**SCHOOLWORK**

**LESSON 1 HOLIDAYS**

**Accommodation= smještaj**

**Book v. = rezervirati**

**Local dishes= lokalna jela (specijaliteti)**

**Sightseeing = razgledavanje znamenitosti**

**Keep in touch= održavati vezu sa**

**Abroad= u inozemstvu**

**At the seaside= na moru**

**Outdoors=na zraku, na otvorenom, u prirodi**

**TWO HOLIDAYS-TWO STORIES**

**It's definitely not my cup of tea- to definitivno nije za mene(to mi se definitivno ne sviđa)**

**Nearby town= obližnji gradić**

**Come along= poći s nekim**

**CROATIA- A GREAT HOLIDAY DESTINATION**

**Plain= ravnica; pl geog= nizina**

**Rolling hills = brežuljkasti kraj**

**Cascade= slap, vodopad,kaskada**

**Breathtaking=zapanjujući, nevjerojatan, prekrasan**

**Coastline= obala**

**Mainland= kopno**

**World Heritage List by UNESCO = UNESCO-ova Svjetska baština**

**Scenery= kraj, krajobraz,pogled,vidik**

**MATCHING WORDS**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **pack** |  | **some extra money** | **1 pack your suitcase ( spakirati kovčeg)** |
| **2** | **summer** |  | **souvenirs** | **2 summer camp ( ljetni kamp)** |
| **3** | **book** |  | **sightseeing** | **3 book accommodation ( rezervirati smještaj)** |
| **4** | **read** |  | **photographs** | **4 read guidebooks ( čitati turističke vodiče)** |
| **5** | **have** |  | **postcards** | **5 have some extra money ( imati dodatni novac- za neplanirane troškove)** |
| **6** | **travel** |  | **a friend** | **6 travel by plane ( putovati avionom)** |
| **7** | **buy** |  | **tennis** | **7buy souvenirs ( kupovati suvenire)** |
| **8** | **go** |  | **time** | **8 go sightseeing ( razgledavati znamenitosti)** |
| **9** | **take** |  | **local dishes** | **9 take photographs ( slikavati)** |
| **10** | **write** |  | **accommodation** | **10 write postcards ( pisati razglednice)** |
| **11** | **meet** |  | **guidebooks** | **11 meet a friend ( sresti prijatelja)** |
| **12** | **play** |  | **camp** | **12 play tennis ( igrati tenis)** |
| **13** | **spend** |  | **your suitcase** | **13 spend time ( provoditi vrijeme)** |
| **14** | **try** |  | **by plane** | **14 try local dishes ( iskušavati lokalne specijalitete- jela)** |

**SCHOOLWORK 23rd September 2015**

**FAMILY AND FRIENDS**

**reliable- pouzdan**

**understanding- razuman, uviđavan**

**sociable- druželjubiv**

**complaining- gunđalo**

**friendly- srdačan**

**overprotective- zaštitnički raspoložen**

**helpful- uslužan, na pomoć, od koristi**

**SCHOOLWORK 12th October 2015**

**WHAT ARE THEY LIKE?**

**READING**

**come across- slučajno pronaći**

**advertising agency- reklamna agencija**

**publishing company- izdavačka kuća**

**he works late hours- radi do kasno**

**take up (a hobby)- početi se baviti čime (hobijem)**

**tease-zadirkivati**

**take exames- polagati ispite**

**windsurfer- jedriličar / surfer na dasci**

**windsurfing-jedrenje/ surfanje na dasci**

**joker-šaljivčina**

**birdwatching- promatranje ptica(omiljena razonoda u Australiji)**

**the bush- divljina**

**binoculars-dalekozor**

**catch up-nadoknaditi propušteno**

**14.10.2015. d.r. ponavljati pravila za tvorbu i upotrebu glagolskih vremena past simple, past continuous i present perfect simple**

**( grammar plus te tablice kopirane i zalijepljene u bilježnicu.)**

**16.10. d.r. dovršiti rješavanje zadataka iz „Upute za provjeru“ te pripremanje za pisanu provjeru znanja.**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**HOW TO DEAL WITH BULLYING**

**mean- zao,zločest,podao**

**kick-udariti nogom,šutnuti**

**pick on someone- namjeriti se na koga, odabrati koga za žrtvu**

**embarrassed-zbunjen,smeten,doveden u neugodan položaj**

**give someone a hard time- maltretirati nekog**

**get around someone- izbjeći koga**

**talk back-drsko odgovarati**

**rude comments-nepristojni komentari**

**class master-razrednik**

**class mistress- razrednica**

**fight back- uzvratiti (udarac)**

**stick with someone-držati se koga**

**rely on someone-osloniti se na koga,pouzdati se u koga**

**stand up for someone-podržati koga**

**26.10.2015. d.r. r.b. str. 10 i 11**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**HOW TO DEAL WITH BULLYING?**

**1 What kind of a person usually becomes a bully?**

**2 How do bullies usually behave?**

**3 What do bullies want to achieve when they bully other people?**

**4 What's one of the reasons bullies behave the way they do? ( Say**

**something about their family background)**

**5 How do bullies feel most of the time?**

**6 Whom do bullies usually pick for their victim?**

**7 Have you ever been bullied?**

**8 How do you feel when you are bullied? ( If you have never been bullied say what you think you would feel like in this situation)**

**9 Can bullies change their behaviour?**

**10 What can you do if you have problems with bullying?**

**11What usually happens to bullies?**

**28.10.2015. d.r. odgovoriti na pitanja o nasilnicima i zastrašivanju.**

**SCHOOLWORK 28th October 2015**

**ENGLISH, ENGLISH EVERYWHERE**

**Turn the music down – stišati glazbu**

**Str 21**

**Lead-in**

**Pronunciation –izgovor**

**Spelling –sricanje**

**Mother tongue- materinski jezik**

**Listening**

**Get stuck-zaglaviti, biti zatvoren,zarobljen,biti u neprilici**

**Write down- zapisati**

**I don't feel like doing it- ne da mi se to raditi**

**Sound symbols- fonetski simbol**

**Copy-prepisati**

**Look up-potražiti**

**Take up a lot of time – oduzimati mnogo vremena**

**Reading**

**Willing-voljan**

**Make the best of your time- na najbolji način iskoristiti svoje vrijeme**

**Look up a word- potražiti riječ (u rječniku)**

**First language- materinski jezik**

**Pick something up-(usput) nešto naučiti**

**Name v- imenovati**

**Talkative- brbljav, pričljiv**

**Go abroad- ići u inozemstvo**

**HOW TO MAKE YOUR LEARNING EASIER**

**Essay- sastav**

**Subtitles- titlovi, prijevod govorenih dijelova u filmu**

**Take part- sudjelovati**

**HALLOWEEN**

**Halloween – predvečerje Svih svetih**

**Hallowmas- Svisveti (All Saints' Day)**

**All Souls' Day – Dušni dan**

**trick or treat- dajte nam nešto ili ćemo se našaliti s vama**

**prank- nestašluk, podvala**

**trick- trik, prijevara, smicalica, lopovluk**

**treat- gozba, poslastica**

**bob – hvatati ustima**

**practical joke- neslana šala, psina**

**30.10.2015. d.r. – obraditi uvod teksta o učenju engleskog jezika- prevesti izjave ( na osnovu prepisanih riječi na satu) te odrediti kojem paragrafu iz teksta pripada pojedina izjava.**

**Solution-(2,1,4,3,6,5,7)**

**2.11. 2015. d.r. udžbenik, str. 23 – prijevod teksta o elementima**

**učenja e.j.**

**TIPS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH (p 25)**

**ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONAL**

**ZERO CONDITIONAL**

**FORM**

1. **If + present simple + present simple**

**If Jill doesn't get home on time, her parents always worry.**

**present simple present simple**

1. **If + present simple + imperative**

**If you don't know where to spend the summer, come and stay**

**present simple imperative**

**with me for a few weeks.**

**REMEMBER: You can reverse the sentence order. Jill's parents always worry if she doesn't get home on time.**

**USE**

**Use these sentence structures for FACTS that are generally true or to make SUGGESTION or an OFFER, or to GIVE ADVICE.**

**Many people feel depressed if it rains for too long. (fact)**

**If their moms don't cook dinner, Jack and Jill sometimes go out for a pizza. (fact)**

**If you have no money, I can lend you some. (offer/suggestion)**

**If you want to pass the test, you must start studying now. (advice)**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**FIRST CONDITIONAL 6th November 2015**

**FORM**

**If + present simple+ will future**

**If Jill's mum doesn't get home by 5, Jill and her dad will cook the dinner.**

**(Ako Jillina mama ne dođe doma do 5, Jill i njen tata će skuhati večeru.)**

**USE**

**We use this sentence structure to talk about things that WILL HAPPEN/ MAY HAPPEN in the future. We use the PRESENT SIMPLE to express a FUTURE ACTION or SITUATION and WILL to express the RESULT.**

**If we don't leave soon (future action), we will miss the train. (result)**

**Ne odemo li uskoro, propustit ćemo vlak.**

**4.11.2015. d.r. str.24 udžbenik- napisati sastav ENGLISH AND ME**

**SECOND CONDITIONAL**

**FORM**

**If + past simple + conditional**

**If the weather was fine, we would go for a walk. ( Da je vrijeme lijepo išli bismo u šetnju.)**

**USE**

**The FULFILLMENT of the condition is considered IMBROBABLE or IMPOSSIBLE.**

**THIRD CONDITIONAL**

**FORM**

**If + past perfect + conditional perfect**

**If the weather had been fine, we would have gone for a walk.**

**(Da je vrijeme bilo lijepo otišli bismo u šetnju)**

**USE**

**We use this sentence structure to talk about the action that was IMPOSSIBLE IN THE PAST and therefore did not happen.**

**6.11.2015. d.r. udžbenik str. 26 popunjavanje tablice podacima o hrvatskom školskom sustavu.**

**EDUCATION IN ENGLAND**

**The education system is divided into stages based upon age: Early Years Foundation Stage (ages 3–5), primary education (ages 5–11), secondary education (ages 11–18) and tertiary education (ages 18+).**

**From the age of 16 there is a two-year period of education known as "sixth form" or "college" which typically leads to A-level qualifications (similar to a high school diploma in some other countries), or a number of alternate qualifications such as BTEC, the International Baccalaureate or the Cambridge Pre-U.**

**Full-time education is compulsory for all children aged 5 to 18, either at school or otherwise, with a child beginning primary education during the school year he or she turns 5.[8] Children between the ages of 3 and 5 are entitled to 600 hours per year of optional, state-funded, pre-school education. This can be provided in "playgroups", nurseries, community childcare centres or nursery classes in schools.**

**The age at which a student may choose to stop education is commonly known as the "leaving age" for compulsory education. This age was raised to 18 by the Education and Skills Act 2008;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key stage** | **Year** | **Final exam** | **Ages** | **State funded school name** | **State funded Alternative name** | **State funded selective school name** | **Fee paying private school name** | **Fee paying entrance exam name** |
| Foundation | Nursery |  | 3-4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foundation | Reception |  | 4-5 | Primary | Infant |  |  |  |
| Key Stage 1 | Year One |  | 5-6 | Primary | Infant |  |  |  |
| Key Stage 1 | Year Two |  | 6-7 | Primary | Infant |  |  |  |
| Key Stage 2 | Year Three |  | 7-8 | Primary | Junior |  |  |  |
| Key Stage 2 | Year Four |  | 8-9 | Primary | Junior |  | Prep school |  |
| Key Stage 2 | Year Five |  | 9-10 | Primary | Junior |  | Prep school |  |
| Key Stage 2 | Year Six | SATS, 11+ | 10-11 | Primary | Junior |  | Prep school |  |
| Key Stage 3 | Year Seven |  | 11-12 | Secondary | High school | Grammar school | Prep school |  |
| Key Stage 3 | Year Eight |  | 12-13 | Secondary | High school | Grammar school | Prep school |  |
| Key Stage 3 | Year Nine |  | 13-14 | Secondary | High school | Grammar school | Public school | Common Entrance Examination |
| Key Stage 4 | Year Ten |  | 14-15 | Secondary | High school | Grammar school | Public school |  |
| Key Stage 4 | Year Eleven | GCSE | 15-16 | Secondary | High school | Grammar school | Public school |  |
| Key Stage 5 | Year Twelve |  | 16-17 | Secondary | Sixth form | Grammar school | Public school |  |
| Key Stage 5 | Year Thirteen | A-Levels | 17-18 | Secondary | Sixth form | Grammar school | Public school |  |

**Definition of PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

**1 : a usually private school preparing students primarily for college**

**2British : a private elementary school preparing students primarily for British public schools**

**PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**noun [C or U] UK US**

**public school noun [C or U] (EXPENSIVE SCHOOL)**

**› in ​England, an ​expensive ​type of private school (= ​school ​paid for by ​parents not by the ​government)**

**public school noun [C or U] (FREE SCHOOL)**

**› US in ​Scotland, ​Australia, and the US, a ​free ​school ​provided by the ​government**

**fee – školarina,nagrada,honorar,pristojba,troškovi**

**DICTATION EXERCISE**

**I like going to school although some lessons are boring. I try to avoid bullies and try not to speak in class. It is true that if you are willing to learn something you'll learn faster. Your success depends on you. Your teacher can't do all the work.**

**During English lessons we learn a lot about grammar and pronunciation. We also learn new vocabulary and spelling. I have some trouble with spelling and I don't like writing sound symbols after a new word. It's too complicated for me. I learn a lot of new words by watching films, listening to music, reading books and magazines in English or surfing the Internet. I am not very talkative but I speak English well. I plan going abroad this summer. I am going to attend English summer course in Cambridge. I can't wait for summer to come!**

**DICTATION 23.10. 2014.**

**Hi, my name is Marko and I live with my family in Zagreb. My parents, Ivan and Sandra both work as programmers in a private firm. They are both very ambitious and work late hours,even weekends. I can talk to them about anything because they are very understanding.**

**I like spending time with my friends and I don't like going to school. I especially don't like learning English. I have problems with pronunciation and grammar. My teacher always corrects everything I say. Copying sound symbols after a new word is also very difficult.**

**This is why my parents have decided to send me to an English language course next summer. (111 RIJEČI)**

**DICTATION GROUP B 23.10. 2014.**

**Hi, my name is Tina and I attend elementary school in Split. I hope to become a foreign language teacher one day because I like learning languages, especially English. It's amusing to learn new words. I write all the new words down in my vocabulary notebook. I have no problems with pronunciation and spelling because I spent a year in London with my parents when I was five. I can still remember how we went sightseeing with guidebooks in our hands. We went on day trips and ate local dishes. I hope to visit London again!**

**(96 riječi)**

**Schoolwork**

**The story of English**

**the Angles and Saxons – Angli i Sasi**

**Old Norse- staronorveški jezik**

**break away- odvojiti se**

**religion- vjera**

**found a settlement- osnovati naseobinu**

**settler- naseljenik**

**convict- kažnjenjik**

**overcrowded- pretrpan, prenapučen**

**practise religion – pridržavati se vjerskog nauka**

**Norman- normanski, Norman**

**Germanic- germanski**

**Hindi- hindu, sjevernoindijski jezik**

**QUESTIONS (LESSON 4)**

**1 Who were Angles and Saxons?**

**2 Where did they come from?**

**3 What's the oldest form of English and what words spoken in modern English have Germanic origin?**

**4 When did the Vikings attack Britain and where did they come from?**

**5 What language did the Vikings speak and what words spoken in English derive from this language?**

**6 When did the Normans start ruling England?**

**7What languages were spoken during Norman rule?**

**8 What words in English derive from French?**

**13.11.2015. d.r. odgovoriti na ova pitanja kao i pitanja sa strane 32 u udžbeniku (zad. E) u bilježnicu.**

**16.11.2015. d.r. dovršiti prijevod teksta ' The story of English' str. 31 u udžbeniku.**

**A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **P E O P L E** | **CAME FROM** | **WHEN** | **L A N G U A G E S** |
| **The Celts** | The Central Europe | **700** – **400** **B.C.** | **C E L T I C**  Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, Breton |
| **The Romans** | The Roman Empire | **43** A.D.  **1** st century | **L A T I N** |
| **The Angles**  **and**  **Saxons** | the north of  Germany | **5** th  century | **OLD ENGLISH**  Germanic origin :  *milk,finger,horse* |
| **The Christian**  **Church** | returned  to Britain from Rome | **597** A.D.  **6** th century | **L A T I N**  Roman origin :  *candle, rose, bishop* |
| **The**  **V i k i n g s** | Sc a n d i n a v ia | **9** th century | **OLD NORSE**  Scandinavian origin :  *window, sky, skin, skirt,*  *take, leg, call, dirt* |
| **The**  **N o r m a n s** | the north of  F r a n c e | **1066** A.D.  **11** th century | **NORMAN FRENCH**  French origin : *costume,*  *government,colour,music* |

**B. C.** - BEFORE CHRIST - prije nove ere

**A. D.** - ANNO DOMINI - godine Gospodnje - nova era

**AUSTRALIA**

**inhabitant- stanovnik**

**Aborigines – prastanovnici, Aboridžini, australski starosjedioci**

**settler- naseljenik**

**convict- kažnjenik**

**in the country- van grada**

**FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM THE LAND DOWN UNDER**

**film director – filmski režiser**

**lead role- glavna uloga**

**the television work- pojavljivanje pred malim ekranima**

**take something up- početi se baviti nečim**

**thunder- grom, grmljavina**

**the interpreter- tumač, prevodilac**

**achievement- postignuće**

**Wuthering Hights- Orkanski visovi**

**take off- uzletjeti, krenuti uzlaznom putanjom,**

**wild temper – divlja narav**

**20.11. 2015. d.r. udžbenik- prijevod str. 35- Australia**

**23.11.2015. d.r. -prevesti tekst sa str. 34 u udžbeniku o životno stilu Australaca.**

**25.11.2015. d.r. riješiti zadatke o Australiji sa papira do kraja**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**A-list is a term that alludes to *major movie stars*, or the *most bankable* in the *Hollywood film industry* or to *major recording artists*, major *international sports stars* or miscellaneous occupations such as the *most successful film directors*, certain high profile media and entertainment moguls and the most notable international TV broadcasters.**

**27.11.2015. d.r. odgovoriti na pitanja o Australiji u bilježnicu**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **bamboo** | **7** | **Under** | **B A M B O O R A F T** |
| **2** | **John** | **12** | **Cook** | **J O H N F L Y N N** |
| **3** | **the flying** | **14** | **time** | **THE F L Y I N G D O C T O R** **S E R V I C E** |
| **4** | **cattle** | **3** | **doctor** **service** | **C A T T L E**  **S T A T I O N S** |
| **5** | **the school** | **10** | **rush** | **THE S C H O O L of the A I R PROGRAMME** |
| **6** | **Ayers Rock** | **8** | **back** | **A Y E R S R O C K -**  **U L U R U** |
| **7** | **Down** | **1** | **raft** | **D O W N U N D E R** |
| **8** | **the Out** | **6** | **Uluru** | **The O U T B A C K** |
| **9** | **Edward** | **11** | **Tasman** | **E D W A R D H A R G R A V E S** |
| **10** | **gold** | **5** | **of the air program** | **G O L D R U S H** |
| **11** | **Abel** | **9** | **Hargraves** | **A B E L T A S M A N** |
| **12** | **James** | **13** | **Phillip** | **J A M E S C O O K** |
| **13** | **Arthur** | **2** | **Flynn** | **A R T H U R P H I L L I P** |
| **14** | **Dream** | **4** | **stations** | **D R E A M T I M E** |

**E Match the expressions to their paraphrases.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **in 1851 discovered gold near Sydney** | **E D W A R D H A R G R A V E S** |
| **2** | **a rush to a place where gold has just been discovered** | **G O L D R U S H** |
| **3** | **when the first ancestors were created** | **D R E A M T I M E** |
| **4** | **a place where cattle are bought and sold** | **C A T T L E**  **S T A T I O N S** |
| **5** | **an extremely large rock in sw Northern Territory** | **A Y E R S R O C K -**  **U L U R U** |
| **6** | **a Dutch sailor who found a big island** | **A B E L T A S M A N** |
| **7** | **founded the first European colony near Sydney** | **A R T H U R P H I L L I P** |
| **8** | **doctors visiting their patients by helicopters** | **The F L Y I N G D O C T O R** **S E R V I C E** |
| **9** | **Australia's nickname** | **D O W N U N D E R** |
| **10** | **primitive vessel made of a tropical plant** | **B A M B O O R A F T** |
| **11** | **organized the flying doctor service** | **J O H N F L Y N N** |
| **12** | **getting an education by using a radio** | **The S C H O O L of the A I R PROGRAMME** |
| **13** | **an English explorer of the coasts of Australia and NZ** | **J A M E S C O O K** |
| **14** | **the part of Australia far away from cities** | **T H E O U T B A C K** |

3

**F Fill in the text with the appropriate expression.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Australia is situated in the south of the Southern Hemisphere between the Indian and the Pacific Ocean.**  **It is called DOWN UNDER because of its geographical position.**  **It is the world's smallest continent but the largest island which consists of six states and two territories.**  **22 million people live there. Their official language is English with a special accent strine.**  **The first inhabitants of Australia were the Aborigines who came to Western Australia on BAMBOO RAFTS some 40 000 years ago.**  **They believed in a time of creation, the DREAMTIME , when mythical ancestral beings rose from the earth and took human, animal or plant form. Their wall paintings can be seen in the caves of AYERS ROCK ( Uluru ) located in the south of Northern Territory. It is a large rock formation.**  **Here is a list of some famous people important for the development of Australia.**  **In 1642 a Dutch sailor ABEL TASMAN found the island Tasmania.**  **In 1770 JAMES COOK discovered and explored the eastern part of Australia.**  **In 1788 Captain ARTHUR PHILLIP founded the first European colony near Sydney mostly inhabited by convicts from the overcrowded prisons in Britain.**  **In 1851 EDWARD HARGRAVES discovered gold near Sydney and the GOLD RUSH started. Most Australians live in the big cities on the southeast or east coast. But there are some living in the OUTBACK , deep inland where children don't go to school but listen to the SCHOOL OF THE AIR PROGRAMME. They usually live on large CATTLE STATIONS.**  **It was here that the reverend JOHN FLYNN organized the FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE and offered his spiritual and medical help.**  **Australia was isolated from the rest of the world for millions of years and that's why its animals like kangaroos, koala bears, dingos, platypuses .... developed differently. There are about 150 million sheep in Australia and wool is their main export.**  **Australians are very friendly and hardworking people who enjoy in different sports and activities.** |

4

**G Memory – Pick a number and describe.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **AYERS ROCK ( Uluru )** | **8** | **DOWN UNDER** |
| **2** | **ARTHUR PHILLIP** | **9** | **JOHN FLYNN** |
| **3** | **GOLD RUSH** | **10** | **DREAMTIME** |
| **4** | **BAMBOO RAFTS** | **11** | **EDWARD HARGRAVES** |
| **5** | **The OUTBACK** | **12** | **The ABORIGINES** |
| **6** | **SPECIAL ANIMALS** | **13** | **STATES and CAPITALS** |
| **7** | **JAMES COOK** | **14** | **ABEL TASMAN** |

**H Ask the right question.**

**I PROJECTS**

**Make a poster of**

* **places worth seeing**
* **famous people from the past**
* **famous actors / actresses**
* **Aboriginal Dreamtime**
* **animal world**
* **similarities and differences between Australia and the USA**
* **organise an Australian day**





A U S T R A L I A

1 Where is Australia situated ?

2 What is it often called ? Why ?

3 How many states and territories does it consist of ? Name them .

4 How many people live there ?

5 What is their official language ?

6 Name the capital city and the largest cities in Australia.

7 Who were the first inhabitants ?

8 Where , when and how did they come from ?

9 What is the DREAMTIME ?

10 What about AYERS ROCK ( Ulurua )

11 Who was James Cook ?

12 What happened in 1778 ?

13 What about 1851 ?

14 What happened to Aborigines after that ?

15 What about the population of Australia today ?

16 What activities do Australians like ?

17 What special animals live there ?

18 What`s the main Australian export ?

19 Who was Abel Tasman ?

20 Who was Edward Hargraves ?

21 Who was John Flynn ( Flynn of the Inland ) ?

22 Who “ attends “ the SCHOOL of the AIR PROGRAM ?

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA** ( the capital **PERTH** ) is the longest state, but only **1.5** **million** people live there.The first inhabitants arrived from Indonesia on **BAMBOO RAFTS** some 50 000 years ago during the Ice Age.

**THE NORTHERN TERRITORY** ( the capital **DARWIN** ) is a large state with very few people. It was here that the reverend **JOHN FLYNN** organized **THE FLYING DOCTOR** **SERVICE** – doctors who visit their patients by helicopters. Children who live on large **CATTLE STATIONS** do not go to school. They listen to **THE SCHOOL of the AIR** **PROGRAM**.

In the caves of **AYERS ROCK** ( **ULURU** ) there are wall paintings that the Aborigines made thousands of years ago. It is a large rock formation - "an island mountain", in Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA** ( the capital **ADELAIDE** ), with its huge semi-desert areas in the far [**Outback**](http://www.australianexplorer.com/outback_south_australia.htm) is the driest but the most urbanised state. The state is well-known for it's wineries. The wild coast offers plenty for the tourist. **KANGAROO ISLAND** is Australia`s third largest island. Seals, sea lions, penguins, kangaroos and koalas still live there.

**QUEENSLAND** ( the capital **BRISBANE** ) is also called the **SUNSHINE STATE**. Many tourists swim, dive, fish and visit the **GREAT BARRIER REEF**. It is the largest **coral reef** in the world. People fish for PEARLS there, too.

**NEW SOUTH WALES** is Australia's oldest and most populous state. The capital is **SYDNEY**, the largest town in Australia with a population of about **3.5 million** people.

In **1851 EDWARD HARGRAVES** found **g o l d**  170 km west of Sydney. The gold rush started.

**VICTORIA** ( the capital **MELBOURNE** ) developed during the gold rush days. In the city of **MILDURA** tourists can visit the largest fruit juice factory in Australia and see the biggest \***HUMPTY DUMPTY** at a poultry farm.

**TASMANIA** ( the capital **HOBART** ) is the smallest state but the largest island in Australia. In **1642** a Dutch sailor **ABEL TASMAN** found the island.

\* **Humpty Dumpty** is a character in a [Nursery rhyme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nursery_rhyme)typically portrayed as an [**egg**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egg_(food)).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.*  *Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.*  *All the king's horses and all the king's men*  *Couldn't put Humpty together again* | humptywsht |

**SCHOOLWORK 4. 12.2015.**

**GOOD NIGHT, SLEEP TIGHT**

**sleep like a log = spavati kao top**

**be fast asleep = čvrsto spavati**

**not sleep a wink= ne sklopiti ni oka**

**stage= faza**

**rapidly= brzo**

**release=oslobađati**

**essential=prijeko potreban**

**growth= rast**

**2.12.2015. d.r. udžbenik LESSON 5 str. 36 zad.C prepisati pitanja i odgovoriti na njih u bilježnicu**

**18.12. 2015.**

**WRITTEN EXAM**

**1 HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE (STORY OF ENGLISH)**

**2 EDUCATION IN GB**

**3 AUSTRALIA**

**4 GOOD NIGHT, SLEEP TIGHT**

**5 ERNEST HEMINGWAY**

**6 SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS**

**4.12.2015. d.r. udžb. str. 37 zad A, zad D / str. 38 GRAMMAR SPOT/**

**str. 39 zad. B**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**UPOTREBA:**

1. **Za radnju koja je trajala neko vrijeme u prošlosti:**

**She was working nine hours yesterday.**

**She was playing tennis the whole afternoon.**

1. **Za radnju koja je prekinuta drugom radnjom (druga radnja je u past simple tense)**

**She was watching TV when the phone rang.**

1. **Za dvije radnje koje su se istodobno odvijale u prošlosti.**

**While I was eating dinner my mother was washing the dishes.**

1. **Za opis u prošlosti:**

**The sun was shining, the birds were singing and the boats were sailing across the lake. It was a beautiful spring day.**

1. **Za nesvršenu radnju u prošlosti:**

**I read a novel by Agatha Christie. ( Pročitao sam roman Agathe Christie)**

**I was reading a novel by Agatha Christie. (Čitao sam roman Agathe Christie. (ali ga nisam dovršio))**

**TVORBA**

**WAS, WERE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE**

**(pomoćan glagol) + (glavni glagol + ing)**

**(to be) (infinitive + ing)**

**Tvori se od pomoćnog glagola „to be“ ( u past simple tense) i participa sadašnjeg glavnog glagola.**

**PLAY- EXAMPLE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **POSITIVE FORM**  **I was playing**  **You were playing**  **He,she,it was playing**  **We were playing**  **You were playing**  **They were playing** | **NEGATIVE FORM**  **I was not (wasn't) playing**  **You were not(weren't) playing**  **He was not playing (He wasn't playing)**  **She was not playing (She wasn't playing)**  **It was not playing (It wasn't playing)**  **We were not playing (We weren't playing)**  **You were not playing (You weren't playing)**  **They were not playing (They weren't playing)** |
| **QUESTION FORM**  **Was I playing?**  **Were you playing?**  **Was he,she it playing?**  **Were we,you, they playing?** |

**SCHOOLWORK 15th January 2015**

**TWO BIOGRAPHIES**

**fighter pilot – pilot lovca**

**novel- roman**

**detective novel- kriminalistički roman**

**30 novels featuring Poirot- 30 romana s Poarotom u glavnoj ulozi**

**play- igrokaz**

**mystery writer- pisac krimića**

**drug- lijek**

**Middle East – Bliski Istok**

**Vicarage – župni stan**

**CLASSWORK**

**ERNEST HEMINGWAY**

**ambulance driver- vozač kola hitne pomoći**

**suburb- predgrađe**

**decorate- odlikovati**

**short story- pripovijetka**

**Subject and Object Questions**

**Most questions are object questions. In other words, they ask about an object. Examples:**

**Where do you live?**

**When do they arrive at school?**

**Why did he decide to go to Chicago?**

**How much does that book cost?**

**What do you want to do today?**

**Have you asked Tom the question?**

**In most classes, and in most cases, the focus is on object questions which place the helping verb before the subject followed by the main verb. However, there are also subject questions. Questions we ask to find out about the subject. These questions are asked using 'who', 'what' and 'which'. Examples:**

**Who plays football in this class?**

**Which type of car goes the fastest?**

**What information tells me about the economy?**

**Who loves Sharon?**

**In the case of subject questions the question word (i.e. who, which, what, etc.) or phrase acts as the subject of the sentence. In other words, a subject question is similar to positive sentence structure with the subject followed by the verb form.**

**Take a look at the following chart of question form to study the structure and differences between these two question forms.**

**Form Examples**

**Object Questions**

**Question word+ auxiliary verb+ subject +main verb**

**Where do you live?**

**What will you do?**

**When is she coming?**

**Subject Questions**

**mkhgrSubject question:**

**Question word +subject+ main verb**

**Notice that this structure is like positive sentence structure without the question word.**

**Who loves you?**

**Which car will arrive first?**

**What type of food costs less?**

**WRITING QUESTIONS - Subject vs. Object Questions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study these sample questions**  **SUBJECT QUESTION: A subject question asks about the subject of the sentence. Do NOT change the word order of the question.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **ANSWER** | **QUESTION** | | **Gina is fixing the computer.** | **Who is fixing the computer?** | | **An accident happened last week.** | **What happened last week?** |   **OBJECT QUESTION: An object question asks about the object of the sentence. You MUST change the word order of the question.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **ANSWER** | **QUESTION** | | **Gina met Mary.** | **Whom did Gina meet? <--formal** | | **Gina met Mary.** | **Who did Gina meet? <--informal** | | **Frank saw an accident.** | **What did Frank see?** | |

**Vrh obrasca**

**Directions: Write a question about the underlined section of each answer below.   
Use WHO for people and WHAT for things. Use informal English.**

|  |
| --- |
| **1.     The doctor is working with the nurse.** |
| **2.     The doctor told the nurse to draw blood.** |
| **3.     The repairman worked on the computer yesterday.** |
| **4.     The repairman worked on the computer yesterday.** |
| **5.     The woman wrote a long letter.** |
| **6.     The woman wrote a long letter.** |
| **7.     The teacher gave the student some advice.** |
| **8.     The teacher gave the student some advice.** |
| **9.     The robber demanded all the money in the cash register.** |
| **9.     The robber asked for all the money in the cash register.** |

**Dno obrasca**

**7.12.2015. d.r. riješiti upute za provjeru**

**9.12.2015. riješiti zadnji list stranice uputa za provjeru te zad D i E radna bilježnica, lesson 6, str. 30**

**11.12.2015. d.r. r.b. str 18,20, 21,22,23,24, zadatak C lesson 6 strane31 i 32**

**14.12. 2015. d.r. r.b. zad C str 39 ( promijenjene pute- treba na osnovu kratkog sažetka na str. 39 oblikovati 'subject' i 'object' questions te pronaći odgovor na njih u tekstu na strani 40.), zad. B i zad. C na strani 41.**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**EXERCISES FOR THE EXAM**

**I put the verbs in brackets in past simple or past continuous.**

1. **What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(think) of the Budget?**
2. **It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cost) forty pence.**
3. **Mr Smith never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wake) up in time when he was younger and always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(get) into trouble for being late: so one day he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to town and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buy) an alarm clock.**
4. **When he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(awake) she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sit) by the window.**
5. **When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(look) through your books yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(notice)that you have a copy of Murder in the Cathedral.**
6. **What \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wait) for?**

**I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wait) for the shop to open.**

**But it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(open/negative) till 9.00.**

**I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(know) but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(want) to be early, as their sale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) today.**

1. **This book is about a man who\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(desert)his family and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to live on a Pacific island.**
2. **As we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(come) here a policeman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stop) us. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(look) for some stolen property and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ask) if he could search the car.**
3. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) my friend to a murder trial the other day.Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) tried? A man called Billy Sykes.**
4. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) this ring as I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(dig) in the garden last weekend. It looks very old. I wonder who it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(belong) to?**
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(mind) if I ask you a question?**
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(recognize) that man? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(think) that I have seen him before but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not/remember) his name.**
7. **The plane that you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(look) at right now \_\_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) off.**
8. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(see) you yesterday from the bus. Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(use) a stick?**
9. **The floor was covered with balls of wool. Obviously Mrs Pitt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(knit) something.**
10. **Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(carry) an open umbrella as it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(rain) slightly yesterday. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( throw) the umbrella to the ground and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(run) away as fast as he could.**
11. **Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lend) him this book three days ago ? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(need) it for his book report.**
12. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(come) in very late last night and unfortunately the dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wake) up.**
13. **He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stamp) his feet on the floor at the moment. It's so annoying! He always \_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) that!**

**Make an object question and a subject question.**

**1. The car is in the garage.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. Julie loves ice-cream.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3. The food was on the table.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4. The student is from Colombia.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**5. David has lost his wallet.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**6. Luke read the textbook.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**7. The caterpillar became a butterfly.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**8. The teacher is living in Istanbul.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**9. William has visited Spain.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**10. The teenagers enjoyed the party.**

**Object question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Subject question: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**SCHOOLWORK¸ 15th January 2016**

**THEY MAKE US BUY AND BUY…..**

**potato crisps- čips**

**soft drinks- bezalkoholna pića**

**dairy products- mliječni proizvodi**

**trainers- tenisice**

**fizzy drinks- gazirana pića**

**washing powder- prašak za rublje ( pranje rublja)**

**brand- marka, zaštitni znak, vrsta, tip**

**brand-name- zaštitno ime**

**brand-name (adj.) – afirmiran**

**catchy- privlačan, koji se lako pamti**

**slogan- parola, krilatica, reklamna poruka**

**disturb- smetati**

**wind-surfing- jedrenje na dasci**

**tag- etiketa, oznaka, kategorija (i dječja igra lovljenja 'lovice')**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**I HAD A HUNCH SOMETHING WOULD GO WRONG**

**(IMAO SAM PREDOSJEĆAJ DA ĆE NEŠTO POĆI PO ZLU)**

**miss the bus- propustiti autobus**

**take shelter-skloniti se**

**pull over- zaustaviti vozilo uz rub ceste**

**take an old side road- krenuti starom sporednom cestom**

**skid- proklizati, poskliznuti se**

**rain heavily- obilno kišiti**

**soaking wet- mokar do kože, potpuno mokar**

**hitchhike- autostopirati**

**speed by- projuriti (pokraj)**

**pick up – povesti automobilom**

**dripping wet- mokar do kože**

**crossroads- raskrižje**

**splash-prskati**

**windscreen wipers- automobilski brisači**

**take a turn- zaokrenuti**

**turn in – predati se**

**drag out- izvući silom**

**handcuffs- lisičine**

**delinquency centre- dom za maloljetne prekršitelje**

**driving test- vozački ispit**

**15.1. 2016. d.r. izvući nepoznate riječi iz 8. lekcije u bilježnicu**

**19.1. 2016. d.r. udžbenik, str. 56- VOCABOX, u bilježnicu**

**22.1. 2016. d.r. udžbenik str.56 i 57 zadaci E i F**

**SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS**

**SUBJECT QUESTIONS**

**Who bought the present?**

**Who killed him?**

**Who's the owner of the car?**

**What caused it?**

**What happened here?**

**Who ran away?**

**OBJECT QUESTION**

**Why did you do that?**

**Where did you go?**

**How old are you?**

**What did you do yesterday?**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE FOURTH KIND**

**alien encounter- susret sa izvanzemaljcima**

**Greys- vrsta tamnookih izvanzemaljaca**

**berry- bobica**

**figure out – shvatiti**

**flashlight- džepna svjetiljka**

**high-pitched- visokog tona,piskav**

**swear- kleti se**

**26.1.2016. d.r. riješiti zadatke u glagolskom vremenu past simple i past continuous s papira.**

**27.1.2016. d.r. odgovoriti na pitanja iz 6. i 7. lekcije sapapira u biležnicu.**

**29.1. 2016. d.r – odgovoriti na pitanja iz 8. i 9. lekcije sa papira u bilježnicu**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**IS ANYONE THERE?**

**orbit- kružiti**

**NASA- National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

**Tune in – namjestiti uređaj na određenu valnu duljinu**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**IS ANYONE THERE?**

**LESSON 10 LET'S GO TO THE MOVIES**

**EXERCISE A**

**adventure film – Hunger Games**

**animated film – Garfield,…..**

**disaster film – film katastrofe**

**gripping- napet**

**side by side- usporedno**

**first-class computer animation- prvoklasna kompjuterska animacija**

**heal- wounds- zacijeliti rane**

**box office- blagajna, veliki financijski uspjeh**

**stuntman- kaskader**

**scriptwriter- scenarist**

**row- red**

**a set designer- scenograf**

**outline – kratki pregled**

**review- recenzija, osvrt**

**outstanding- izvanredan, natprosječan**

**brilliant- divan, odličan**

**enjoyable- zabavan**

**superb- divan, sjajan, izvanredan**

**stunning- divan, čaroban**

**heroic- junački**

**spectacular- neobičan, spektakularan**

**human- topao, pristupačan**

**5.2.2016.-d.r. udžbenik, izvući sve nepoznate riječi iz dvije filmske rcenzije sa strane 66 u udžbeniku ( Lesson 10- The Return of the King/ X-men)**

**F The success of a film depends on many things:**

**excellent/ outstanding acting**

**brilliant/ superb direction**

**stunning special effects**

**spectacular action scenes**

**first-class animation**

**enjoyable/ great film**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE EXERCISE**

1. **We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( travel) a lot. We love it!**
2. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not, write) my homework yet.**
3. **My aunt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(draw) some pictures. Look!**
4. **He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not, forget) the answers.**
5. **You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) a lot of mistakes in this homework.**
6. **My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not, fix) the car yet.**
7. **They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) the cat to the vet.**
8. **You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not, buy) anything I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(tell) you! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(forget) everything?**
9. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to the dentist yet?**
10. **\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do) her make up yet?**
11. **The driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(drive) the car too fast and he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(crash) the car.**

**SCHOOLWORK 25th March 2015**

**Record holders- osobe koje su postigle rekord**

**Workouts- treninzi, vježbe**

**Running shoes- tenisice**

**Timing- tempiranje**

**Talent base –temelji iz kojih niču talenti( talentirani sportaši)**

**To pick yourself up – oporaviti se (npr. nakon bolesti)**

**mentally fit- u dobroj mentalnoj formi**

**persistent-uporan**

**periodization- periodizacija**

**endurance- izdržljivost**

**improve- poboljšati**

**E**

**1 getting bigger- growing**

**2 getting better-improving**

**3 people who know a lot about food-nutritionists**

**4 the strength of something-endurance**

**5 holding in position- supporting**

**6 it describes a person who doesn't give up easily- persistent**

**7 to learn or start to do something for fun- take up**

**F**

**1 do some exercise**

**2 take part in organised sports**

**3 cheer for your favourite sportsperson**

**4 record holders**

**5 see a big difference**

**6 important characteristics**

**How to use PLAY, DO and GO with sports and activities**

**PLAY is used with ball sports or competitive games where we play against another person:**

**'How often do you play tennis ?' - tennis is a ball sport.  
'I play poker with my friends on Friday night.' - poker is a competitive game. We play to win.  
'I don't like playing computer games.' - again, computer games are competitive so we use play.**

**DO is used for a recreational activity or a non-team sport that does not use a ball:**

**'I heard that you do karate.' - karate is a non-team activity.  
'I do crossword puzzles in my free time.' - crossword puzzles are not competitive.**

**GO is used with activities that end in - ING. We go somewhere to do something:**

**'I'm going fishing on Sunday.'  
 'Are you going skiing this winter?'  
 'She said she was going swimming.'**

[**Present Perfect Continuous Tense**](http://ucenje-engleskog-jezika.blogspot.com/2012/03/present-perfect-continuous-tense.html)

**Definicija i upotreba present perfect continuous tensa**

**Present perfect continuous tense je englesko glagolsko vrijeme kojim označavamo dvije vrste radnje:**

1. **Present perfect continuous tense najčešće označava radnju započetu u prošlosti, koja traje u sadašnjosti i nastavit će se u budućnosti. To odlično možemo vidjeti i iz samog naziva ovog engleskog glagolskog vremena. Naglasak se stavlja na trajanje radnje ili tijek radnje.  
     
   *I have been working at RT for five days.***
2. **Present perfect continuous tense također može označavati radnju započetu u prošlosti koja je nedavno ili sada završila, ali je za sobom ostavila neku posljedicu koja i nakon njenog završetka utječe na nas.  U ovom slučaju uz present perfect continuos tense često se koriste riječi „lately“ i „recently“.  
     
   *Have you been learning lately?***

**Tvorba present perfect continuous tensa**

**Englesko glagolsko vrijeme present perfect continuous tense tvori se pomoćnim glagolom have ili has u njegovom sadašnjem obliku + been + glavni glagol s nastavkom ing.**

**Potvrdni oblik present perfect continuous tensa**

***I've been watching TV since 7 pm.*  
*He has been watching TV for 2 hours.*  
  
U prvom primjeru imamo skraćeni oblik „I've been“, ali ga također možeš napisati „I have been“. I jedno drugo je ispravno. Također iz navedenih primjera možeš primijetiti upotrebu riječi „for“ i „since“.**

**Niječni oblik present perfect continuous tensa**

**Ovaj oblik tvorimo na veoma jednostavan način - dovoljno je dodati riječ "not". Pogledaj primjere!   
  
*I haven't been watching TV since 7 pm.*  
*He has not been watching TV for 2 hours.***

**Upitni oblik present perfect continuous tensa**

***Have you been watching TV since 7 pm?*  
*Has he been watching TV for 2 hours?*  
  
Primjećuješ li kako se formira upitni oblik engleskog glagolskog vremena present perfect continuous tensa? Događa se jedna mala promjena redoslijeda riječi u rečenici. Na početak rečenice prebaci pomoćni glagol have ili has.**

**Present Perfect Continuous**

**The present perfect progressive expresses an action that recently stopped or is still going on. It puts emphasis on the duration or course of the action.**

**Form of Present Perfect Progressive**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Positive** | **Negative** | **Question** |
| **I / you / we / they** | **I have been speaking.** | **I have not been speaking.** | **Have I been speaking?** |
| **he / she / it** | **He has been speaking.** | **He has not been speaking.** | **Has he been speaking?** |

**Exceptions in Spelling**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Exceptions in spelling when adding *ing*** | **Example** |
| **final *e* is dropped (but: *ee* is not changed)** | **come – coming (but: agree – agreeing)** |
| **after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled** | **sit – sitting** |
| ***l* as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English)** | **travel – travelling** |
| **final *ie* becomes *y*** | **lie – lying** |

**Use of Present Perfect Progressive**

* **puts emphasis on the duration or course of an action (not the result)**

**Example: She *has been writing* for two hours.**

* **action that recently stopped or is still going on**

**Example: I *have been living* here since 2001.**

* **finished action that influenced the present**

**Example: I *have been working* all afternoon.**

**Signal Words of Present Perfect Progressive**

* **all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week**

**SCHOOLWORK 23rd March 2015**

**INTERVIEW WITH MAX PRITCHARD**

**Trunks- kupaće gaćice**

**Goggles- naočale za plivanje**

**track-staza**

**Shorts- kratke hlaćice**

**Fatigue – umor**

**Race season –sezona utrka**

**Bricks refer to training on two disciplines during the same workout.**

**Bricks are a very important part of triathlon (and duathlon) training and they are sometimes overlooked.  Bricks refer to training on two disciplines during the same workout, one after the other with minimal or no interruption in between, just as you would do in a race (I am sure you knew this). Usually when people talk about bricks they refer to a bike/run workout, but bricks could also refer to a swim/bike workout or to a run/bike workout (if you are training for a duathlon). These last two are often overlooked but still important to fit here and there in your training plan.**

**PASSIVE VOICE 27th April 2015**

**TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE MAIN VERB**

**Somebody stole the car (active sentence)**

**S V O**

**The car was stolen ( by somebody). (PASSIVE SENTENCE)**

**S V AGENT ( vršioc radnje-**

**doer of the action)**

**People endanger animals. ( ACTIVE SENTENCE)**

**S V O**

**Animals are endangered by humans. (PASSIVE SENTENCE)**

**S V A**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**1 Fill in the table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Active form** | **Present simple passive** | **past simple passive** |
| **speak** | **am/is/are spoken** | **was/were spoken** |
| **play** | **am/is/are played** | **was/were played** |
| **make** | **am/is/are made** | **was/were made** |
| **throw** | **am/is/are thrown** | **Was/were thrown** |
| **drive** |  |  |
| **write** |  |  |
| **teach** |  |  |
| **eat** |  |  |
| **steal** |  |  |
| **Talk (d.r.)** |  |  |
| **sing** |  |  |
| **buy** |  |  |
| **fight** |  |  |
| **freeze** |  |  |
| **hold** |  |  |

**INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS**

**A**

**1 The theory of relativity was developed by Albert Einstain.**

**2 The first step on the moon was taken By Neil Armstrong.**

**3 The first bicycle was built in 1839.**

**4 The radioactive elements radium and polonium were discovered by**

**Marie Curie.**

**5 Television was invented in 1926 (John L. Baird)**

**6 The steam engine was constructed By James Watt.**

**7 Hot baths and central heating were first used by the Romans.**

**8 The first rocket was launched by Robert Goddard in1926.**

**C**

**The first computer was developed in 1949 in Britain.(the first stored program electronic computer) (EDSAC)**

**The first telescope was made in 1608 in Holland.**

**The first skyscrapers were built in 1884 in Chicago.**

**Some laws on volume were discovered by Archimedes.**

**The thermometer was invented in 1714.**

**The first bridge was constructed in the city of Babylon in 2200 BC.**

**Anaesthetics was used in surgery for the first time in 1847.**

**D**

**The first plastic was made by Leo Baekeland (coined the term plastics)in 1907 in NY.**

**Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Flemming.**

**The origin of Species was written by Charles Darwin.**

**The helicopter was invented by Igor Ivan Sikorsky in 1939.**

**The dishwasher was designed by Mrs W.A. Cochran.**

**SCHOOLWORK 8th May 2015**

**INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS**

**deaf people- gluhi ljudi**

**apparatus- uređaj**

**minute hands- kazaljke za pokazivanje minuta**

**shadow clock (sundial) – sunčani sat**

**water clock- vodeni sat**

**sand clock – pješčani sat**

**hourglass- pješčani sat (ura)**

**kitchen egg-timers- pješčani sat za kuhanje jaja**

**pocket watches- džepni satovi**

**wristwatches- ručni satovi**

**[Upravni I Neupravni Govor U Engleskom](http://ucenje-engleskog-jezika.blogspot.com/2013/08/upravni-i-neupravni-govor-u-engleskom.html)**

**[Jeziku](http://ucenje-engleskog-jezika.blogspot.com/2013/08/upravni-i-neupravni-govor-u-engleskom.html)**

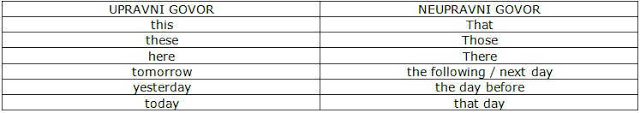
**Upoznaj upravni i neupravni govor u engleskom jeziku. Oni ti omogućavaju da se izraziš na dva načina u rečenicama engleskog jezika. Stoga je veoma važno da naučiš pravilno koristiti upravni i neupravni govor.**

**Upravni govor u engleskom jeziku**

**Upravni govor možemo definirati kao doslovno navođenje tuđih riječi. Na engleskome jeziku taj pojam izražavamo kao quoted ili direct speech. Obrati pozornost na vrstu navodnika koje koristiš u primjeni engleskog jezika! Za razliku od hrvatskog jezika, gdje imamo donje i gornje navodnike, u engleskom jeziku koristimo samo gornje navodnike!   
  
My mom says: *“Life is like a box of chocolates.“***

**Neupravni govor u engleskom jeziku**

**Neupravni govor u engleskom jeziku služi da se izjasnimo kako je netko nešto rekao ili pitao. Govornicima engleskog jezika poznat je kao indirect ili reported speech. Kod najave nečijih riječi najčešće se koriste glagoli say i tell. Želiš detaljnije objasniti kako je netko nešto rekao ili pitao? Tada možeš koristiti i druge glagole, poput promise, admit, agree, insist, advice, apologize itd.   
  
*My mom says (that) life is like a box of chocolates.   
He said that he loved me.   
We told them we would come the next day.   
Kim promised to come here next month.***

**Promjene u neupravnom govoru****Nauči pravilno koristiti neupravni govor u engleskom jeziku. Prvo obrati pozornost na glagolsko vrijeme glagola koji najavljuje nečiji navod. Tu postoje dva osnovna pravila:   
 Glagol koji najavljuje navod je u vremenu koje nije prošlo (prezent perfekt, prezent, futur).U tom slučaju nema promjene glagolskoga vremena u neupravnom govoru.   
  
*„Is Peter married?“   
Cindy wants to know if Peter is married.*   
  
Do promjena dolazi ako je glagol izražen u prošlom vremenu engleskog jezika. Tu se glagolska vremena mijenjaju prema pravilima njihovog slaganja.   
  
  
  
  
  
Neupravni govor u engleskom jeziku donosi još neke promjene. Njih možeš vidjeti kod zamjenica, priloga ili vremenskih izraza. Obrati pozornost na to, te ih nastoji pravilno koristiti u govoru i pismu engleskog jezika. Sljedeća tablica odlično prikazuje kako nastaju te promijene:   
  
[](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-Iklb-1SpIdw/UgPLSE9y4KI/AAAAAAAAAtM/EfKjrWUFCYo/s1600/Upravni+i+Neupravni+Govor+u+Engleskom+1.jpg)  
  
She said: *“I will be here tomorrow.“   
She sais she will be there the next day.*   
  
U prethodnim rečenicama engleskog jezika možeš uočiti čak tri promjene:**

* **mijenja se zamjenica (I – she).**
* **mijenja se mjesni prilog (here – there).**
* **mijenja se vremenski izraz (tomorrow – the next day).**

**Upotreba veznika „that“ u neupravnom govoru**

**Neupravni govor u engleskom jeziku povremeno sadrži veznik that. On se koristi kako bi zavisnu rečenicu povezao s glavnom. Međutim, njegova upotreba nije obavezna. Možeš izreći neku rečenicu engleskog jezika sa tim veznikom, ili bez njega. Rečenica je ispravna i ima isto značenje u oba slučaja.   
 *Brent sais that he is very happy.   
Brent sais he is very happy.***

**Neupravna pitanja u engleskom jeziku**

**Znaš li kako koristiti pitanja u neupravnom govoru engleskog jezika? Postoje neke manje promjene, pa obavezno obrati pozornost na njih. Tu možemo ubrojiti sljedeće:**

* **pitanje iz upravnog govora gubi upitni oblik, te postaje izjavna rečenica.**
* **mijenja se redoslijed riječi u rečenici.**
* **ukoliko je glagol u prošlom vremenu, mijenjaju se glagolska vremena.**

**She asks me: *“Where is the post office?“*   
*She asks me where the post office is.*   
  
Objašnjenje: Ovo je jednostavna upitna rečenica engleskog jezika. Glagol koji najavljuje navod (ask) je u prezentu. Tu se mijenja samo redoslijed riječi u rečenici, dok glagolsko vrijeme u navodu ostaje isto.**

**Za y/n pitanja u upravnom govoru opet se lako snađemo. Prvo ide citat, a zatim slijedi navod o tome da smo nekog citirali. Npr. "Are you OK?," my dad asked.   
  
Za neupravni govor prvo prikažemo tko je što rekao, a zatim slijedi ostatak rečenice. If se koristi često, ali nije pravilo. Npr. "My dad asked if I was going with them." Npr2. "She wanted to know whether I had a car."**

**REPORTED COMMANDS (NEUPRAVNE NAREDBE)**

**Za prenošenje naredbi iz upravnog u neupravni govor služimo se glagolom tell/told iza kojeg slijedi infinitiv s prijedlogom 'to'.**

**TELL/TOLD + TO INFINITIVE**

**EXAMPLE:**

**' Go away!'**

**She told me to go away.**

**Ako je naredba u niječnom obliku koristimo TELL/TOLD +NOT+ TO INFINITIVE**

**'Don't touch that'**

**He told his little brother not to touch that.**

**REPORTED REQUESTS (NEUPRAVNI ZAHTJEVI)**

**REPORTED SPEECH (NEUPRAVNI GOVOR)**

**USE**

**Neupravnim govorom izvještavamo o onome što je netko rekao, pitao, molio, naredio. Neupravnim govorom prenosimo izjave, pitanja, naredbe, zahtjeve…**

**REPORTED STATEMENTS (IZJAVE U NEUPRAVNOM GOVORU)**

* **za prenošenje izjava iz upravnog u neupravni govor služimo se glagolom 'say' iza kojeg slijedi riječ 'that'**

**'I'm tired', she says. (direct statement)**

**She says that she is tired. (reported statement)**

**U govornom jeziku često izostavljamo riječ 'that'**

* **Za prenošenje nečije izjave možemo također koristiti i glagol 'tell' iza kojeg slijedi ime osobe ili zamjenica za izravni objekt (me,you,him,her,it,us,you,them)**

**'I'm tired',she says to Peter.**

**She tells Peter (that) she is tired.**

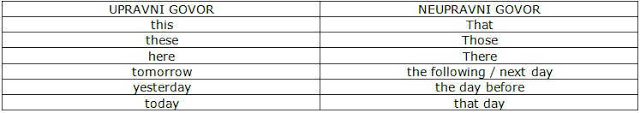
**She tells him (that) she is tired.**

* **U neupravnom govoru mijenjamo osobne zamjenice i posvojne pridjeve.**

**'We like our school', they say.**

**They say they like their school.**

* **Ponekad u neupravnom govoru mijenjamo i druge riječi , kao naprimjer mjesne i vremenske priloge.**

**[](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-Iklb-1SpIdw/UgPLSE9y4KI/AAAAAAAAAtM/EfKjrWUFCYo/s1600/Upravni+i+Neupravni+Govor+u+Engleskom+1.jpg)**

**'I like it here' (Kaže dječak koji je na praznicima u pismu roditeljima)**

**He says he likes it there. ( Njegovi roditelji izvještavaju svoje prijatelje.)**

**REPORTED QUESTIONS (PITANJA U NEUPRAVNOM GOVORU)**

* **Za prenošenje pitanja u neupravni govor koristimo glagol 'ask'.**

**Steve to Peter, 'Do you like tennis?'**

**Steve asks Peter if he likes tennis.**

* **Pitanje u neupravnom govoru možemo uvesti izrazom 'want to know'.**

**'Do you like tennis, Peter?'**

**Steve wants to know if Peter likes tennis.**

* **Ako se radi o pitanju koje započinje glagolom i nema upitnu riječ na početku (YES/NO questions) pitanje u neupravnom govoru uvodimo riječju 'if'.**
* **DO/DOES/DID se ne koriste u neupravnom govoru.**
* **pitanje iz upravnog govora gubi upitni oblik, te postaje izjavna rečenica.**
* **mijenja se redoslijed riječi u rečenici.**
* **Ako pitanje započinje upitnom riječju (who, what, when,why,where,how) (WH-question)neupravno pitanje uvodimo tom upitnom riječju.**

**' What is your hobby, Mark?',asks Stella.**

**Stella asks Mark what his hobby is.**

**'Where do you live?'**

**Stella asks Mark where he lives.**

* **Uz glagol 'ask' neupravna pitanja možemo uvesti i ovim izrazima- 'Do you know', 'Can you tell me?', 'I don't know….'**

**'Where is the hospital?'**

**Do you know where the hospital is?**

**Can you tell me where the hospital is?**

**I don't know where the hospital is.**

**REPORTED COMMANDS (NEUPRAVNE NAREDBE)**

**Za prenošenje naredbi iz upravnog u neupravni govor služimo se glagolom tell/told iza kojeg slijedi infinitiv s prijedlogom 'to'.**

**TELL/TOLD + TO INFINITIVE**

**EXAMPLE:**

**' Go away!' She told me to go away.**

**Ako je naredba u niječnom obliku koristimo TELL/TOLD +NOT+ TO INFINITIVE**

**'Don't touch that' He told his little brother not to touch that.**

**REPORTED REQUESTS (NEUPRAVNI ZAHTJEVI/ ZAMOLBE)**

**Za prenošenje zahtjeva/zamolbi iz upravnog u neupravni govor služimo se glagolom ask/asked iza kojeg slijedi infinitiv s prijedlogom 'to'**

**ASK/ASKED + TO INFINITIVE**

**Za prenošenje zahtjeva u niječnom obliku služimo se ovom formulom**

**ASK/ASKED + NOT + TO INFINITIVE**

**EXAMPLES**

**'Help me please!' She asked me to help her.**

**'Don't leave me here, please!' She asked me not to leave her there.**

**Zahtjev se može izraziti na razne načine, ali se uvijek prenosi na isti način.**

**'Could you close the door,please?'**

**She asked him to close the door.**

**'Would you show me the way to the museum?'**

**A lady asked us to show her the way to the museum.**

**'Can you help me with my maths,please?'**

**I asked my dad to help me with my maths.**

**SCHOOLWORK 18th May 2015**

**EXERCISES ON PASSIVE AND REPORTED SPEECH:**

1. **TURN THESE DIRECT QUESTIONS INTO REPORTED QUESTIONS:**
2. **They say: ' Is she ever in a good mood?'**

**They ask (want to know) if she is ever in a good mood.**

1. **He wants to know : ' What kind of music does she listen anyway?'**

**He wants to know what kind of music she listens anyway.**

1. **You say: ' Is she on the school sports team?'**

**You ask if she is on the school sport team.**

1. **Tony says: ' What's her name anyway?'**

**Tony asks what her name is.**

1. **Mia asks: ' Does she ever go out?'**

**Mia asks if she ever goes out.**

1. **You ask: ' Does Amy go out a lot?'**

**You ask if Amy goes out a lot.**

**SCHOOLWORK**

**BROOKLYN BRIDGE**

**BOROUGH – OKRUG**

**SUSPENSION BRIDGE- VISEĆI MOST**

**CAISSON – KESON ( VELIKI SPREMNIK ISPUNJEN ZRAKOM NAMIJENJEN LJUDIMA KOJI RADE POD VODOM)**

**CAISSON DISEASE- MUČNINA UZROKOVANA DEKOMPRESIJOM**

**STEEL WIRE- ČELIČNA ŽICA/KABEL**

**STAIRWAY- STUBIŠTE**

**CAR LANE – PROMETNI TRAK**

**BUILDING SITE- GRADILIŠTE**

**ENGINEERING – INŽINJERSTVO, GRADITELJSTVO**

**CABLE-STAYED BRIDGE- ZAVJEŠNI MOST**