

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

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

Podgorica, 21.03.2016.

INTERMEDIATE
– *ENGLISH COURSE*

Look at the chart below. Do you think these are good (✓) or bad (✗) suggestions for people who win a lot of money? Write your opinions on the chart.

If you win a lot of money, . . .	Your opinion	The article's opinion
1 you should give up your job.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 you should buy a new house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 you shouldn't tell anyone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 you should give money to everyone who asks for it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 you should go on a spending spree.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 you should give lots of it away.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 Complete the article with the phrases below.

- a his unluckiest bet
- b to move to a bigger house
- c we feel at home
- d among all the members of her family
- e what the money would do to *us*
- f as soon as possible
- g most of their money will be spent
- h nothing but misery

Who wants to be a millionaire?

All over the world, lotteries create new millionaires every week. But what is it actually like to wake up one day with more money than you can imagine?

Nearly all of us have fantasized about winning the big prize in a lottery. We dream about what we would do with the money, but we rarely stop to think about (1) ___!

E) WHAT THE MONEY WOULD DO FOR US

For most of us, our way of life is closely linked to our economic circumstances. The different parts of our lives fit together like a jigsaw – work, home, friends, hobbies, and sports make up our world. This is where we belong and where (2)____. A sudden huge windfall would dramatically change it all and smash the jigsaw.

C) WE FEEL AT HOME

For example, most people like the idea of not having to work, but winners have found that without work there is no purpose to their day and no reason to get up in the morning. It is tempting (3) ___ in a wealthy area, but in so doing, you leave old friends and routines behind.

B) TO MOVE TO A BIGGER HOUSE

Winners are usually advised not to publicize their address and phone number, but charity requests and begging letters still arrive. If they are not careful, (4)___ on solicitors' fees to protect them from demanding relatives, guards to protect their homes and swimming pools, and psychiatrists to protect their sanity!

G) MOST OF THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT

Winners who lost it all

There are many stories about people who couldn't learn how to be rich. In 1999 **Abby Wilson** from Brixton, London, won £7 million on Thunderball, and it brought her (5) _____. She immediately went on a spending spree that lasted for four years and five marriages. She is now penniless and alone. 'I'm a miserable person,' she says. 'Winning that money was the most awful thing that ever happened to me.'

H) NOTHING BUT MISERY

Then there is the story of **William Church**, 37, a cafeteria cook from Blackpool. He won the National Lottery, but it turned out to be (6) _____. Three weeks after winning, he dropped dead of a heart attack, brought on by ceaseless hounding from the press, the public, and relatives, after his £3.6 million win was made public.

A) HIS UNLUCKIEST BET

Winners who survived

For some people, the easiest thing is to get rid of the money (7)_____.

Jim Taylor, a sailor from Scotland, won £2 million, and blew the money in 77 days. He withdrew thousands of pounds a day from the bank and handed it to former shipmates and strangers in the street. On one occasion, he handed out £150,000 to homeless people in a Glasgow park. Later he said he had no regrets about his wasted fortune.

F) AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Anita Cotton was the biggest lottery winner at the time when she won £12 million. It has taken her years to get used to the changes in her life. 'I couldn't have done it without my family,' she says. 'There were so many lies about me in the press. They said I had dumped my husband and children, bought an island in the Indian Ocean, and become a drug addict. All wrong.' Her fortune has been divided (8) _____.

D) AMONG ALL THE MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY

A final thought

When you next buy a lottery ticket, just stop for a minute and ask yourself why you're doing it. Do you actually want to win? Or are you doing it for the excitement of thinking about winning?

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 According to the article, is it a good thing or a bad thing to win a lot of money?
- 2 How does winning a large amount of money affect our work? Our home? Our friends? Our relatives?
- 3 In what way is our life like a jigsaw? How does a windfall smash the jigsaw?
- 4 How can money be wasted?
- 5 What are the two bad luck stories?
- 6 What made Jim Taylor happy?
- 7 How has Anita Cotton survived?

Answers

- 1 A bad thing.
- 2 **Work:** there seems no purpose to day or reason to get up
Home: we buy expensive houses but need guards to protect them.
Friends: we leave them behind.
Relatives: they demand money.
- 3 The different parts of our life, like work and friends, fit together like a jigsaw, and a windfall dramatically changes everything – so the pieces won't fit together any more.
- 4 On solicitors' fees, security guards, psychiatrists.
- 5 Abby Wilson spent all her money, had five marriages, and is now penniless and alone.
William Church dropped dead because of ceaseless hounding from the press, the public, and relatives.
- 6 He gave his money away.
- 7 Support from her family. She has divided her fortune among her family.

Language work

Match the words from the text in A with their definitions in B.

A

fantasized

linked

windfall

smash

tempting

begging

penniless

withdrew

B

took out (money
from the bank)

attractive, inviting

connected

dreamed

having no money

break violently

asking for something
very strongly

an unexpected sum of
money you receive

Answers

fantasized = dreamed

linked = connected

windfall = an unexpected sum of money you receive

smash = break violently

tempting = attractive, inviting

begging = asking for something very strongly

penniless = having no money

withdrew = took out (money from the bank)

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Base and strong adjectives

- 1 Some adjectives have the idea of *very*. Look at these examples from the article on p66–67.

a huge windfall = a very big windfall

a miserable person = a very unhappy person

2 Match the base adjectives in A with the strong adjectives in B.

A Base adjectives	B Strong adjectives
tired	great, wonderful, fantastic, superb
frightened	exhausted
good	delicious
tasty	<i>filthy</i>
bad	terrified
pretty, attractive	starving
hungry	horrible, awful, terrible, disgusting
angry	thrilled, delighted
dirty	astonished, amazed
surprised	hilarious
happy	beautiful, gorgeous
funny	furious

Answers

Base adjectives

tired

'frightened

good

'tasty

bad

'pretty, a'ttractive

'hungry

'angry

'dirty

sur'prised

'happy

'funny

Strong adjectives

ex'hausted

'terrified

great, 'wonderful, fan'tastic, su'perb

de'licious

'horrible, 'awful, 'terrible, dis'gusting

'beautiful, 'gorgeous

'starving

'furious

'filthy

as'tonished, a'mazed

thrilled, de'lighted

hi'larious



- 1 We can make adjectives more extreme with adverbs such as *very* and *absolutely*.
Their house is **very** big.
Their garden is **absolutely** enormous.
- 2 We can use *very* only with base adjectives.
very tired NOT ~~very exhausted~~
- 3 We can use *absolutely* only with strong adjectives.
absolutely wonderful NOT ~~absolutely good~~
- 4 We can use *really* with both base and strong adjectives.
really tired really exhausted

2 Circle the correct adverb in each sentence.

Example I'm so full. That meal was absolutely
/very enormous.

- 1 I going to sit down for a while. I feel
quite/absolutely tired.
- 2 Look at those flowers! They're *very/absolutely*
superb.
- 3 It wasn't a brilliant film but I thought it was
very/quite good.
- 4 Close the window! It's *really/absolutely* cold in
here.
- 5 We didn't want to come home. The holiday was
very/absolutely wonderful.
- 6 It's a nice house and the garden is *absolutely/*
very pretty.

Vocabulary

9 Money

- 1 Put the words from the box in the correct columns. Some words can go in more than one place.

currency	wealthy	safe	broke
accountant	bankrupt	waste	win
millionaire	economy	earn	save
cash machine	credit card	loan	will
windfall	economic	salary	bet
penniless	savings	invest	coins
spending spree	cashier	wages	cheque
economical	fortune		

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 My aunt keeps all her money in a *cash dispenser* / safe under her bed.
- 2 I'm *bankrupt* / *broke*. Can you lend me ten pounds until the weekend?
- 3 The president said that the *economic* / *economical* situation was very serious.
- 4 She has *wasted* / *invested* all her money in government bonds.
- 5 What's the *coin* / *currency* of India?
- 6 My uncle's *an accountant* / *a millionaire*, he helps me look after my finances.

Phrasal verbs

12 Phrasal verbs with more than one meaning

Rewrite the sentences with a phrasal verb from the box in place of the words in *italics>. Careful! Each verb is used twice with a different meaning.*

make up	get over	hang on
work out	put out	go on

make up

get over

hang on

work out

put out

go on

1 I'm trying to *calculate* how much you owe me.

I'm trying to work out how much you owe me.

2 She goes to the gym twice a week to *exercise*.

3 **A** Can I speak to Martin?

B *Wait a moment.* I'll go and get him.

B _____ . I'll go and get him.

4 *Hold on tight!* We're going to crash into the car in front!

make up

work out

get over

put out

hang on

go on

5 Can you hear all that noise outside? I wonder what's *happening*.

6 **A** Are you listening to me?

B Yes, of course, dear. *Continue speaking*. I'm listening to every word.

B

7 The police *publicly announced* a warning about the escaped prisoner.

8 If you want a sweet, *extend* your hand and I'll give you one.

make up

work out

get over

put out

hang on

go on

9 How are we going to *climb over* the wall?

10 He's really angry now, but he'll *recover from* it.

11 Is that a true story, or did you *invent it*?

12 Do you want to come with me or not? You've got to *decide*.

_____ your mind.

make up

work out

get over

put out

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9 How are we going to *climb over* the wall?

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12 Do you want to come with me or not? You've got to *decide*.

_____ your mind.

2 work out 3 Hang on 4 Hang on!
5 going on 6 Go on 7 put out
8 put out 9 get over 10 get over
11 make it up 12 make up



TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1 Read each pair of sentences. If the sentence is a fact, put (✓). If the sentence is only a possibility, put (?).

- 1 I must be in love!
 I'm in love!
- 2 She could be having a shower.
 She's having a shower.
- 3 That isn't your bag.
 That can't be your bag.
- 4 You must have met my brother.
 You've met my brother.
- 5 They haven't met the president.
 They can't have met the president.
- 6 Shakespeare might have lived there.
 Shakespeare lived there.



Shakespeare might have lived there.



I NEED HELP!

must, could, might, can't

- 1 Do you ever read advice columns in magazines or newspapers? What kind of problems do people write about?
- 2 Lucy and Pam have problems. They wrote to 'Susie's Problem Page' in *Metro Magazine*. Read Susie's advice. What do you think the problems are?

Lucy's problem:

'I think about him night and day!'

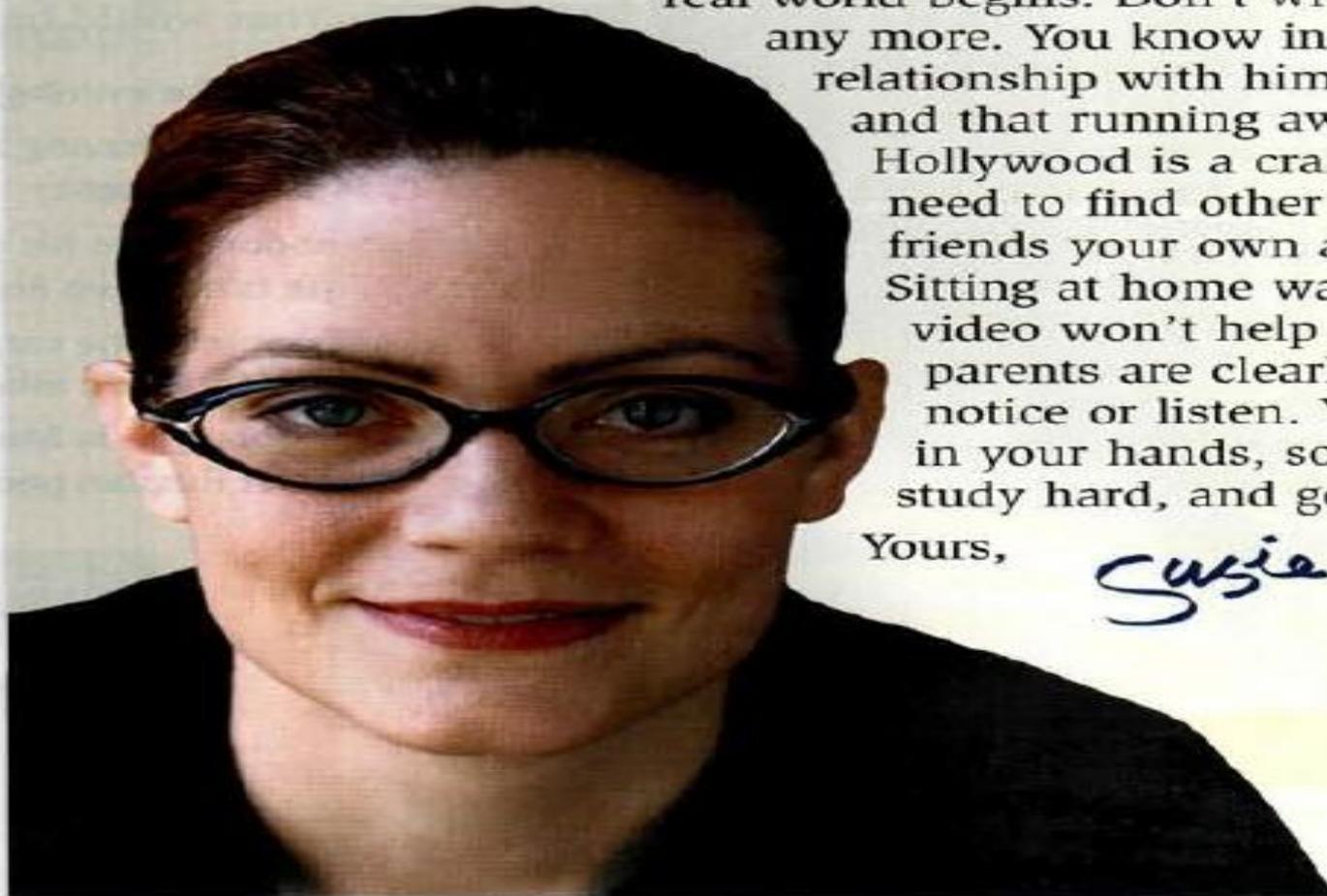
Susie replies:

Hi Lucy,

Everyone has daydreams and there's nothing wrong with that. It's only a problem when you forget where dreams end and the real world begins. Don't write to him any more. You know in reality that a relationship with him is impossible, and that running away to Hollywood is a crazy idea. You need to find other interests and friends your own age to talk to. Sitting at home watching him on video won't help you. Your parents are clearly too busy to notice or listen. Your future is in your hands, so get a life, study hard, and good luck!

Yours,

Susie



Pam's problem:

'We don't communicate any more!'

Susie replies:

Hi Pam,

You're not helping your marriage by saying nothing to him. He doesn't seem to notice how you feel. I know he's worried about his mother, but it's unfair that he's always at her house and leaves you to do all the housework. You have a tiring and stressful job, caring for sick people all day. Make him understand this and ask him about the hundreds of lottery tickets you found. Encourage him to look for work – he'd feel better about himself if he had a job and it would help the family finances. In the meantime, don't hide your feelings; otherwise your anger and resentment will grow.

Yours,

Susie

3 Look at Susie's replies. Say who *he*, *she*, or *they* refer to in these sentences.

- 1 She must be exhausted. **Pam**
- 2 She must be in love with a film star.
- 3 She could be a doctor or a nurse.
- 4 She can't have many friends.
- 5 He might have a gambling problem.
- 6 She can't be very old.
- 7 He must be unemployed.
- 8 They can't have much money.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 The following sentences all express *It's possible that she's in love*. Which sentence is the most sure? Which sentences are less sure?

She **must be** in love.

She **might be** in love.

She **could be** in love.

- 2 How do we express *I don't think it's possible that she's in love*?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1 p147

Modal verbs of probability

9.1 Expressing possibility/probability: the present/future

- 1 *Must* and *can't* express the logical conclusion of a situation: *must* = logically probable; *can't* = logically improbable. We don't have all the facts, so we are not absolutely sure, but we are pretty certain.

He must be exhausted. He can't even stand up.

Sue can't have a ten-year-old daughter! Sue's only 24!

He's in great shape, even though he must be at least 60!

A walk in this weather! You must be joking!

Is there no answer? They must be in bed. They can't be out this late!

- 2 *Could* and *may/might* express possibility in the present or future. *May/Might* + *not* is the negative. *Couldn't* is rare in this use.

He might be lost.

They could move to a different place.

Dave and Beth aren't at home. They could be at the concert, I suppose.

We may go to Greece for our vacation. We haven't decided yet.

Take your umbrella. It might rain later.

I might not be able to come tonight. I might have to work late.

CERTAINTY, PROBABILITY – MUST, CAN'T

HE IS DEFINITELY RICH.

HE MUST BE RICH.

I AM CERTAIN THAT SHE STAYS OUT TILL MIDNIGHT.

SHE MUST STAY OUT TILL MIDNIGHT.

I AM SURE SHE IS NOT IN HER ROOM.

SHE CAN'T BE IN HER ROOM.

I AM CERTAIN THAT SHE DOESN'T LIVE THERE.

SHE CAN'T LIVE THERE.

*PROBABLY, I AM SURE, DEFINITELY, I AM CERTAIN -
MUST, CAN'T*

POSSIBILITY – MAY, MIGHT, COULD

MAYBE HE IS RICH.

HE COULD/MIGHT/CAN BE RICH.

PERHAPS SHE STAYS OUT TILL MIDNIGHT.

SHE MAY STAY OUT TILL MIDNIGHT.

MAYBE SHE IS NOT IN HER ROOM.

SHE MIGHT NOT/MAY NOT BE IN HER ROOM.

POSSIBLY SHE DOESN'T LIVE THERE.

SHE MAY NOT/MIGHT NOT LIVE THERE.

*PERHAPS, MAYBE, I THINK, I BELIEVE, I AM NOT SURE,
POSSIBLY – MAY, MIGHT, COULD, MIGHT NOT, MAY NOT*

The continuous infinitive

Must/could/can't/might + be + -ing make the continuous form in the present.

Peter might be working late.

They can't be working very hard.

Compare:

'John's grass is lovely. He must cut it regularly.' (habit)

'What's John doing in the garden?' 'He might be cutting the grass.' (now)

CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE - MODAL + BE + Ving

MAYBE HE IS WORKING LATE.

HE COULD/MIGHT/CAN BE WORKING LATE

PERHAPS SHE IS LISTENING TO MUSIC

SHE MAY BE LISTENING TO MUSIC.

I AM CERTAIN THAT SHE IS NOT WORKING LATE..

SHE CAN'T BE WORKING LATE.

I AM SURE HE IS CUTTING THE GRASS NOW.

HE MUST BE CUTTING GRASS.

*IF THERE IS CONTINUOUS TENSE IN A SENTENCE USE
MIGHT/MUST/CAN'T/MAY/CAN + BE + Ving*



9.2 Expressing possibility/probability: the past

The perfect infinitive

Must/could/can't/might + have + past participle express degrees of probability in the past.

He must have been exhausted.

She can't have told him about us yet.

He might have got lost.

They could have moved house.

PERFECT INFINITIVE

MODAL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (Ved or III column)

*I AM SURE SHE **PLAYED** THE PIANO.*

***CHECK THE TENSES – IF THE VERB REFERS TO PAST
YOU MUST USE PERFECT INFINITIVE!***

*SHE **MUST HAVE PLAYED** THE PIANO.*

PERHAPS SHE BOUGHT A CAR.

*SHE **COULD/MIGHT/MAY HAVE BOUGHT** A CAR.*

I AM CERTAIN THAT SHE DID NOT CALL YOU.

*SHE **CAN'T HAVE CALLED** YOU.*

MAYBE SHE WAS NOT AT WORK.

*SHE **MIGHT/COULD/MAY HAVE NOT BEEN** AT WORK.*

***IF YOU TALK ABOUT PAST PROBABILITY OR POSSIBILITY
USE MODAL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE***

1 Respond to the statements or question. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. (must/hungry)
You must be hungry.
- 2 Steve has three jobs. (can't/much free time)
- 3 The phone's ringing. (might/Jane)
- 4 The cat's soaking wet! (must/raining)
- 5 Listen to all those fire engines! (must/somewhere)
- 6 I don't know where Sam is. (could/his bedroom)
- 7 Marta isn't in the kitchen. (can't/cooking dinner)
- 8 Whose coat is this? (might/John's)

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- 7 Marta isn't in the kitchen. (can't/cooking dinner)
- 8 Whose coat is this? (might/John's)

Choose the best answer to explain these given situations.

1. The coat you bought is of very good quality.
 - a) It must have been very expensive.
 - b) It can't have been very expensive

2. My friend Christine walked past me without speaking.
 - a) She must have seen me.
 - b) She can't have seen me.

3. The phone rang but I didn't hear it.
 - a) I must have been asleep.
 - b) I can't have been asleep.

4. I haven't seen our neighbours for ages.

- a) They must have gone away.
- b) They can't have gone away.

5. I can't find my mobile phone.

- a) I can't have left it in the restaurant we had dinner at last evening.
- b) I must have left it in the restaurant we had dinner at last evening.

6. Dan passed his exams with excellent grades, despite not having prepared for it.

- a) The exam must have been very difficult.
- b) The exam can't have been very difficult.

▶ **2. Rewrite the sentences using a modal verb.**

1. I'm sure he is a basketball player. He

2. Perhaps he is a basketball player. He

3. Perhaps he isn't a basketball player. He

4. I'm sure he isn't a basketball player. He

1. I'm sure she has got a Porsche. She

2. Perhaps she has got a Porsche. She

3. Perhaps she hasn't got a Porsche. She

4. I'm sure she hasn't got a Porsche. She

2 *Why is he late?*

- 1 Enrique is always on time for class but today he is late. Suggest reasons using *must*, *might*, *could*, or *may*.



- 1 Is he still asleep? (*might*)

He might still be asleep.

- 2 Is he ill? (*must*)

- 3 Is he in the coffee bar? (*might*)

- 4 Does he have a doctor's appointment? (*could*)

- 5 Is he stuck in a traffic jam? (*may*)

- 6 Is his bus late? (*might*)

- 7 Does he want to miss the test? (*must*)

3 The continuous infinitive



1 The continuous infinitive is used after a modal verb of probability to express a possible activity in progress at the moment.

His office light's on. He must **be working** late.
It's only 9.10. They can't **be having** a break yet.

T 9.1 Complete the conversations with suitable verbs in the continuous infinitive.

1 **A** Do you know where Ben is?

B I'm not sure. He may **be playing** games on the computer.

2 **A** Where's Birgit?

B She's upstairs. She must _____ to music in her room.

A She's not in her room.

B Try the bathroom. She might _____ a shower.

3 **A** I can't find the thing that changes the TV channel.

B The remote control? Stand up. You could _____ on it.

4 **A** Have you seen the newspaper?

B I think James picked it up. He may _____ it.

5 A What's that noise?

B It sounds like an ambulance. They must
_____ someone to hospital.

6 A Look over there! It's Kate and Alex.

B She can't _____ his hand. She doesn't
like him.

A They must _____ out together. I don't
believe it!

7 A What's happening outside?

B It sounds like workmen. They must
_____ up the road outside.

A What for?

B I don't know. They could _____ a broken
water pipe.

5 Changing sentences

Rewrite these sentences using the modal verb in brackets.

1 I'm sure she's had a holiday. (must)

She must have had a holiday.

2 I'm sure you didn't work hard for your exams. (can't)

3 I think they've gone to the station. (could)

4 Perhaps I left my mobile in the Internet café. (might)

5 I'm sure he hasn't bought another new car. (can't)

6 He has probably been on a diet. (must)

7 It's possible that they got married in secret. (could)

8 Perhaps he called while we were out. (may)

A. Transform the sentences using an appropriate modal verb and present or past infinitive:

1 He looks very tired. It is possible that he has worked hard.

2 He was standing right next to you. I am sure you saw him.

3 He was here a moment ago. It's impossible that he has gone far.

4 She ran straight in front of the car. I am sure that she didn't see it coming.

5 He went to Siberia on holiday. I am absolutely sure that he enjoyed his holiday.

6 They've got four houses. I am sure that they are rich.

7 I don't know where she is. Perhaps she's having a shower.

8 I can't believe that he is going out with her.

9 We are convinced that he made a mistake.

10 I am certain that Peter is at home.

11 Maybe he will join us later.

12 It's probable that they have met each other before.

13 There is a possibility that the new manager will visit our hotel soon.

14 I think that the kids are watching TV now.

15 Possibly he didn't understand the question.

16 We are certain that he cheated on the test.

17 We cannot believe that he cheated!

18 We are positive that she did the test well.

19 He didn't find his wallet. Maybe he didn't look for it in his office.

20 I am sure he is watching TV. He isn't in his room.

5 Changing sentences

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8 Perhaps he called while we were out. (may)

9.4 So do I! Neither do I!

When we agree or disagree using *So .../Neither ... I*, we repeat the auxiliary verbs. If there is no auxiliary, use *do/does/did*. Be careful with sentence stress.

AGREEING

I like ice-cream.

●
So do I.

I'm wearing jeans.

So am I.

I can swim.

So can I.

I went out.

So did I.

I don't like working.

●
Neither do I.

I can't drive.

Neither can I.

I haven't been to Paris

Neither have I.

DISAGREEING

I don't like Mary.

●
I do.

We're going now.

We aren't.

I can speak Polish.

I can't.

I haven't been skiing.

I have.

I like blue cheese.

●
I don't.

I saw Pat yesterday.

I didn't.

I'm going to have
some coffee.

I'm not.

AGREEING

IF THERE IS AUXILIARY (AM, IS, ARE, CAN, COULD, MAY, WAS, WERE, HAVE, HAS, HAD ...) USE SO + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT

SHE CAN SWIM. – SO CAN I

THEY WERE HAPPY. – SO WERE WE.

SHE IS HERE. – SO AM I.

IF THERE IS NO AUXILIARY USE DO, DOES OR DID!

I HATE THAT – SO DO I.

SHE LIVED HERE. – SO DID HE.

WE TRAVEL TO WORK. – SO DO WE.

THEY LEFT. – SO DID WE.

DISAGREEING

USE NEITHER + REPEAT AUXILIARY + SUBJECT

SHE CAN NOT SWIM. – NEITHER CAN I

THEY WERE NOT HAPPY. – NEITHER WERE WE.

SHE ISN'T HERE. – NEITHER AM I.

I DON'T HATE THAT – NEITHER DO I.

SHE DID NOT LIVE HERE. – NEITHER DID HE.

Mark and Kate are twins. Write responses to their comments using *So do I*, *Neither can I*, *I am*, *I haven't*, etc.

Example Mark: I'm seventeen.

 Kate: *So am I!* (agree)

1 Kate: I'm quite sociable.

Mark: _____ ! (agree)

2 Kate: I play basketball.

Mark: _____ ! (disagree)

3 Mark: I don't find driving easy

Kate: _____ ! (agree)

4 Mark: I can't play an instrument.

Kate: _____ ! (agree)

5 Kate: I can't speak a foreign language.

Mark: _____ ! (disagree)

6 Mark: I'm going to university next year.

Kate: _____ ! (disagree)

7 Kate: I've got a Saturday job.

Mark: _____ ! (disagree)

8 Mark: I like being a twin.

Kate: _____ ! (agree)

FAMILY MATTERS
WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

FAMILY MATTERS

MOODY - likely to become unhappy or angry for no particular reason (ćudljiv)

ODD – weird, strange

STREAM - a continuous flow of people or things

stream of: a steady stream of visitors/traffic/cars

He was great company with his endless stream of stories.

ANNOYED - feeling slightly angry or impatient

I couldn't see her face, but she sounded pretty annoyed.

ROLE - the character played by a particular actor in a film, play etc

He won an Oscar for his role.

PASSION - a powerful emotion such as love or anger

PLEASED – happy and satisfied

FAMILY MATTERS

GET ON WITH - get along

if people get along, they like each other and are friendly to each other

Richard and his sister don't get along/on with each other.

EASYGOING – relaxed, calm, and not getting easily upset about things

SPLIT UP - to end a marriage or a romantic relationship

Her parents split up a few months ago.

SLIM - thin in an attractive way

She had a slim youthful figure.

ALL ABOUT THE MIDTERM TEST

MATERIJAL ZA PRIPREMU KOLOKVIJUMA
MOŽETE NAĆI NA PREZENTACIJAMA NA
SAJTU WWW.ENGLESKI.TK.

NA SLJEDEĆIH NEKOLIKO SLAJDOVA MOŽETE
NAĆI INFORMACIJE O TOME GDJE SE NALAZI
MATERIJAL ZA ODREĐENE VJEŽBE.

VJEŽBA A DIO JE GRAMATIČKIH
VJEŽBANJA KOJA SU RAĐENA NA
ČASU I SVE MATERIJALE MOŽETE
NAĆI U PREZENTACIJI IV
OBJAVLJENOJ NA SAJTU ILI U
POSEBNIM DOKUMENTIMA SA
NASLOVIMA: MODALNI GLAGOLI.

U VJEŽBI B OD VAS SE OČEKUJE DA
UPOTRIJEBITE ODGOVARAJUĆI
GLAGOL U PRESENT PERFECTU.
VIDITE PREZENTACIJU 2 ZA PRIMJER
SLIČNE VJEŽBE KOJA JA RAĐENA NA
ČASU.

U VJEŽBI C OD VAS SE OČEKUJE DA
NAVEDETE DA LI REČENICE TAČNE
ILI NE. NE MORATE ISPRAVLJATI
REČENICE. KORISTITE SKREĆENICE
C i NC.

U VJEŽBI **D** OD VAS SE OČEKUJE DA
UPOTRIJEBITE ILI SIMPLE PAST ILI
PRESENT PERFECT.

SVE INFORMACIJE O OVIM
VREMENIMA MOŽETE NAĆI U
PREZENTACIJI 1 KOJA JE
OBJAVLJENA NA SAJTU.

U VJEŽBI E TREBA DA
PREFORMULIŠETE REČENICE TAKO
DA FORMIRATE USLOVNE
REČENICE U II KONDICIONALU.
INFORMACIJE O KONDICIONALIMA
MOŽETE NAĆI U RPEZENTACIJI 3, A
ISTU VJEŽBU SAMO RADILI NA ČASU
I MOŽETE JE NAĆI U PREZENTACIJI 3
ILI U RADNOJ SVESCI NA STRANI 52.

U VJEŽBI **F** TREBA DA UPOTIJEbite
ODGOVARAJUĆI GLAGOLSKI OBLIK
DA POPUNITE USLOVNE REČENICE .
INFORMACIJE O KONDICIONALIMA
I VREMENIMA KOJA SE
UPOTREBLJAVAJU MOŽETE NAĆI U
PREZENTACIJI 3, A ISTU VJEŽBU
SAMO RADILI NA ČASU I MOŽETE JE
NAĆI U PREZENTACIJI 3 ILI U
RADNOJ SVESCI NA STRANI 52.

U VJEŽBI G TREBA DA UPOTIJEbite
ODGOVARAJUĆI PRIDJEV, OBIČNI
OBLIK ILI GRADIRANI (JAČI).
RECIMO TIRED ILI EXHAUSTED.
VODITE RAČUNA DA SE UZ OBIČNE
PRIDJEVE KORISTI **VERY** A UZ
GRADIRANE **ABSOLUTELY!** VIDJETI
VIŠE O OVOME NA POČETKU OVE
PREZENTACIJE.

VJEŽBA H:

U OVOJ VJEŽBI BIĆE DATO 6 RIJEČI KOJE TREBA SPOJITI SA ODGOVARAJUĆIM DEFINICIJAMA I OPISIMA.

SVE RIJEČI OBRAĐENE SU KROZ 3 TEKSTA KOJI SU ANALIZIRANI I PROČITANI NA ČASU.

VJEŽBA I:

FRAZALNI GLAGOLI KOJI ĆE BITI KORIŠTENI U OVOJ VJEŽBI DATI SU NA STRANI 60 U KNJIZI I NA STRANI 12 U RADNOJ SVESCI I U PREZENTACIJI X SA PRETHODNOG ČASA NA SLJEDEĆEM SLAJDU NAVEDENI SU SVI GLAGOLI KOJI ĆE BITI KORIŠTENI U OVOJ VJEŽBI.

make up

get over

hang on

work out

put out

go on

get on with

put up with

run out of

looking forward to

come up with

TAKE OFF

GO OUT

CUT OFF

LOOK UP

PICK UP

VJEŽBA J:

U OVOJ VJEŽBI TREBA SPOJITI
ODGOVARAJUĆE IZRAZE KOJIM SE IZRAŽAVA
SLAGANJE ILI NESLAGANJE, ŠTO JE I DIO OVE
PREZENTACIJE (SO ... I , NEITHER I etc)

VJEŽBA G:

U OVOJ VJEŽBI BIĆE DATE 4 REČENICE KOJE TREBA SPOJITI SA ODGOVARAJUĆIM ODGOVOROM.

IZRAZI KOJI ĆE BITI KORIŠTENI ZA OVU VJEŽBU DATI SU U DIJELU “EVERYDAY ENGLISH” NA KRAJU SVAKE OD OBRAĐENIH LEKCIJA - NA STRANAMA 13, 29, 37, 45 U KNJIZI. NA SLJEDEĆIM SLAJDOVIMA DATE SU SVE VJEŽBE KOJE ĆE BITI KORIŠTENE ZA VJEŽBU G.

RJEŠENJA PROBNOG TESTA I PROBNI TEST
BIĆE OBJAVLJENI U POSEBNOM DOKUMENTU.

GOOD LUCK TO YOU ALL!





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.