

**Subject: English Language**

**Grade: I (29. 3. – 2. 4. )**

**Module: 2**

**Unit 10: Check you progress**

**Before we start:** Today, we are going to revise what we have learned so far in the unit 10.

It would be productive if you would go through the whole unit and revise the use of will and won't and adverbs.

**Page: 81**

In exercise **1a** you should complete these sentences using will or won't. Keep in mind that you should input the most logical option.

In exercise **1b** you should circle the correct words. Remember that adverbs describe adjectives and verbs. Also keep in mind that some adjectives are irregular, such as (adj-adv): fast-fast, good-well, early-early, late-late, hard-hard.

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

In exercise **2b** use the words in the box in order to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary: lightning - munja; foggy - maglovito; shower - kratak ljetnji pljusak ; thunder - grmljavina; wind - vjetar; hot – vruće; rain - kiša; sun - sunce.

**Workbook:**

Page 60.

Exercise **2a**, Match the sentences 1-6 to a-f. Keep in mind that "too + adjective" means more than enough, example: This coffee is too sweet.

Exercise **2b**, Underline the correct words. Be careful to use "too" when it is obvious that something is more than...

Exercise **2c**. Alex is talking to Lucy, but he's saying some crazy things! Complete Lucy's replies. Use the verb „be“ and an adjective from the box with „too“.

## Unit 11: Promises, promises; In New York for New Year's Eve

There are many festivals and special days in our country. Try to think of a couple and write a sentence about each one in your notebooks.

Exercise **1a**) New Year is the time of great celebrations. Write how you celebrate the New Year in your country, in 2-3 sentences.

1b) Look at the text quickly and find answers. Don't look up every difficult word and just read the text and get the general idea of it.

Now you can concentrate on learning new words.

### New words:

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. sparkling   | искричав/свјетлуцав |
| 2. appear      | појавити се         |
| 3. resolutions | одлуке              |
| 4. common      | уобичајен/обичан    |

Read the text again.

In exercise **1d**, try to answer these questions in your books.

### (Copy in your notebooks) **Be going to: form**

We use *be going to* + the base form of the verb:

*I'm going to take a few exams at the end of the year.*

*It's going to be difficult to get a job during the summer as the tourist industry is suffering from the economic downturn.*

### ***Be going to: uses***

*Be going to* is commonly used in informal styles.

#### Intentions

We use *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plans has already been made:

*She's going to be a professional dancer when she grows up.*

*I'm going to look for a new place to live next month.*

#### Predictions

We use *be going to* to predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now:

*It's going to snow again soon. (The speaker can probably see dark snow clouds.)*

*Look out! He's going to break that glass.*

## Commands

We use *be going to* when we give commands or state that something is obligatory:

[parent to a child]

*You're **going to** pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!*

## **Gonna (informal contexts)**

### **Spoken English:**

We use *gonna* /gənə/ instead of *going to* in informal contexts, especially in speaking and in song lyrics. We write *gonna* to show how to pronounce it:

*Are you **gonna** try and get stuff sorted as soon as you can then?* (Are you going to try and get things organised as soon as you can?)

*One day I'm **gonna** be a star.*

## **Be going to or will?**

*Will* is often used in a similar way to *be going to*. *Will* is used when we are talking about something with absolute certainty. *Be going to* is used when we want to emphasise our decision or the evidence in the present:

[An 'A' road is a main road. A 'B' road is a smaller road.]

*We are now very late so we're **going to** take the 'B' road.* (the speaker refers to the present and emphasises the decision)

*I know the 'B' road **will** be quicker at this time of day.* (the speaker states a fact)

Do exercise 4a, 4b, 4c.

**HOMEWORK: WORKBOOK, PAGES 67, 68**

*(Ukoliko ne razumijete objašnjenja na engleskom, otvorite materijal za I 4 , engleski jezik)*

**Keys for tasks from the previous week: (Check your answers)**

4a

verbs; -ly; I; -ly

4b

Juliane fell quickly; hit the trees hard; her shoulder hurt badly; and walked slowly along it; they cleaned her cuts carefully.

4c

regular adverbs: badly, loudly, quietly, luckily, easily

Irregular adverbs: well, hard

4d

1. well
2. quietly
3. late
4. hard

5a

Students give their own idea. Example:

Do you study better early or late in the day:

I study better late in the day

5b

Students give their own idea

He can speak English well. She can play the piano badly.

**Keep on running:**

8a

Jess and Joel are running. Jess isn't very happy because her stomach hurts. Joel tells her to keep running.

8b

2stomach; 3 stop; 4 keep on; 5 right; 6 goes; 7 in a minute

9a

1 Заправо; 2 Не баш; 3 Јеси сигуран?; 4 на неки начин; 5 Најбоље је урадити следеће; 6 само моменат/долазимо за тренутак

9b

2 the best thing to do; 3 are you sure; 4 not really; 5 in fact; 6 in a way

Homework:

Loudly; fluently; angrily; carelessly; awfully; wonderfully; quietly; well