

Subject: English Language

Grade: I (12. – 16. 4.)

Module: 2

Unit 12: Subway hero

Think about the word “hero” for a moment. What does this word mean to you? Who are the heroes of our time?

Open your books on **page 88** and take a look at the pictures. What do you think the story is about?

1b)

New words: (copy them in your notebooks)

Subway, n. – podzemna željeznica

To collapse – srušiti se, pasti bez svijesti

Platform – peron, platforma

Track, n - pruga

Rail, n. – šina

Frightening, adj. – zastrašujući

To be frightened – biti prestrašen

Lay \ 'lā \, laid \ 'lād \, laying – leći, položiti

Terrified, adj. - prestravljen

On top of – na vrhu nečega, na gornjrm dijelu

Carriages , n. - vagoni

To clap – pljeskati

To cheer – bodriti, navijati

To be amazed – biti oduševljen

Courage, n. – hrabrost

Injury (pl. Injuries), n.- povreda

To get dirty - isprljati se

Read the text and answer the questions in your notebooks.

1 c) Do you think Mr Autrey was brave or not?

In exercise **1d**, read through descriptions and find words and phrases in the text with these meanings.

1 e) Now write a short essay about a time when you were brave. Make sure to have an introduction, plot and conclusion.

THE FIRST CONDITIONAL: (bold sentences copy in your notebook)

First conditional is used to talk about actions/events in the future which are likely to happen or have a real possibility of happening:

If + present + will + verb

- If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.
(I think there is a real possibility of rain tomorrow. In this condition, I will stay at home)
- If my father doesn't buy me a bike for my birthday, I will be very unhappy.
(I think there is a real possibility that my father won't buy me a bike. In this condition, I will be unhappy)

Page: 89

In exercise **2a** read the instructions and try to match the sentence halves without referring to the text. After you do it, read the text on page 88 and correct your answers, if necessary.

In exercise **2b** Read the rule box. Now, pay attention to the following examples:

If you study hard, you will pass the test.

You will pass the test if you study hard.

The "If" clause doesn't always have to come at the start of a sentence.

Now complete the table.

In exercise **2c** read through the sentences and complete the exercise.

Language note

As we mentioned, the IF clause doesn't always come first in the sentence. It can also come at the beginning of the second clause. When this happens, the comma is omitted from the sentence.

In exercise **2d** read through sentences 1-6. Complete the exercise.

Language note

We don't use will/won't in the if clause. We say: "If I work hard",.... NOT "If I WILL work hard..."

Ако будем радио напорно, ја ћу да положим испит.

Нипошто: Ако ћу да радим напорно, ја ћу да положим испит/ако ћу да радим напорно, ја положим испит.

Workbook, page 72:

In exercise **2a** underline the correct words.

In exercise **2b** write first conditional sentences

When and if

We use **if** to introduce a possible or unreal situation or condition. We use **when** to refer to the time of a future situation or condition that we are certain of:

You can only go in if you've got your ticket.

When I'm older, I'd love to be a dancer.

In exercise **5a)** Read through the questions and sentences 1 and 2. The sentence 1 uses **when** in the first conditional and sentence 2 uses **if**. What is the difference between the two sentences in meaning?

5b Read through sentences 1-4.

In the first example, we can see that the speaker is meeting with Marta tomorrow. **When** they meet, the speaker will ask her about the book.

Do the rest of the sentences.

Workbook, page 72 and 73:

The first conditional:

In exercise **2c**, look at the pictures and complete the conditional sentences.

In exercise **2d** write your own 3 sentences in the first conditional.

In exercise **2e** look at the pictures and complete the sentences using **will** or **won't** and the words in the brackets.

When and if:

In exercise **2f** complete the sentences using **when** or **if**

Keys for lesson 3:

10a) 2 of, 3 to, 4 in, 5 from, 6 into,

b) 2 hit, 3 charts, 4 lyrics, 5 combination, 6 equal,

Workbook page 71:

3 2. Check, 3. Charts, 4. From, 5. Hit, 6. Up, 7. Lyrics, 8. Work, 9. equal

Put in the following prepositions (in, at, on):

1. In; 2. At, 3. In, 4. At, 5. At, 6. At, 7. On, 8. In, 9. In, 10. On, 11. In, 12. On, 13. In, 14. In, 15. At, 16. On, 17. In, 18. On.

See you next week!