

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

**ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE**

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QUESTIONS

- A) YES/NO QUESTIONS
- B) WH - QUESTIONS

Yes/No questions require short answers with repeated auxiliary verbs. We call them 'yes/no' questions because the answer is either 'yes' or 'no':

Are you hungry? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Have you been to England? Yes I have. / No, I haven't.

Wh- and How questions

On the other hand there are questions that ask for specific information. They are formed with question words such as **where, when, why, who, which, how...**

- ▶ **YES/NO QUESTIONS ARE MADE BY APPLYING THE FOLLOWING “FORMULA”:**

AUXILIARY VERB + SUBJECT + PREDICATE

(MAIN VERB IN THE SENTENCE)

SHE IS HAPPY.

IS SHE HAPPY?

AUXILIARY VERBS:

TO BE: AM IS ARE WAS WERE

TO HAVE: HAVE HAS HAD

TO DO: DO DOES DID

**HOW MANY TENSES ARE THERE IN
ENGLISH?**

**HOW MANY TENSES ARE FORMED BY NOT
USING AUXILIARY VERBS?**

THERE ARE ONLY **TWO** “REAL” TENSES IN ENGLISH – THE **SIMPLE PRESENT AND THE SIMPLE PAST.**

ALL OTHER TENSES ARE ASPECTUAL FORMS;
THEY ARE FORMED BY USING AN **AUXILIARY VERB TO BE OR TO HAVE.**

EX: SARAH IS WATCHING TV.

SHE WAS WRITING A LETTER.

THEY HAVE JUST LEFT.

SHE HAD LIVED HERE BEFORE SHE MOVED.

THIS MEANS THAT ALL THIS
ASPECTUAL TENSES FORM
INTERROGATIVE FORM BY MEANS OF
INVERSION → SUBJECT AND
AUXILIARY SWAP/CHANGE PLACES.

SARAH IS WATCHING TV.

IS SARAH WATCHING TV?

SHE WAS WRITING A LETTER.

WAS SHE WRITING A LETTER?

THEY HAVE JUST LEFT.

HAVE THEY JUST LEFT?

SHE HAD LIVED HERE BEFORE SHE
MOVED.

HAD SHE LIVED HERE?

HOWEVER, WHEN IT COMES TO **THE SIMPLE PRESENT AND THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE**, WE MUST **ADD AUXILIARY**, SINCE THERE IS NO AUXILIARY IN THE AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE:

THEY LIVE IN NEW YORK.

SHE WORKED IN A FASHION INDUSTRY.

IF THE SENTENCE IS IN SIMPLE PRESENT
WE USE:

DO OR DOES AT THE BEGINNING
OF THE SENTENCE + **INFINITIVE OF
THE MAIN VERB!!!**

THEY LIVE IN NEW YORK.

DO THEY LIVE IN NEW YORK?

PHOEBE WORKS IN CENTRAL PERK.

DOES PHOEBE WORKS IN CENTRAL PERK? X

DOES PHOEBE WORK IN CENTRAL PERK? ✓

SIMPLE PAST → DID + SUBJECT + INFINITIVE
(I COLUMN, VERB WITHOUT -ED)

PHOEBE WORKED IN CENTRAL PERK.

DID PHOEBE WORK~~ED~~ IN CENTRAL PERK? X

DID PHOEBE WORK IN CENTRAL PERK? ✓

SHE LEFT.

DID SHE ~~LEFT~~? X

DID SHE LEAVE? ✓

EX. A

MAKE YES/NO QUESTIONS:

ROSS IS TALKING TO THAT WOMAN.

SHE BOUGHT A YACHT.

THEY CALLED HER YESTARDAY.

THEY WERE CHASING A CAT.

HE HAS NEVER BEEN TO LONDON.

EX. A

MAKE YES/NO QUESTIONS:

RACHEL HATES HER JOB.

WE PAID HER A VISIT.

IT WAS RAINING CATS AND DOGS.

WH-QUESTIONS

ARE FORMED IN THE SAME WAY AS YES/NO QUESTIONS. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THAT THEY START WITH **WH OR **HOW** WORD:**

SHE IS WATCHING TV.

IS SHE WATCHING TV?

WHAT IS SHE WATCHING?

THEY LIVE IN THE HAGUE.

DO THEY LIVE IN THE HAGUE.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

WH-QUESTIONS

THE FORMULA FOR WH-QUESTIONS IS:

WH + AUXILIARY VERB + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB

**(AM IS ARE WAS
WERE HAVE HAS
DO DOES DID)**

PAY ATTENTION:

IF A SENTENCE CONTAINS THESE VERB FORMS:

**AM IS ARE WAS WERE HAVE HAS
WILL →**

**THE ONLY THING YOU HAVE TO DO IS CHANGE
THE POSITION OF THAT VERB AND SUBJECT:**

THEY HAVE ARRIVED.

HAVE THEY ARRIVED?

SHE WAS WRITING A LETTER.

WHAT WAS SHE WRITING?

PAY ATTENTION:

IF THE SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY OF THE GIVEN VERB FORMS THEN YOU **MUST ADD EITHER **DO** OR **DOES** FOR PRESENT OR **DID** FOR PAST:**

SHE LIKES TO WALK.

PRESENT → **DOES SHE LIKE TO WALK? OR WHAT DOES SHE LIKE?**

HE PLAYED TENNIS YESTERDAY.

PAST → **DID HE PLAY TENNIS? WHEN DID HE PLAY TENNIS?**

What sort of music do you like?

What kind of cigarettes do you smoke?

What size shoes do you take?

What colour are your shoes?

Which pen do you want?

Which way is it to the station?

Whose book is this?

How much do you weigh?

How many brothers and sisters have you got? (How many + countable noun)

How many times have you been on a plane?

How much homework do you get every night? (How much + uncountable noun)

How tall are you?

How often do you go to the cinema?

How long does it take you to get to school?

How far is it from Amsterdam to Paris?

There are subject questions where a question word is the subject of the sentence at the same time. If it is so, the order of the words is the same as in a statement, i.e there are no auxiliary verbs (be, do/does/did...) in them:

Ann: Who wrote Hamlet? (=Somebody wrote Hamlet. Who =subject)

Marry: Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

She hates English.

Who hates English?

**MAKE QUESTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS
USING THE GIVEN QUESTION WORDS:**

1. The plane landed at 6 o'clock.

When

2. He talks about politics all day long.

What.....

3. She keeps her clothes in a large wardrobe.

Where.....

4. She gave a present to her boyfriend.

Who.....

MAKE QUESTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS USING THE GIVEN QUESTION WORDS:

5. They have been watching a film on TV.

What.....

6. They went to the supermarket yesterday.

When.....

7. We were in London last year.

Where.....

1. The plane landed at 6 o'clock.

When **DID THE PLANE LAND?**

2. He talks about politics all day long.

What **DOES HE TALK ABOUT ALL DAY LONG?**

3. She keeps her clothes in a large wardrobe.

Where **DOES SHE KEEP ALL HER CLOTHES?**

4. She gave a present to her boyfriend.

Who **DID SHE GIVE A PRESENT TO?**

5. They have been watching a film on TV.

What **HAVE THEY BEEN WATCHING?**

6. They went to the supermarket yesterday.

When **DID THEY GO TO THE SUPERMARKET?**

7. We were in London last year.

Where **WERE WE LAST YEAR?**

VOCABULARY – KEY

D. MAKE QUESTIONS FOR THE SENTENCES ASKING ABOUT THE UNDERLINED

1. They left at eleven o'clock last night.

.....

2. They have been talking about his new job.

.....

3. She always buys her clothes in this department store.

.....

4. She gave the report to the secretary.

.....

5. They will have built a new house here by neyt year.

.....

6. I have known my teacher for three months.

.....

VOCABULARY – KEY

1. They left at eleven o'clock last night.

WHEN DID THEY LEAVE?

2. They have been talking about his new job.

WHAT HAVE THEY BEEN TALKING ABOUT?

3. She always buys her clothes in this department store.

WHERE DOES SHE BUY HER CLOTHES?

4. She gave the report to the secretary.

WHO DID SHE GIVE A REPORT TO?

5. They will have built a new house here by next year.

WHAT WILL THEY HAVE BUILT HERE BY NEXT YEAR?

6. I have known my teacher for three months.

HOW LONG HAVE I KNOWN MY TEACHER?

VOCABULARY – KEY

7. We will stop at the petrol station because we've run out of petrol.

.....

8. The police are looking for a murderer.

.....

9. Robert thinks that you are a liar.

.....

10. They stayed in that hotel for seven days.

.....

11. We have a lot of good friends.

.....

VOCABULARY – KEY

7. We will stop at the petrol station because we've run out of petrol.

WHY WILL WE/YOU STOP AT THE PETROL STATION?

8. The police are looking for a murderer.

WHO ARE THE POLICE LOOKING FOR?

9. Robert thinks that you are a liar.

WHAT DOES ROBERT THINK?

10. They stayed in that hotel for seven days.

HOW LONG DID THEY STAY IN A HOTEL?

11. We have a lot of good friends.

HOW MANY FRIENDS DO WE HAVE?

A. Make questions for the sentences asking about the underline

1. We heard the terrible noise yesterday.
_____ ?

2. The park closes in the evening.
_____ ?

3. My husband and I were talking about our new house.
_____ ?

4. They are watching my house.
_____ ?

5. She will spend holidays with her boyfriend.
_____ ?

6. She is using my computer these days.
_____ ?

7. They clean the office twice a week.
_____ ?

8. She sent a letter to him last week.
_____ ?

9. Agatha Christie wrote many famous novels .
_____ ?

10. The dog was chasing the cat around the house.
_____ ?

11. He is looking at some old photos.

?

?

12. She moved to London twenty years ago.

?

13. He was reading a book yesterday.

?

14. She works as a clerk in the office.

?

15. Mary is going to the theatre tomorrow evening.

?

16. He is clever, reliable and responsible.

?

17. She is tall, slim and she has long, curly, fair hair.

?

VOCABULARY – KEY

PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SENTENCES 16 AND 17!

WHEN WE ASK ABOUT SOMEONE APPEARANCE (izgled) THE QUESTION IS:

WHAT DOES HE/SHE LOOK LIKE?

WHEN WE ASK ABOUT SOMEONE'S CHARACTER (karakterne osobine) THE QUESTION IS:

WHAT IS HE/SHE LIKE?

1. We heard the terrible noise yesterday.
WHAT DID WE HEAR YESTERDAY?
2. The park closes in the evening.
WHEN DOES THE PARK CLOSE?
3. My husband and I were talking about our new house.
WHAT WERE MY HUSBAND AND I TALKING ABOUT?
4. They are watching my house.
WHAT ARE THEY WATCHING?
5. She will spend holidays with her boyfriend.
WHO WILL SHE SPEND HER HOLIDAY WITH?
6. She is using my computer these days.
WHAT IS SHE USING THESE DAYS?
7. They clean the office twice a week.
HOW OFTEN DO THEY CLEAN THE OFFICE?
8. She sent a letter to him last week.
WHEN DID SHE SEND A LETTER TO HIM?
9. Agatha Christie wrote many famous novels .
HOW MANY NOVELS DID AGATHA CHRISTY WRITE?

10. The dog was chasing the cat around the house.
WHERE WAS THE DOG CHASING THE CAT?
11. He is looking at some old photos.
WHAT IS HE LOOKING AT?
12. She moved to London twenty years ago.
WHEN DID SHE MOVE TO LONDON?
13. He was reading a book yesterday.
WHAT WAS HE READING/DOING YESTERDAY?
14. She works as a clerk in the office.
WHERE DOES SHE WORK?
15. Mary is going to the theatre tomorrow evening.
WHERE IS MARY GOING TOMORROW?
16. He is clever, reliable and responsible.
WHAT IS HE LIKE?
17. She is tall, slim and she has long, curly, fair hair.
WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE?

Vocabulary and Reading

Adjectives to describe feelings

Exercise 4a

Tick the words you know:

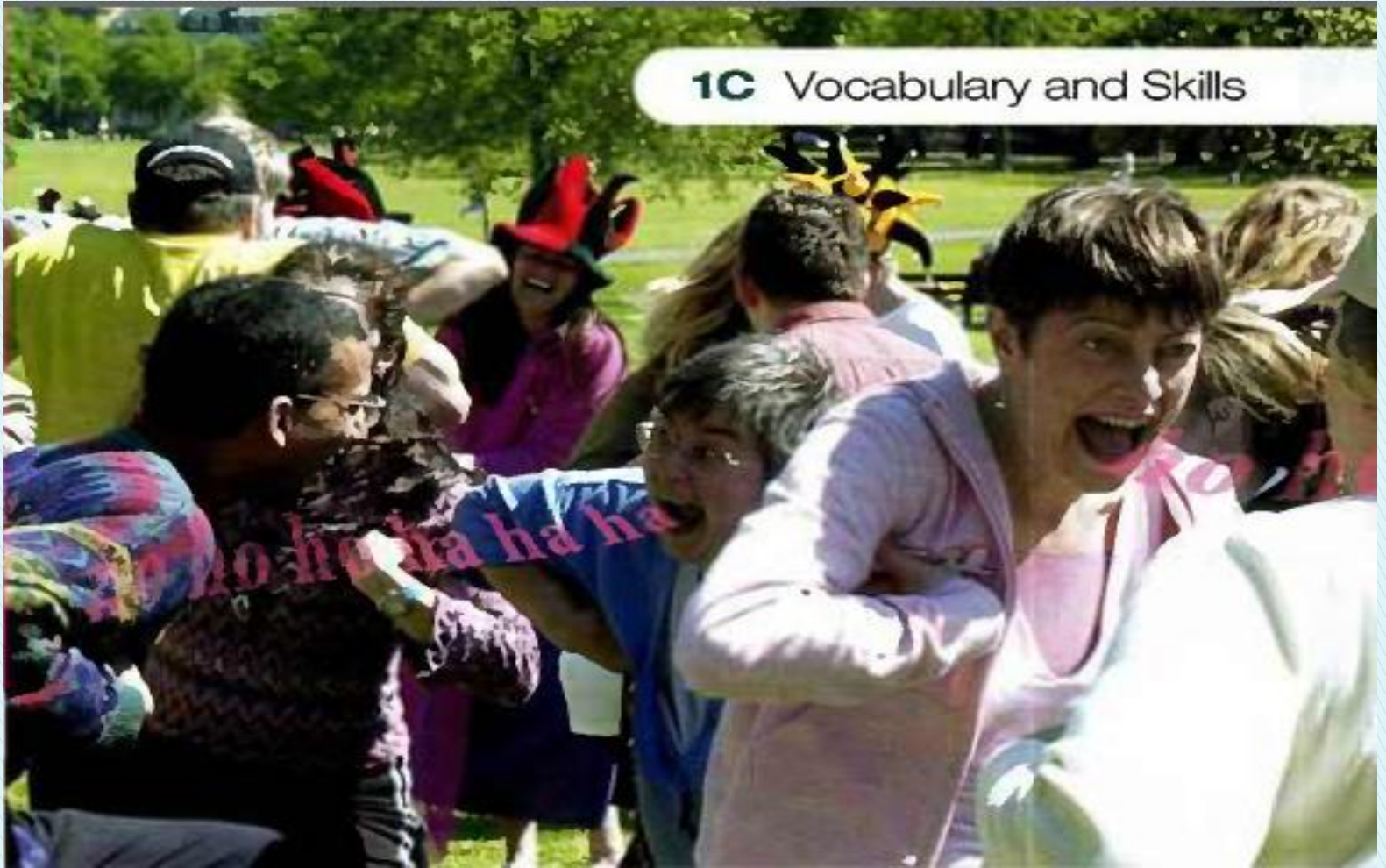
relaxed nervous pleased embarrassed annoyed
fed up disappointed stressed calm upset scared
satisfied confused shocked glad frustrated concerned

Speaking activity

6

a) Look at the photo. Where are the people? What do you think they're doing?

1C Vocabulary and Skills



b) Check these words/phrases with your teacher or in a dictionary.

reduce clap your hands
fake chemicals

- ▶ **Reduce** – lower; make sth less or smaller in size, quantity, price
- ▶ **Clap your hands** - to hit your open hands together; eg. She clapped her hands in delight. * He clapped his hands for silence. * Everyone clapped in time to the music.
- ▶ **Fake** – false, not true; not genuine; appearing to be sth it is not
- ▶ **Chemical(s)** –(a) substance used in or produced by the processes of chemistry.

Laugh? I feel better already!

c) Read the article and match topics a)–e) to paragraphs 1–5.

- a) It worked for me – try it yourself
- b) Why laughter is good for you
- c) Start the day with a laugh
- d) My first laughter class
- e) How Laughter Clubs began

Reading comprehension



1 Do you want to live a happier, less stressful life? Try laughing for no reason at all. That's how thousands of people start their day at Laughter Clubs around the world – and many doctors now think that having a good laugh might be one of the best ways to stay healthy.

2 The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai, India, in 1995 by Dr Madan Kataria. "Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day," says Dr Kataria. "Everyone's naturally **good** at laughing – it's the universal language. We want people to feel **happy** with their lives." There are now more than 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1,300 worldwide.

3 Many doctors in the West are also **interested** in the effects of laughter on our health. According to a 5-year study at the UCLA School of Medicine in California, laughter reduces stress in the body, improves our defences against illness by about 40% and is very good for the heart.

4 So, what happens at a Laughter Club? I went along to my nearest club in south London to find out. I was quite **nervous** about it, to be honest – I wasn't **keen** on the idea of laughing with a group of strangers, and I was **worried** about looking stupid. First, our laughter teacher told us to clap our hands and say "ho ho ho, ha ha ha," while looking at each other. Apparently our bodies can't tell the difference between fake laughter and real laughter, so they still produce the same healthy chemicals.

5 Amazingly, it works. After ten minutes everybody in the room was laughing for real – and some people just couldn't stop! At the end of the class I was **surprised** by how relaxed and calm I felt. So if you're **upset** about something at work or just **fed up** with your daily routine, then start laughing. You might be very **pleased** with the results!

Reading comprehension - Key

Laugh?
I feel
better
already!

c) Read the article and match topics a)–e) to paragraphs 1–5.

- a) It worked for me – try it yourself
- b) Why laughter is good for you
- c) Start the day with a laugh
- d) My first laughter class
- e) How Laughter Clubs began

1c
2e
3b
4d
5a

Laugh?
I feel
better
already!

d) Read the article again. Fill in the gaps in these sentences with one or two words.

- 1 The first Laughter Club was in Mumbai, India.
- 2 Children laugh than adults.
- 3 There are Laughter Clubs in the world.
- 4 Doctors think laughing helps people stay
- 5 Fake laughter is for your health.
- 6 The reporter really the class.

Reading comprehension d) - Key

- 2. more (often)**
- 3. over 1,300**
- 4. healthy/relaxed**
- 5. good**
- 6. enjoyed/liked**

Help with Vocabulary Prepositions with adjectives

- 7** a) Look at the adjectives in **bold** in the article.
Which preposition comes after them?

good **at**

happy

interested

nervous

keen

worried

surprised

upset

fed up

pleased

Help with Vocabulary Prepositions with adjectives

Exercise 7b

b) Match these prepositions to the adjectives.
Sometimes there is more than one answer.

of with about by at

scared of, by

bored

frightened

annoyed

bad

satisfied

embarrassed

concerned

angry something

angry someone

Vocabulary – Key

Prepositions with adjectives

good at

happy with (about)

interested in

nervous about

keen on

worried about

surprised by (at)

upset about (by)

fed up with

pleased with (by)

scared of (by)

bored with (by)

frightened of (by)

annoyed at (with, by)

bad at

satisfied with (by)

embarrassed by (about)

concerned about (by)

angry about (at) something

angry with (at) someone

A. TRANSLATE:

1. Vidimo se u ponedjeljak.

2. Rođen je 4. jula, na moj rođendan.

3. On je dobar teniser, ali loš košarkaš.

4. Zanima me istorija.

5. Ponosan sam na vas!

6. Upoznati smo sa tim problemom, ali smo ljuti na vas jer nas niste obavijestili.

7. Vjenčali su se u novembru.

8. To zavisi od nje.

9. Miris kiše me podsjeća na djetinjstvo.

10. Mogu li se osloniti na tebe.

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

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