

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE

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Time to decide



You are driving in your car one evening. You pass a bus stop, and you see three people waiting for the bus:

An elderly lady who looks very ill and needs to go to hospital.

An old friend who once saved your life.

The perfect man / woman of your dreams.

It's pouring with rain and the next bus isn't for an hour. There can only be one passenger in your car. Which one would you choose to give a lift to? You could choose the elderly lady, because she might die, and you could save her. Or, you could choose the old friend because he once saved your life. Or, you could choose your perfect partner, so that you live happily for the rest of your life . . .

VOCABULARY

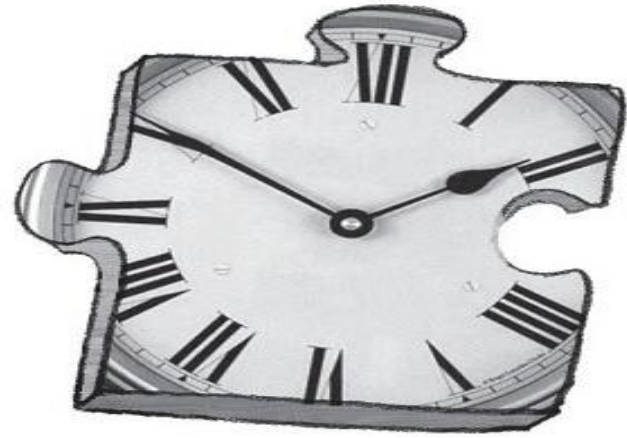
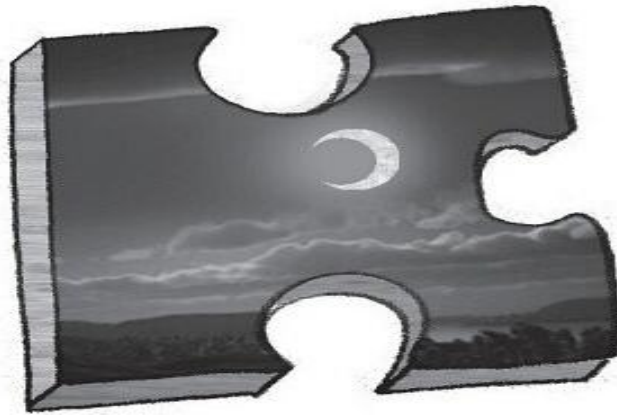
Compound nouns

- 1 Nouns can be combined to make a new word or phrase. These are called compound nouns. They are written in different ways. Look at these words from the article about Dennis Woodruff.

One word	Two words
ponytail	mobile home
videotape	movie star

Vocabulary

8 Compound nouns



Write one word to make three compound nouns. Check the use of hyphens, one word, or two words in your dictionary.

1 test
 pressure
 donor

2 worm
 shelf
 cover

3 fall
 melon
 skiing

10 works
 sign
 map

11 line
 conditioning
 fare

12 light
 break
 dream

4

fingers
house
salad

13

shake
writing
bag

5

club
mare
time

14

cube
berg
rink

6

brief
suit
book

15

scape
lady
slide

7

tea
make-up
plastic



16

birthday
credit
business



8

bow
coat
drop



17

car
man
wear



9

shine
rise
set



18

note
address
visitors'



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Casual conversations

- 1 Work with a partner.
Match the lines in A
and B.
- 2 **T.I.I** Listen and check.
Practise the lines with
your partner.

A

- 1 Great to see you! Come on in.
- 2 Excuse me, don't I know you from somewhere?
- 3 What d'you mean you're not coming?
- 4 I'll have the chocolate mousse. What about you?
- 5 My flatmate can't make it to your party.
- 6 How come you're not having a holiday this year?
- 7 You really should take it easy. You look stressed out.
- 8 I've got you the last two tickets for the show.

B

- a Actually, I don't think I'll bother with dessert.
- b I was just passing and thought I'd drop in.
- c Really! That's a shame. I was hoping to meet her.
- d No, I don't think so.
- e Well, I just don't feel up to going out tonight.
- f Oh, great stuff! I knew you'd swing it for us.
- g We just can't afford it.
- h That's as maybe but I have a lot on at work.

Answers

1b 2d 3e (g could also be possible, but is needed for 6)

4a 5c 6g 7h 8f



2

Been there, got the T-shirt!

Present Perfect • Simple and continuous • Hot verbs – *make, do* • Exclamations



TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 Work in pairs. What is strange about these sentences?
What should they be?
 - 1 Columbus has discovered America.
 - 2 I travelled all my life. I went everywhere.
 - 3 I've learnt English.
 - 4 Ouch! I've been cutting my thumb.

Answers

- 1 Using the Present Perfect here suggests that this is recent news and that Columbus is still alive. The Past Simple should be used: *Columbus discovered America (in 1492).*
- 2 Using the Past Simple here sounds as if the speaker is dead! The Present Perfect should be used: *I've travelled/been travelling all my life. I've been everywhere.*
- 3 The use of the Present Perfect Simple sounds strange here, because it suggests that this is a completed action, as if the speaker is saying, 'Now I know English.' Learning a language is not a process we 'complete', as the action of learning is ongoing. The Present Perfect Continuous is needed: *I've been learning English.*
- 4 The use of the Present Perfect Continuous for an action of short duration (*cut my thumb*) suggests a repeated activity, and so sounds odd, i.e. 'I've repeated the same accident several times.' The Present Perfect Simple should be used here for a single action without duration: *I've cut my thumb.*

OFF TO SEE THE WORLD

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

- 1 Look at the pictures and read about the famous explorer **Marco Polo** and the backpacker **Jake Ellis**. Why did people go exploring in the past? Why do people go travelling today?



MARCO POLO

1254-1324

Marco Polo was the first person to travel the entire 8,000-kilometre length of the Silk Route, the main trade link between Cathay (China) and the West for over two thousand years. ...

He wrote a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*, which gave Europeans their first information about China and the Far East.





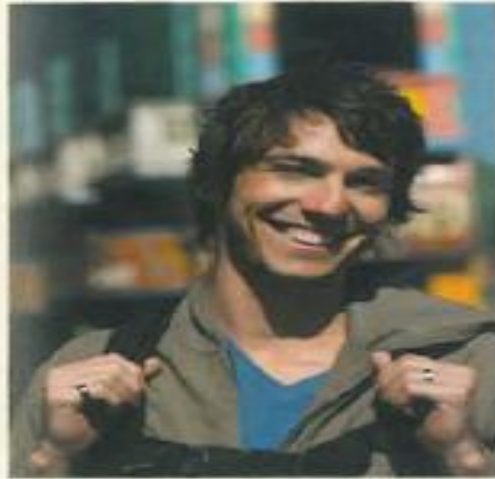
Sending greetings from the East

A travel blog by Jake Ellis

10 blog entries 1 trip 165 photos

Hi! I'm Jake and I'm a student on a backpacking trip round south-east Asia. I've been having a brilliant time and I've met some fantastic people. But it hasn't all been fun! I've also done a bike ride to raise money for charity.

Backpacker raises money for charity



Jake's route around Asia

Jake Ellis is in Singapore. He's on a nine-month backpacking trip round south-east Asia. He flew into Bangkok five months ago. Since then, he's been to Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and China. But Jake hasn't been partying his way around the tourist spots. He's raised thousands of pounds for WaterAid by doing a sponsored bike ride from Saigon to Angkor Wat. ...

He's been taking it easy for a week before getting a flight to The Philippines. 'Once you've got the travel bug, it becomes very hard to stay in the same place for too long,' he said.



2 Which lines below do you think go with each person, Marco Polo (MP) or Jake Ellis (JE).

1 He was born in Venice, the son of a merchant. When he was 17, he set off for China. The journey took four years.

2 He's learnt a lot about history in Vietnam, seen amazing scenery in Laos, and visited ancient temples in Cambodia.

3 He's been staying in cheap hostels, along with a lot of other travellers.

4 His route led him through Persia and Afghanistan.

5 He was met by the emperor Kublai Khan. He was one of the first Europeans to visit the territory, and he travelled extensively.

6 'I've had diarrhoea a few times.' Apart from that, his only worry is the insects. He's been stung all over his body.

7 He stayed in China for seventeen years. When he left, he took back a fortune in gold and jewellery.

8 He's been travelling mainly by public transport.



Answers

1 MP 2 JE 3 JE 4 MP 5 MP 6 JE 7 MP 8 JE

GUESS THE IDIOM!

Idioms



Idioms are phrases which people use in everyday language which do not make sense literally, but we understand what they mean.

GUESS THE IDIOM!



- 1. an apple a day
- 2. the apple of my eyes
- 3. apple green

THE APPLE OF MY EYE-

the person who someone loves most and is very proud of:

His youngest son was the apple of her eye.

GUESS THE IDIOM!



- 1. as clean as a whistle
- 2. as clean as a pin
- 3. a whistling bath

AS CLEAN AS A WHISTLE -

* if someone is as clean as a whistle, they are not involved in anything illegal

He hasn't got a criminal record, he's clean as a whistle.

also: to be very clean

The café's as clean as a whistle, and the food's great

GUESS THE IDIOM!



- 1. a bird in the ear
- 2. an early bird
- 3. a little bird told me

A LITTLE BIRD TOLD ME-

something that you say in order to let someone know that you are not going to tell them who gave you the information being discussed:

'So who told you she'd got the job?'
'Oh, let's just say a little bird told me so.'

GUESS THE IDIOM!



- 1. a storm in a tea cup
- 2. stormy tea
- 3. cup of tea on a rainy day

A STORM IN A TEACUP-

a situation where people get very angry
or worried about something that is not
important

*I think it's all a storm in a teacup -
there's probably no danger to public
health at all.*

GUESS THE IDIOM!



- 1. butterflies in your stomach
- 2. insect belly
- 3. butterfly stomach

BUTTERFLIES IN ONE'S STOMACH

- feel nervous or anxious

*I always get butterflies in my stomach
before making a speech.*

GUESS THE IDIOM!



- 1. when the moon is blue
- 2. once in a blue moon
- 3. as blue as the moon

ONCE IN A BLUE MOON-
very seldom, almost never.

*Jill: Does your husband ever bring you
flowers?*

Ellen: Once in a blue moon.



BUCKLE UP!
IT'S GRAMMAR TIME!

Discussing grammar

4 Compare the meaning in the pairs of sentences. Which tenses are used? Why? Discuss your answers with a partner.

1 Klaus **comes** from Berlin.

Klaus **is coming** from Berlin.

2 What **were** you **doing** when the accident happened?

What **did** you **do** when the accident happened?

3 I've **lived** in Singapore for five years.

I **lived** in Singapore for five years.

Answers

- 1 Klaus **comes** from Berlin. (Present Simple to talk about a fact. Klaus was born in Berlin or usually lives there.)
Klaus **is coming** from Berlin. (Present Continuous to talk about something that is happening now/around now – Klaus is on his way from Berlin; or to talk about a future arrangement – Klaus is planning to travel from Berlin.)

2 What **were** you **doing** when the accident happened? (Past Continuous to ask about an action that was in progress in the past when the accident happened.)

What **did** you **do** when the accident happened? (Past Simple to ask about the next action that happened as a result of the accident.)

Concept questions: Which sentence asks about something that started before the accident, and was in progress during it? Which sentence asks about what happened next – as a result?

3 I **'ve lived** in Singapore for five years. (Present Perfect to talk about the unfinished past – an action that began in the past and still continues.)

I **lived** in Singapore for five years. (Past Simple to talk about a completed action in the past.)

Concept question: In which sentence does the speaker still live in Singapore?

Simple and continuous

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 Simple verb forms see actions as whole and complete.

He works in London. It rained all night. I've run six miles.

- 2 Continuous verb forms see actions in progress.

*I'm working in Rome for two weeks. It was raining when I got up.
I've been running for three hours.*

- 3 State verbs are not usually used in the continuous.

I know Peter well. I've always liked him.

Name some more verbs like these.

▶▶ **Grammar Reference p141**

4 Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**. Write 1 or 2 in the boxes.

A

a Peter comes

b Peter is coming

c I wrote a report this morning.

d I was writing a report this morning.

e What have you done

f What have you been doing

g I've had

h I've been having

i I've known

j I've been getting to know

k I've cut

l I've been cutting

B

1 from Switzerland.

2 round at 8.00 tonight.

1 I sent it off this afternoon.

2 I'll finish it this afternoon.

1 since I last saw you?

2 with my bag? I can't find it.

1 a headache all day.

2 headaches for weeks.

1 my new neighbours.

2 Anna for over ten years.

1 my finger. It hurts.

2 wood all morning.

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.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

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. *Poznajemo se godinama.*

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (SADAŠNJI TRAJNI PERFEKT)

sadašnji perfekat pomoćnog glagol "to have" + sadašnji (prezent) particip

(have, has been) + (glagol + ing)

to study – učiti

potvrđan oblik

I have been studying
you have been studying
he, she, it has been studying
we have been studying
you have been studying
they have been studying

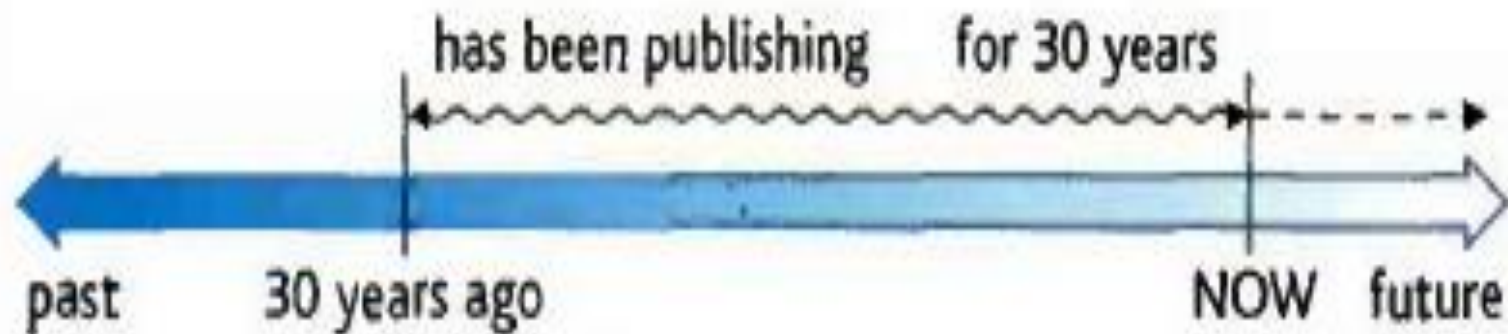
odričan oblik

I haven't been studying
you haven't been studying
he, she, it hasn't been studying
we haven't been studying
you haven't been studying
they haven't been studying

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

have I been studying?
have you been studying?
have he, she, it been studying?
have we been studying?
have you been studying?
have they been studying?

- We usually use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about an **activity** that started in the past and continues in the present: *Their company, Lonely Planet, has been publishing guidebooks for 30 years.*



- We usually use the **Present Perfect Simple** to talk about a **state** that started in the past and continues in the present:
They've been married since 1972.



PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE (have, has + V-ed, III column)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

odričan oblik

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

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

I haven't called
you haven't called
he, she, it hasn't called
we haven't called
you haven't called
they haven't called

have I called?
have you called?
have he, she, it called?
have we called?
have you called?
have they called?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (have, has + been + V-ing)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

odričan oblik

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

I have been calling
you have been calling
he, she, it has been calling
we have been calling
you have been calling
they have been calling

I haven't been calling
you haven't been calling
he, she, it hasn't been calling
we haven't been calling
you haven't been calling
they haven't been calling

have I been calling?
have you been calling?
have he, she, it calling?
have we been calling?
have you been calling?
have they been calling?

- 1 an activity that began in the past and is continuing now.
I've been studying English for three years.
How long have you been working here?

It has been raining since Wednesday.

I'm sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting long?

COMPARE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

I HAVE LIVED IN PODGORICA SINCE 1990.

I HAVE BEEN LIVING IN PODGORICA SINCE 1990.

An action which began in the past and is still continuing can, with certain verbs, be expressed by either the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous. Verbs which can be used in this way include learn, lie, live, rain, sleep, sit, snow, stand, stay, study, teach, wait, want, work etc.

How long have you learnt English?

How long have you been learning English?

He has slept for ten hours.

He has been sleeping for ten hours.

It has rained for a long time.

It has been raining for a long time.

TIPS! • We often use the Present Perfect Continuous with verbs that talk about longer activities: *learn, rain, try, play, work, read, wait, etc.*: *I've been learning English for five years.*

- We don't usually use the Present Perfect Continuous with verbs that talk about short actions: *start, find, lose, break, buy, stop*, etc.: *I've started a course.* not ~~*I've been starting a course.*~~

HOW LONG AND HOW MANY

- We usually use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to say **how long** an activity has been happening: *The company has been running a website for several years.*
- We usually use the **Present Perfect Simple** to say **how many** things are finished: *Lonely Planet has published over 650 guidebooks since the company began.*

Because the simple expresses a completed action, we use it if the sentence gives a number or quantity. Here, the continuous isn't possible.

*I've been reading all day. I've **read** ten chapters.*

*She's been eating ever since she arrived. She's **eaten** ten biscuits already.*

WE USE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE:

- *WHEN THE **NUMBER OF TIMES** IS MENTIONED*
- *WHEN THE SENTENCE IS NEGATIVE – WITH **NOT, NEVER** ETC.*
- *WITH **JUST, YET, ALREADY***
- *WITH **HOW MANY TIMES***

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Igrao sam tenis TRI PUTA ove nedjelje.*
2. *NIKADA nisam bio u Lisabonu.*
3. *Vidio sam je DVA PUTA od prošle godine.*
4. *JOŠ nije doputovao.*
5. *Da li si IKADA živio u Moskvi?*
6. *Nisam je upoznao JOŠ UVIJEK.*
7. *Objavili su 360 knjiga do sada.*

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

For an action which has just finished.

*They **have** just made a cake.*

*Someone **has eaten** my sandwich. (There is nothing left, someone ate the whole sandwich.)*

For an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.

*She **has been teaching** for six years. (She began working as a teacher six years ago and she still teaches.)*

*Someone **has been eating** my sandwich. (There is something left, maybe a half of it).*

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

To put an emphasis (za naglašavanje) on number, amount, times...

He has painted six pictures.

He has made some coffee.

How much coffee have you made?

To put an emphasis on duration (trajanje).

He has been making coffee all morning.

She has been painting for 10 years.

How long have you been painting?

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

Usually with these time expressions: 'ever', 'never', 'already', 'just', 'still', 'yet':

I've already done it.

I've just fed the baby.

Usually with these time expressions: 'all', 'all of'.

I've been writing all morning.

I've been going to the beach all my life.

Note: Both PPS and PPC can be used with 'for' and 'since'.

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

With non-continuous verbs:

1. Verbs of senses: *see, hear, feel, taste, smell*
2. Verbs of perception: *know, remember, forget, understand, notice, realise, seem, sound, think*
3. Verbs which express like/dislike: *love, like, hate, dislike, enjoy*
4. Other verbs such as: *include, matter, need, belong, cost, prefer, mean, own, appear, believe, want, have...*

For an action that is frequently repeated:

Jim has been phoning Jill every night for the past week.

For an action whose results are visible (vidljivi) in the present.

*Your hands are dirty. **Have you been working** in the garden.*

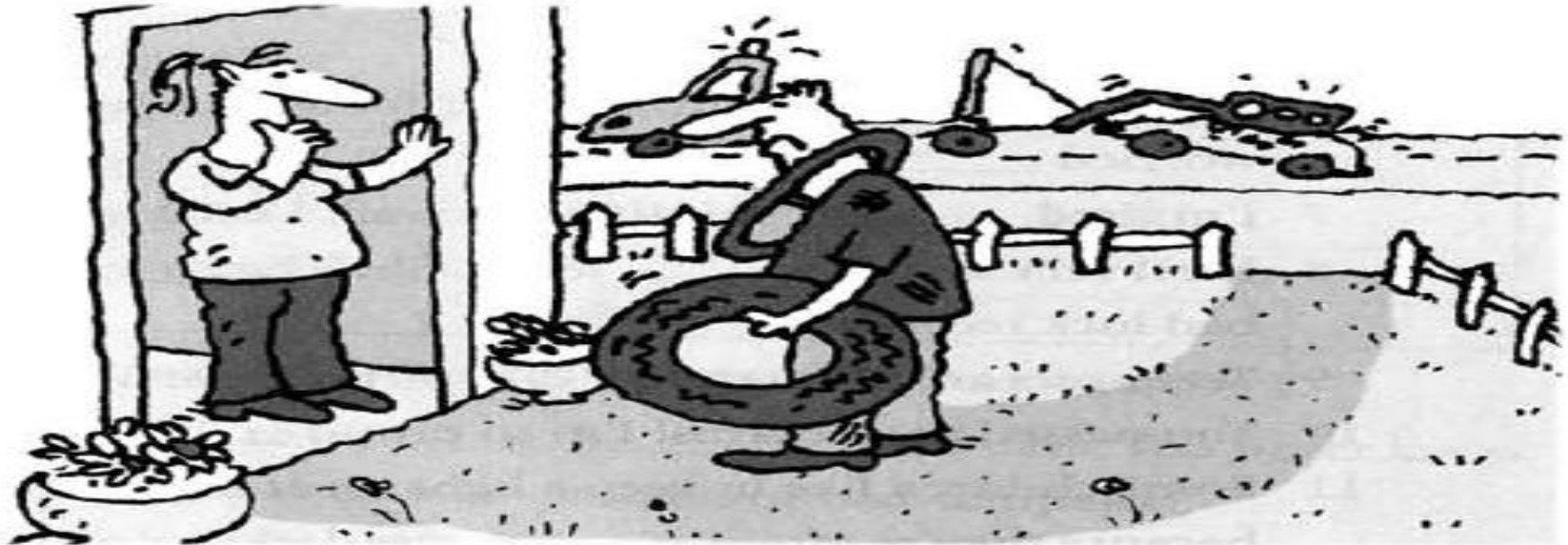
*The streets are wet. **Has it been raining?***

*Why are you so red? **I have been sunbathing.***

Present Perfect Continuous

1 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

- 1 **T 10.1** Underline the correct form of the verb.



- 1 I've had / been having an accident with your car, Helen. I'm really sorry.
- 2 I don't believe it! Somebody has eaten / been eating my chocolates! They've nearly all gone!
- 3 I've waited / been waiting for you for ages! Where have you been?
- 4 I've broken / been breaking a glass. I'm awfully sorry.
- 5 How many biscuits have you eaten / been eating today?
- 6 **A** Why is your face so red?
B I've run / been running.

- 7 I have never *met / been meeting* a nicer person in my life.
- 8 How long have you *known / been knowing* Charles and Lisa?
- 9 He's *written / been writing* a book for nearly a year. It'll be finished soon.
- 10 He's *written / been writing* a book. I saw it in the bookshop.
- 11 The children are very quiet. They've *watched / been watching* videos all morning.
- 12 They've *watched / been watching* five videos already.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (exercises)

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT TENSE, THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PUT PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS WHEREVER POSSIBLE):

1. You look tired! Yes I (work) very hard.
2. Where's the magazine I gave you? What (you do) with it?
3. We (have) the same car for twelve years.
4. This room was white. Now it is blue. He (paint) it.
5. This is the first time I (drive) a car. Thanks for lending me your car.
6. Sorry I'm late. (you, wait) long?
8. Somebody (steal) my keys. They are not on the table.
9. Mary is still watching TV. She (watch) TV all day.
10. Look! Somebody (spill) wine on the floor.
11. Your coat smells awful! (you smoke)?
12. I (know) him for a long time.
13. How many pages of the homework (you do)?
14. James (read) this book for months.
15. He (read) 20 pages so far.

A.

1. You look tired! Yes I **HAVE BEEN WORKING** very hard.
2. Where's the magazine I gave you? What **HAVE YOU DONE** with it?
3. We **HAVE HAD** the same car for twelve years.
4. This room was white. Now it is blue. He **HAS PAINTED** it.
5. This is the first time I **HAVE DRIVEN** a car. Thanks for lending me your car.
6. Sorry I'm late. **HAVE YOU BEEN WAITING** long?
8. Somebody **HAS STOLEN** my keys. They are not on the table.
9. Mary is still watching TV. She **HAS BEEN WATCHING** TV all day.
10. Look! Somebody **HAS SPILT** wine on the floor.
11. Your coat smells awful! **HAVE YOU BEEN SMOKING**?
12. I **HAVE KNOWN** him for a long time.
13. How many pages of the homework **HAVE YOU DONE**?
14. James **HAS BEEN READING** this book for months.
15. He **HAS READ** 20 pages so far.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

2 Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns.

1 ache
 brush
 paste

7 brush
 dresser
 cut

dining
2
waiting

mail
8 **port**
conditioning

lights
3 warden
jam

cup
9 spoon
pot

news
4 travel
estate

set
10 glasses
tan

place
5 engine
works

wrapping
11 writing
toilet

credit
6 birthday
business

centre
12 **spree**
list

Answers

1 toothache
toothbrush
toothpaste

2 dining room
changing room
waiting room

3 traffic lights
traffic warden
traffic jam

4 newsagent
travel agent
estate agent

5 fireplace
fire engine
fireworks

6 credit card
birthday card
business card

7 hairbrush
hairdresser
haircut

8 airmail
airport
air-conditioning

9 tea cup
tea spoon
tea pot

10 sunset
sunglasses
suntan

11 wrapping paper
writing paper
toilet paper

12 shopping centre
shopping spree
shopping list

Here are definitions of some compound nouns from exercise 2. What are the words?

- A pain in your tooth or teeth.
- A place where aeroplanes take off and land.
- A person whose job is to cut and style people's hair.
- The time when the sun goes down and night begins.
- A place where there are lots of different kinds of shops.

Answers

- toothache
- airport
- hairdresser
- sunset
- shopping centre

1 Fill the gaps with words from the box to form compound nouns. Not all the words are used.

motor traffic agent air paper hair fire book
 room sun tooth shopping

		way		
Example	<i>motor</i>		racing	bike
1	_____	glasses set bathing	5	dining changing living _____
2	travel news estate	_____	6	_____ lights jam warden
3	_____	paste ache brush	7	_____ mail conditioning port
4	_____	cut dresser brush	8	telephone cookery note _____



That's all Folks!

**THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK!
THANK YOU FOR COMING!