

Subject: English Language

Grade: II

Lesson: 1 Module: 4

Unit 9: Your mind

Before we start: We are going to learn about new topic - Memory but also we are going to learn about Determiners.

Some of you are going to revise the lesson, but be patient for the sake of others who haven't started the unit.

The solutions of the exercises will be given next week.

- Think of your techniques for remembering things and write them down in your notebooks.

-Read the text on page 68 – **“Memory: Your brain is like a muscle – use it or lose it!”** that can help you to learn new ways of remembering.

Vocabulary: (Copy in your notebooks)

Memory, n - pamćenje

Light, adj.- lagan

Oxygen, n- kiseonik

Tip, n- savjet

Memorable, adj. – nezaboravan, pamtljiv

To remind, v – podsjetiti

To over-train, v – preopteretiti

Bit, n. – djelić

Information, uncountable noun in English, but if you want to talk about information in plural, use ‘a piece of’- a piece of information= jedna informacija; two pieces of information = dvije informacije.....

(If there are more unfamiliar words, find them in your dictionary!)

- Do the exercise 1 c and mark the statements true or false. If they are false, find the correct information in the text.

- Turn to page 69. and look at the exercise 3. Vocabulary: Thinking

To realise, v – shvatiti

To imagine, v- zamisliti

To guess, v – nagađati, pretpostaviti

To suppose, v. – pretpostaviti

To recognise, v. – prepoznati

To wonder, n – pitati se, čuditi se

- Do the exercise 3 b.

- Look at the vocabulary bank on page 115. Unit 9. Check the understanding of the given words.

Belief, n – vjerovanje

Estimate, n. – procjena

(Write the words and in your notebook and learn them!)

HW: Retold the text in a few sentences in your notebooks.

Grammar: Determiners

Everyone, everybody, everything and everywhere:

We use them to refer to a total number of people, things and places. We write them as one word:

His name was Henry but **everyone** called him Harry.

All your clothes are clean. I washed **everything** yesterday.

The sand got **everywhere**, into eyes, hair, tents, cups of tea, camera lenses.

We use everyone, everybody, everything and everywhere with singular verbs:

Everybody knows the truth.

At night, with the lights shining on the water, **everything** looks different.

We couldn't get a seat. **Everywhere** was so crowded.

Warning:

We don't add s to everything to make it plural:

Children can buy **everything** they want.

Not: ~~Children can buy everythings they want.~~

- *Everyone and everybody mean the same. Everyone is a little more formal than everybody. Everyone is used more in writing than everybody:*

She knew **everybody** in the room.

When **everyone** had gathered in the garden, Sergeant joined them and said, 'Welcome, **everyone**!'

All of them (svi oni) We use it with the plural verbs.

All of them were shocked by the situation.

Someone, somebody, something, somewhere

They function in a similar way to *some*. We use them in affirmative clauses and in questions expecting a particular answer. We can use them to refer to both general and specific people or things. We use them with a singular verb:

*I know **someone** who gives piano lessons.* (a specific person)

***Somebody** has obviously made a mistake.* (general, we don't know who)

*Can you hear **something**?*

*There was no mistaking the smell. Burning. There was a fire **somewhere**.*

Some of them (neki od njih). We use it with the plural verbs.

Some of them are here.

No one, nobody, nothing and nowhere

We use *no one, nobody, nothing* and *nowhere* to refer to an absence of people, things or places. We use them with a singular verb:

***Nobody** ever goes to see her. She's very lonely.*

*You usually have to wait for a long time. **Nothing** happens quickly.*

*There was **nowhere** to park the car.*

No one and *nobody* mean the same. *Nobody* is a little less formal than *no one*. We use *no one* more than *nobody* in writing:

*I knew **nobody** at the party.*

***No one** moved; **no one** said anything.*

We write *no one* as two separate words .

Nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere are stronger and more definite than *not ... anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere*:

*I did **nothing***. (stronger than *I didn't do anything*.)

*She told **no one**, not even her mother*. (stronger than *She didn't tell anyone ...*)

None of them (niko od njih). We use it with the singular verb.
None of them isn't here.

Note: There are no double negatives in English!

- Find more examples of these determiners in the sentences in the text on page 68.
- Complete the exercises 2 b, c in your Student's book.

HW: Workbook, pages 54 and 55