

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

**ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE (B1 to B2)**

Podgorica, 22.02.2016.

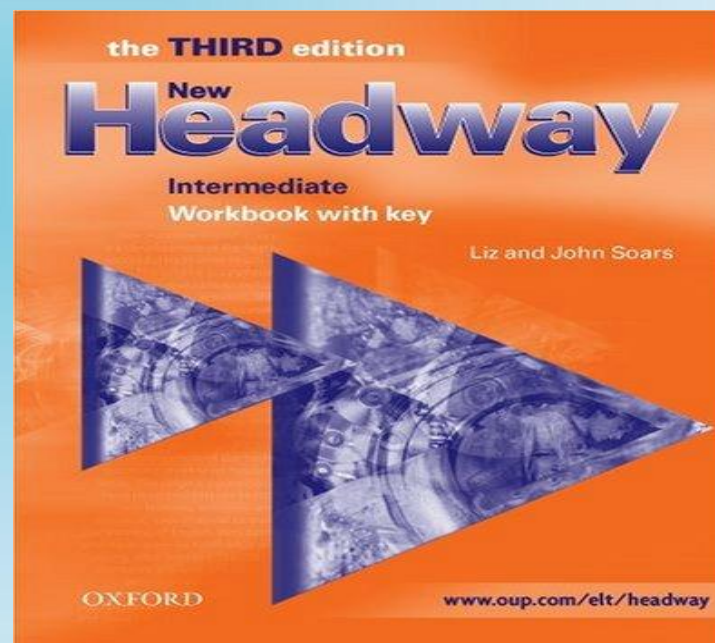
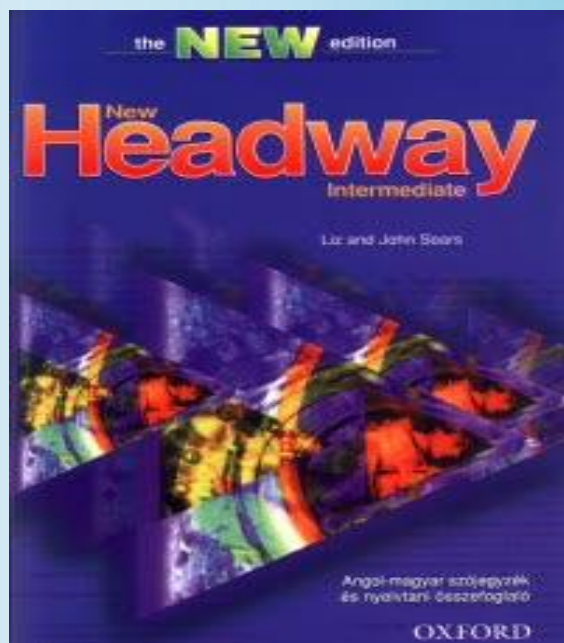
HEADWAY INTERMEDIATE – ENGLISH COURSE

MATERIALS




STUDENT'S BOOK

WORKBOOK

**ADDITIONAL
MATERIALS**



INTERMEDIATE
– **ENGLISH COURSE**

UNIT	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	EVERYDAY ENGLISH
 7 The world of work p54	Present Perfect Present Perfect versus Past Simple <i>I've worked there for five years.</i> <i>I worked for the BBC.</i> p55 Present Perfect passive <i>Two Spanish novelists have been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.</i> p57	Phrasal verbs Literal or idiomatic? <i>She looked out of the window.</i> <i>Look out!</i> p60 Separable or inseparable? <i>turn on</i> <i>turn it on</i> p60	On the phone <i>Can I take a message?</i> <i>Would you like to hold?</i> p61
 8 Just imagine! p62	Conditionals First conditional <i>If I see Anna, I'll tell her.</i> p63 Second conditional <i>If I had £5 million, I'd buy an island.</i> p64 Time clauses <i>When we get there, we'll give you a call.</i> p63	Base and strong adjectives <i>good wonderful</i> <i>tired exhausted</i> p68 Modifying adverbs <i>very tired</i> <i>absolutely wonderful</i> p68	Making suggestions <i>Let's go shopping!</i> <i>Why don't you ask your parents?</i> p69
 9 Relationships p70	Modal verbs (2) – probability <i>must, could, might, can't</i> <i>She can't be very old.</i> <i>She might be in love.</i> p71 <i>must have, could have, might have, can't have</i> <i>It could have been her suitcase.</i> <i>She must have been on holiday.</i> p73	Character adjectives <i>reliable</i> <i>sociable</i> <i>easygoing</i> p76	Agreeing and disagreeing <i>So do I!</i> <i>Neither do I!</i> p77

MIDTERM TEST – 50 POINTS

INTERMEDIATE

– ENGLISH COURSE



10 Obsessions

p78

Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Simple versus Continuous

A Manchester teenager has received a phone bill for over £450.

I've been texting my friends all day long.
p78

Questions and answers

How long have you been learning English? p78

Time expressions

She's been living in Paris since she got married. p80

Compound nouns

ponytail

movie star p84

Expressing quantity

How much coffee do you drink?

That's too much! p85



11 Tell me about it!

p86

Indirect questions

I wonder if you could help me.

I don't know what time the banks close.
p86

Question tags

I've got a meeting this afternoon, haven't I? p88

Verbs and nouns that go together

whistle a tune

lick an ice-cream p93

Idioms

hold your breath

hit the roof p93

Informal English

What do you say we break for lunch?

What's up? p93



12 Life's great events!

p94

Reported speech

Reported statements

She said that they were married. p95

Reported questions

He asked me how I knew them. p95

Reported requests/commands

He told them to stop making a noise.

I asked them to stop making a noise.
p97

Birth, marriage, and death

have a baby

get engaged

funeral p98

Saying sorry

I'm sorry!

Excuse me! p101

FINAL TEST – 50 POINTS

➤ **SVA OBAVJEŠTENJA, MATERIJALI I
REZULTATI ISPITA BIĆE OBJAVLJENI NA
SAJTU:**

WWW.ENGLISKI.TK

Šifra za sve prezentacije sa časa je
fpn

Proverb:

Out of sight, out of mind.

Meaning:

You soon forget people or things that are no longer visible or present.

Proverb:

No pain, no gain.

Meaning:

Suffering is necessary in order to achieve something.

Proverb:

You can't eat your cake and have it too.

Meaning:

Used for expressing the impossibility of having something both ways, if those two ways conflict.

Proverb:

Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

Meaning:

Don't rely on something that hasn't happened yet. For example, you shouldn't spend money that you haven't earned yet.

Proverb:

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Meaning:

There is a positive side to every bad situation. In other words, bad things also produce some good.

Proverb:

The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.

Meaning:

Children grow up to be similar to their parents. For example, if the parents are bad then the child will be bad as well.

Proverb:

When it rains, it pours.

Meaning:

When bad things happen, they happen all at once. In other words, if you have some bad luck, more bad luck will follow shortly.

Proverb:

A leopard cannot change its spots.

Meaning:

People cannot change their personality or nature. For example, if someone is bad then they will always be bad (so don't believe people who say they've changed).

Proverb:

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Meaning:

If too many people are managing something, it will fail. In other words, it's better to have one person directing a project than many people.



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The world of work

Present Perfect active and passive • Phrasal verbs • On the phone

Present Perfect

FORM

has/have + past participle

REMEMBER!

I/You/We/They have ('ve) finished.

He/She/It has ('s) finished.

Have I/we/you/they finished?

Has he/she/it finished?

I/We/You/They have not (haven't) finished.

He/She/It has not (hasn't) finished.

prezent pomoćnog glagol "to have" + past particip glavnog glagola

(have, has)

+ (infinitiv + -ed ili III kolona)

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Affirmative sentences:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Past Participle
I You We They	have	seen
He She It	has	seen

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Interrogative sentences:

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Past Participle
Have	I you we they	seen?
Has	he she it	seen?

Yes, I have.

Yes, he has.

No, we haven't.

No, she hasn't.

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Negative sentences:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Past Participle
I You We They	haven't (=have not)	seen
He She It	hasn't (=has not)	seen

A. FILL IN EACH BLANK SPACE WITH THE CORRECT PAST PARTICIPLE FOR EACH VERB.

EX: write-->written

1. sing:
2. know:
3. try:
4. believe:
5. study:
6. see:
7. fall:
8. laugh:
9. cry:
10. understand:

B. CHANGE EACH SENTENCE INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT:

EX: "I *am playing* baseball → I have **played** baseball"

1. I *am speaking* to you. I have to you.
2. That man *is driving* a car. That man has a car.
3. My friend *is sleeping*. My friend has
4. She *is in* Prague. She has in Prague.
5. They *are arguing* about money. They have money.
6. They *are taking* a test. They have a test.
7. She *is eating*. She has
8. I *am listening* to music. I haveto music.
9. The musician *is playing* a song. The musician has a song.

C. CHANGE EACH SENTENCE INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT:

*EX: "I played baseball → I have **played** baseball"*

1. I ate vegetables. I have vegetables.
2. I came. I have.....
3. My cousins sold their car. They have their car.
4. I told a story. I have a story.
5. They saw my friend. They have my friend.
6. We cleaned our room. We have our room.
7. I flew to Mexico City. I have to Mexico City.
8. I thought about going on vacation. I have
about going on vacation.
9. I spoke to Mary about you. I have..... to Mary
about you.
10. She chose the blue pants. She has the blue pants.

USE

The present perfect is used to show a connection in the speaker's mind between the past and the present. This occurs in two main ways.

a) the unfinished past:

He's been here for 10 minutes. (and he is still here now)

We've lived here since 1996. (and we still live here now)

I've written three letters today.

She's travelled to six countries since she started the job.

b) the indefinite past:

I've broken a glass.

John has lost his job.

I've just heard the news.

Have you finished that report yet?

Have you ever been to China?

She's never flown in a plane.

She's the best teacher I've ever had.

When do we use Present Perfect?

When we want to express an **unfinished period** of time (that started in the past but continues now).

*I have taken three tests **this semester** (this semester is not finished, it's still going on).*

*Helen has been to London **once in her life** (her life is not finished, it's still going on).*

*My grandparents have seen "Hamlet" **this week** (this week is not finished, it's still going on).*

TIME EXPRESSIONS

EVER

NEVER

SINCE

FOR

ALREADY

JUST

YET

LATELY

RECENTLY


THIS IS THE FIRST/SECOND TIME

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS

THREE TIMES/FOUR TIMES

A. PUT THE VERB IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

1. (you, read) this book yet?
2. (you, ever, be) abroad?
3. (he, finish) that work at last?
4. She (not, see) them for years.
5. He can't do it as well as he (do) it up to now.
6. I (just, introduce) him to my sister.
7. For months now, I (meet) no one except Peter and his friends.
8. I (just, bring) the umbrella you left in the classroom.
9. What (they, do) for us so far?
10. - How long (they, be) here?
- I think they (be) in Belgrade since last Friday.

11. She (just, leave) for Edinburgh.
 12. What (you, buy) this morning?
 13. I (not, visit) them this month.
 14. Tom (work) hard today and is very tired.
 15. They (not, arrive) yet.
 16. (you, already, read) all the books on the list?
- I (not, touch) them yet.
 17. I (tell) John to come this evening.
 18. She (just, go).
 19. (they, arrive) for the meeting?
 20. I (not, speak) to John yet.
- 

1. HAVE YOU READ this book yet?
2. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN abroad?
3. HAS HE FINISHED that work at last?
4. She HASN'T SEEN them for years.
5. He can't do it as well as he HAS DONE it up to now.
6. I HAVE JUST INTRODUCED him to my sister.
7. For months now, I HAVE MET no one except Peter and his friends.
8. I HAVE JUST BROUGHT the umbrella you left in the classroom.
9. What HAVE THEY DONE for us so far?
10. - How long HAVE THEY BEEN here?
- I think they HAVE BEEN in Belgrade since last Friday.
11. She HAS JUST LEFT for Edinburgh.
12. What HAVE YOU BOUGHT this morning?
13. I HAVE NOT VISITED them this month.
14. Tom HAS WORKED hard today and is very tired.
15. They HAVEN'T ARRIVED yet.
16. HAVE YOU ALREADY READ all the books on the list?
- I HAVEN'T TOUCHED them yet.
17. I HAVE TOLD John to come this evening.
18. She HAS JUST GONE.
19. HAVE THEY ARRIVED for the meeting?
20. I HAVEN'T SPOKEN to John yet.

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Kupili su kuću.*
2. *Pročitali su knjigu.*
3. *Vidio sam ga jednom od ponedjeljka.*
4. *Da li si ikada bio u Lisabonu?*
5. *Još nije bio u Londonu.*
6. *Danas nisu ništa jeli.*
7. *Upravo su doputovali.*
8. *Da li ste upoznali moje roditelje?*
9. *Sreo sam je tri puta.*
10. *Poznajemo se godinama.*
11. *Ne viđam je u skorije vrijeme.*
12. *Koliko dugo živite ovdje?*

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past Simple:

- * When sth happened at a particular/specific moment in the past.
- * Sth that ended in the past.
- * Example sentences:

He worked in a factory in 1834

I wrote this letter when I was 16.

How do we form this tense?

- 1) IF A VERB IS REGULAR WE
ADD – ED
- 2) IF THE VERB IS IRREGULAR
WE USE “THE SECOND
COLUMN”

PAST SIMPLE

Past Simple:

HOW?

▶ Verb+ed/
2nd column

▶ Did/didn't

▶ DID/DIDN'T
followed by:
infinitive

+	?	-
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
He worked	Did he work?	He didn't work
She worked	Did she work?	She didn't work
It worked	Did it work?	It didn't work
We worked	Did we work?	We didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
They worked	Did they work?	They didn't work

The affirmative form

- ▶ I **went** to school five minutes ago.
- ▶ She **swept** the flat.
- ▶ They **broke** the window.

The question form

THE RULE:

DID + Subject + the infinitive

(no –ED, no II column!!)

- ▶ **Did** you **go** to school five minutes ago?
- ▶ **Did** she **sweep** the floor?
- ▶ **Did** they **break** the window?

The negative form

THE RULE:

DIDN'T + the infinitive (I column)

- ▶ I **didn't go** to school.
- ▶ She **didn't sweep** the flat.
- ▶ They **didn't break** the window.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IN INTERROGATIVE AND
NEGATIVE FORM WE DO NOT
USE **-ED OR II COLUMN** - ONLY
INFINITIVE!

DID SHE ~~WENT~~ **GO** TO SCHOOL?

to call – zvati (pravilan glagol)

potvrđan oblik

I called (ja sam zvao)
you called
he, she, it called
we called
you called
they called

odričan oblik

I didn't call
you didn't call
he, she, it didn't call
we didn't call
you didn't call
they didn't call

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

did I call?
did you call?
did he, she, it call?
did we call?
did you call?
did they call?

to feel – osjećati (nepravilan glagol)

potvrđan oblik

I felt (ja sam osjećao)
you felt
he, she, it felt
we felt
you felt
they felt

odričan oblik

I didn't feel
you didn't feel
he, she, it didn't feel
we didn't feel
you didn't feel
they didn't feel

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

did I feel?
did you feel?
did he, she, it feel?
did we feel?
did you feel?
did they feel?

When do we use it?

- ❑ To talk about the actions that were completed in the past.
- ❑ The time is known or can be understood from the context.
- ❑ Common time expressions:

yesterday, last week, last month, in 1998, five minutes ago, when ...

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Kupili su kuću juče.*
2. *Pročitali su knjigu prošle nedjelje.*
3. *Vidio sam ga u ponedjeljak.*
4. *Da li si napisao knjigu prošle godine?*
5. *Sreo sam ga prije pet minuta.*
6. *Kada te je pozvao?*
7. *Naš čas je počeo u 08:10*
8. *Nismo razgovarali sa Vašim šefom prošle nedjelje.*
9. *Vidio sam ih zajedno prije dva dana.*
10. *Preselili su se u Moskvu 1989.*

THE SIMPLE PAST VS. THE PRESENT PERFECT

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

POTVRDAN OBLIK

pravilni glagoli: V + ed
nepravilni glagoli: II kolona

*She called me two days ago.
He bought a house last year.
They worked here in 1978.
She left yesterday.*

UPTAN OBLIK

Did + Subjekat + Glagol u infinitivu

*Did she ~~called~~ me two days ago?
Did he ~~bought~~ buy a house last year?
Did they ~~worked~~ here in 1978?
Did she ~~left~~ leave yesterday?*

ODRIČAN OBLIK

didn't + infinitive

*She ~~didn't called~~ me two days ago.
He ~~didn't bought~~ buy a house last year.
They ~~didn't worked~~ here in 1978.
She ~~didn't left~~ leave yesterday*

PRESENT PERFECT

POTVRDAN OBLIK

HAVE, HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE

PAST PARTICIPLE → pravilni glagoli: V + ed
nepravilni glagoli: III kolona

*She has called me twice since yesterday.
He has bought a house.
They have worked here for 10 years.
She has just left.*

UPTAN OBLIK

Have, Has + Subjekat + Past Participle

*Has she called me twice since yesterday?
Has he bought a house?
Have they worked here for 10 years?
Has she just left?*

ODRIČAN OBLIK

haven't/hasn't + Past Participle

*She ~~hasn't called~~ me twice since yesterday.
He ~~hasn't bought~~ a house.
They ~~haven't worked~~ here for 10 years.
She ~~hasn't just left~~.*

PRILOZI I PRILOŠKE ODREDBE:	PRILOZI I PRILOŠKE ODREDBE:
<p> YESTERDAY LAST WEEK/MONTH/YEAR AGO IN 2007. WHEN (I was seven, we met her...) </p>	<p> EVER NEVER YET JUST ALREADY RECENTLY LATELY THIS MONTH/MORNING/YEAR SINCE FOR IT IS THE FIRST/THE SECOND TIME Ø (→ kada u rečenici nema nijedne vremenske odrednice) </p>

DON'T FORGET:

WHEN – SIMPLE PAST, HOW LONG – PRESENT PERFECT

WITH: THIS IS THE FIRST/SECOND/THIRD/HUNDREDTH TIME WE ALWAYS USE THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE!

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I HAVE VISITED ENGLAND.

THIS IS THE SECOND TIME I HAVE EATEN DARK CHOCOLATE.

A. CHOOSE WHICH VERB TENSE SIMPLE PAST OR PRESENT PERFECT FITS BETTER.

1. I volleyball in several months.

- a) *haven't played* b) *didn't play*

2. I you at the party last night.

- a) *haven't seen* b) *didn't see*

3. Jack's sister her friend in London last year.

- a) *has visited* b) *visited*

4. I in a small town in Italy.

- a) *have been born* b) *was born*

5. You her, have you?

- a) *haven't told* b) *didn't tell*

6. You her, did you?

- a) *haven't told* b) *didn't tell*

7. I in Los Angeles for five years (and I still live there).

- a) *have lived* b) *lived*

8. I in Los Angeles for five years (but I don't no longer live there).

- a) *have lived* b) *lived*

9. My girlfriend and I three times last week.

- a) *have gone out* b) *went ou*

1. I volleyball in several months.

a) *haven't played* b) *didn't play*

2. I you at the party last night.

a) *haven't seen* b) *didn't see*

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a) *have lived*

b) *lived*

9. My girlfriend and I three times last week.

a) *have gone out*

b) *went out*

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT.

1. I hope you (not, wait) for me yesterday.
2. Come to see what I (buy) for you.
3. We (get) the information when we were at the station.
4. They (leave) five minutes ago.
5. Father (already, book) the seats.
6. I (not, be) to the National Library yet.
7. The children were very hungry and (eat) their lunch quickly.
8. (you, arrive) late last night?
9. Where (you, spend) your holiday last summer?

10. The boy (can) play the piano when he was six.
11. We (be) friends for years.
12. I (not be) to Rome yet, but I (be) in Venice last year.
13. Mary (just, get) a letter from her friend.
14. Mary (not see) him since June.
15. Helen (see) Tom in the theatre last night.
16. This term we (be busy) preparing for our exams.
17. I know that Jane is ill, but I (not, visit) her yet.
18. Please, wait a moment. I (not, finish) my breakfast yet.

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT.

1. I hope you DIDN'T WAIT for me yesterday.
2. Come to see what I HAVE BOUGHT for you.
3. We GOT the information when we were at the station.
4. They LEFT five minutes ago.
5. Father HAS ALREADY BOOKED the seats.
6. I HAVEN'T BEEN to the National Library yet.
7. The children were very hungry and ATE their lunch quickly.
8. DID YOU ARRIVE late last night?
9. Where DID YOU SPEND your holiday last summer?
10. The boy COULD play the piano when he was six.
11. We HAVE BEEN friends for years.
12. I HAVEN'T BEEN to Rome yet, but I WAS in Venice last year.
13. Mary HAS JUST GOT/GOTTEN a letter from her friend.
14. Mary HAVEN'T SEEN him since June.
15. Helen SAW Tom in the theatre last night.
16. This term we HAVE BEEN BUSY preparing for our exams.
17. I know that Jane is ill, but I HAVEN'T VISITED her yet.
18. Please, wait a moment. I HAVEN'T FINISHED my breakfast yet.

3

Are sentences 1–9 correct? Change the incorrect sentences.

've known

- 1 I ~~knew~~ him since I was young.
- 2 Wendy and Carl never saw our old house.
- 3 We've run a bed and breakfast since three years.
- 4 I like your house. How long did you live here?
- 5 Mark isn't here. He's been to work.
- 6 We've set off hours ago, but we're stuck in traffic.
- 7 We haven't had a holiday this year.
- 8 Did you check into the hotel yet?
- 9 No one has picked me up at the airport.

3 2 ✓ 3 We've run a bed and breakfast
for three years. 4 I like your house.
How long **have you lived** here?
5 Mark isn't here. **He's gone** to work.
6 **We set off** hours ago, but we're
stuck in traffic. 7 ✓ 8 **Have you**
checked into the hotel yet? 9 ✓

Talking about you

3 Complete the sentences about you.

- 1 I've known my best friend for ...
- 2 I've been at this school since ...
- 3 I haven't learned to ... yet.
- 4 I've never ...
- 5 My mother/father has never ...
- 6 I started ... ago.
- 7 I've lived in ... since ...
- 8 I went to ... when I was a child.



That's all Folks!

**THAT'S ALL FOLKS.
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
THAT'S ALL FOLKS.