

**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

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

Intrapersonal intelligence- 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**

**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').

**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 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)

Additional grammar exercises (Short revision):

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

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

1. A: We don't have any bread.  
B: I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ get some from the shop.
2. A: We don't have any bread.  
B: Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ get some from the shop then.
3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?  
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 .
7. (The phone rings) A: I \_\_\_\_\_ get it!
8. A: Are you ready to order?  
B: I can't decide ... Okay, I \_\_\_\_\_ have the steak, please.
9. 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.
10. A: Why are you carrying a hammer?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ put up some pictures.

**Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

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