's done all her homework, so she can relax this evening.
- I've made a cake. Would you like some?

The present perfect continuous is used when the result comes from the action itself. It doesn't matter if the whole action is finished or not. The result is often something we can see, hear, smell, or feel:

- I've been eating dinner, so there are plates all over the table.
- She's been doing her homework, so she's tired.
- I've been making a cake, that's why the kitchen is such a mess.

4: Finally, the present perfect continuous can be used to emphasise that something is temporary:

- She's been running a lot recently. (She doesn't usually do this).
- Usually I study at home, but I've been studying in the library for the last week.

Student's book page 76. DO EXERCISES 4 AND 5!

Student's book page 77.

Vocabulary : Music and Musical instruments

- Write types of music you know! (in your notebooks) (folk, pop, country, classical, reggae, heavy metal....)

- Exc 6 b. Match the word with the pictures!

- Page 116. –

Write the words in your notebook:

Conductor – dirigent

Choir- hor

Lyrics – stihovi

Percussion – udarački instrumenti

Backing singers – prateći vokali

Recording studio – studio za snimanje

To be on tour- biti na turneji

An open-air concert – concert na otvorenom

Exc 8. Answer the questions in your notebooks!

HW: Student's book page 81, Check your progress!

Materijal u II 8 je na srpskom jeziku

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

Send your homework till Friday.

Be in your groups in the time we agreed. You can ask whatever you don't understand and I will try to give more detailed explanation.