

**Subject: English Language**

**Grade: II**

**Lesson: 2 (30. 3. – 3. 4. )**

**Unit 9: Your mind**

**Key to HW exercises:**

Page 68, exc, 1 c: 1. F ( it needs about 20 per cent of the oxygen that our body takes in)

2. T                      3. T

4. F (it's easier to remember things you break down into smaller sections)

5. F ( it works better when we are relaxed)                      6. T

Page 69. exercise 3 b : 2. Recognise                      3. Believe in                      4. Suppose                      5. Guess

6. concentrate                      7. Imagine                      8. Wonder                      9. Think                      10. Realised

Page 69: exc.2 b. 1st colon – all of them                      2nd colon – someone                      3rd colon – no one, none of them

Exc 3 c: 2. No one                      3. Everyone                      4. None of them                      5. Everything                      6. Everywhere                      7. All of them

WB exercises: We'll check them in our groups!

**Page 70. Exc 5.b                      Vocabulary: Types of intelligence:**

- Write the types of intelligence in your notebook (Napisati tipove inteligencije u svesku)

Note: Interpersonal intelligence- međuljudska; inteligencija je koju obilježava sposobnost dobre interakcije s drugim

Intrapersonal intelligence- unutrašnja; inteligencija koju obilježava razumijevanje vlastitih misli i osjećaja.

Naturalistic intelligence – naturalistička (prirodnjačka) ; inteligencija je zastupljena kod osoba koje vole prirodu i okolinu u kojoj žive

**Page 71. Grammar : must/ mustn't**

**Modali se razlikuju od ostalih glagola:**

1: Nastavak 's nemaju za treće lice jednine u Present Simple. (He must sleep.)

2: Pitanja grade inverzijom (Must he sleep?)

3: Pošto nemaju potpuno značenje prati ih drugi glagol u infinitivu (bez 'to').

**Must vs. have to – short introduction**

**Must** and **have to** izražavaju obavezu ili potrebu, ali postoje male razlike:

• **Must** izražava lično osjećanje obaveze , dok **have to** izražava nametnutu obavezu. Međutim, ova razlika postoji samo u prezentu, dok u ostalim vremenima **Have to** se koristi umjesto **Must** (**Have to** može mijenjati kroz vremena). (**We had to buy another ticket yesterday.**

**We'll have to buy another ticket later.**)

**I must come.** You are obliged to come (I require that you come)

**You have to come.** You are obliged to come. (There's a rule requiring you to come)

**Must I wear this tie?** Am I obliged to wear this tie? (What do you think?)

**Do I have to wear this tie?** Am I obliged to wear this tie? (Is there a rule about ties?)

• **Have to** se uglavnom koristi da izrazi opštu obavezu, dok se **must** koristi za posebne, specifične obaveze:

**I have to brush my teeth twice a day.**

**I must tell you something.**

However, in their negative forms, **mustn't** and **don't have to** have completely different meanings:

• **Mustn't** izražava jaku zabranu

**You mustn't drive.** You are prohibited to drive. You are not allowed to drive.

• **Don't have to** izražava nedostatak obaveze... Možeš uraditi ali ne moraš.

**You don't have to drive.** You are not obliged to drive (but you can if you want to).

**Page 70. Exc 7.**

- Read Lisa's letter to a problem page and the replies. What's her problem? Which reply do you like most? Why?
- Podvući primjere *must, mustn't* i *don't have to*.
- Do the exercise 7 c and / d!

HW: Workbook page 56-57, 59

Page 3 exercise 10.

Pročitati oglas!

Pročitati Fransisin odgovor na oglas i pronađi odgovore na pitanja iz oglasa u tekstu!  
Napisati svoju prijavu na oglas! (In your notebooks)

Additional grammar exercises (Short revision):

**'Will' or 'be going to'?**

**Put in 'will' or 'be going to':**

- A: We don't have any bread.  
B: I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ get some from the shop.
- A: We don't have any bread.  
B: Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ get some from the shop then.
- A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my mother in Scotland next month.
- A: I'm really cold.  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ turn the heating on.
- A: Are you going to John's party tonight?  
B: Yes. Are you going too? I \_\_\_\_\_ give you a lift.
- A: What are your plans after you leave university?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ work in a hospital in Africa. I leave on the 28th .
- (The phone rings) A: I \_\_\_\_\_ get it!
- A: Are you ready to order?  
B: I can't decide ... Okay, I \_\_\_\_\_ have the steak, please.
- A: Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee?  
B: Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the library. I've been planning to study all day.
- A: Why are you carrying a hammer?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ put up some pictures.

**Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

- She sang a song. -
- Somebody hit me. -
- We stopped the bus. -
- A thief stole my car. -
- They didn't let him go. -
- She didn't win the prize. -
- They didn't make their beds. -
- I did not tell them. -
- Did you tell them? -

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**Page 71. Grammar : must/ mustn't**

**Modals are different from normal verbs:**

1: They don't use an 's' for the third person singular.

2: They make questions by inversion ('she can go' becomes 'can she go?').

3: They are followed directly by the infinitive of another verb (without 'to').

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**Page 71. Exc 7.**

-Read Lisa's letter to a problem page and the replies. What's her problem? Which reply do you like most? Why?

-Underline examples of must, mustn't and don't have to.

- Do the exercise 7 c and / d!

HW: Workbook page 56-57, 59

Page 3 exercise 10.

Read the advertisement!

Read Frances' entry to the competition and find the answers to the questions in the advertisement!

Write your entry for the competition! (In your notebooks)

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B: I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my mother in Scotland next month.
4. A: I'm really cold.  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ turn the heating on.
5. A: Are you going to John's party tonight?  
B: Yes. Are you going too? I \_\_\_\_\_ give you a lift.
6. A: What are your plans after you leave university?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ work in a hospital in Africa. I leave on the 28th .
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