

Subject: English Language**Grade: II****Lesson: 4 (12.4. – 16.4.)****Unit 10: Music Makers , Music and musical instruments , Talent? Me?****The weather****REVISION- UNITS 8-10 , VOCABULARY TEST PRACTICE****First , check your HW here.****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?

1. Ne mogu nigdje da nađem moju torbu.
I cannot/can't find my bag anywhere.
2. Nisam sigurna da ona posjeduje društvenu inteligenciju, ali verbalnu zaista ima.
I am not sure if she possesses social intelligence, but she does have verbal.
3. Zamisli da živiš u Londonu!
Imagine living in London!
4. Nekoliko puta sam te zvao telefonom, ali niko nije odgovorio.
I phoned you several times, but nobody answered.
5. Da bismo imali sjajno pamćenje, moramo stalno raditi na tome.
In order to have great memory, we have to work on it constantly.
6. Imam mnogo prijatelja, ali ni jedan od njih se nije pojavio da mi pomogne u tom trenutku.
I have many friends, but none of them appeared to help me in that moment.
7. Trenutno imamo nastavu na daljinu, stoga ne moramo ustajati rano. Ali moramo mnogo pisati i vježbati.
We are having online/distant learning currently, therefore we do not have to get up early. But, we have to write and practice a lot.
8. Ne smijem zaboraviti da pošaljem razglednicu babi i djedu.
I mustn't forget to send a postcard to my grandparents.
9. Ne morate biti dobri u svemu. Ali morate naći nešto u čemu ste odlični.
You do not have to be good at everything. But you must find out what you are great at.
10. Sve se sredilo. Moraš joj oprostiti.
Everything settled down. You have to forgive her.

Student's book page 76. ---- Presentation:

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, still in progress, 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 /kən'dʌktə – dirigent

Choir /kwaɪə/- hor

Lyrics – stihovi

Percussion – udarački instrumenti

Backing singers, back-up singers – prateći vokali, leading vocal – glavni vokal

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!

Student's book 2, page 78. Text: Talent? Me?

- read the text!

- Vocabulary:

To envy – zavidjeti

I don't care-Ne marim! Nije me briga!

To admire – diviti se

Loads of – mnogo

I am off- Odlazim.

Check it out – provjeri

- Do exc 9 b! --- True or false sentences

- Do exc. 10 b!

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 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 “raining 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 !!

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

Translate into Serbian:

There's no point in -
It's up to you -
A housing estate -
A spare room –
Bungalow -
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 -
Break down
Fortune telling
Nonsense

Translate into English

jako sunce
jaka kiša
gusta magla
lagan povjetarac
dupleks
šarm
Zapravo
Za minutu stižem
preživljavanje
koliba
dimnjak
ograda
kapija
pretpostaviti
shvatiti
većina
konzerva

violina
truba
vođa
udaraljke
hor
dirigent