

Present Simple Tense

It describes:

- a) an activity that is repeated regularly

I have biscuits and a glass of milk for breakfast.
We often watch soap operas in the afternoon.
Bob visits his grandparents on weekends.

- b) a present state, a feeling or opinion

I like the main news at 6 o'clock.
We never watch science fiction movies.
I don't think he works in that restaurant.

FORMS

Affirmative forms of the verb LIKE:

I / You / We / They like bananas.
He / She / It likes bananas.

Interrogative forms (questions)

Do I / you / we / they like bananas?
Does he /she / it like bananas?

Negative forms:

I / You / We / They don't like bananas.
He / She / It doesn't like bananas.]

Present Continuous Tense

It describes:

- a) an activity happening now, at the time of speaking

Brian is sitting on the sofa.
I am talking to you.
They are having lunch.

- b) a present activity that happens regularly but only during a short period of time

They are showing some good movies at the moment.
I am a student and I am working in the restaurant for my pocket money.

FORMS

Present tense of *to be* + main verb+-ing

Affirmative forms of the verb WORK:

I am working
You / We / They are working
He / She / It is working

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Interrogative forms (questions):

Am I working?
Are you / we / they working?
Is he / she / it working?

Negative forms:

I am not working.
You / We / They are not working.
He / She / It is not working.

Exercise:

I Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Present Continuous Tense

Sue: Could you turn the TV down? I 1(try) to read my book.

Tom: OK. What 2(you/read)?

Sue: It's about a journalist. She 3(work) for the BBC. She's in New York at the moment and she 4(interview) people about the mafia.

Tom: That's interesting. I 5(watch) a series about New York at the moment. It's on Tuesday evenings. Who is she interviewing?

Sue: She's talking to lots of different people. There's one man who 6(drive) a black Cadillac. She 7(not like) him very much, but he has got lots of information about mafia families. It's exciting because...

Tom: Sorry, can you smell anything? Maybe neighbours 8(have) a barbecue.

Sue: No, they aren't. I 9(cook) sausages for supper! They 10(burn)!!!

Key: 1 am trying; 2 are you reading; 3 works; 4 is interviewing; 5 am watching; 6 is driving; 7 doesn't like; 8 are having; 9 am cooking; 10 are burning.

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ECCENTRICS

Complete the dialogue with these words: alligator, python, elephant, parrot, iguanas

Sally: Hi, it's me. Oh, no! What's going on here? Where is _____? Its cage is empty

Nigel: Well, it's escaped.

S: Kevin, why are you crying?

Kevin: That horrible _____ has eaten my football.

N: Yes and I'm really angry, look at the TV. Your _____ has broken it

S: What a mess

N: And look at the walls. The _____ has walked all over them.

S: And look at the fish ball, it's nearly empty, the _____ has drunk from it

KEY: parrot, python, alligator, iguanas, elephant

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect Tense is used for actions that happened in the past but there are clear consequences in the present

AFFIRMATIVE	I/we/you/they have arrived. He/she/it has arrived.
QUESTION	Have I/we/you/they arrived? Has he/she/it arrived?
NEGATIVE	I/we/you/they haven't arrived. He/she/it hasn't arrived

1 Complete the sentence

- 1) As you can see, I _____ invented a lot of things.
- 2) I' ____ made a domestic robot.
- 3) That noise means it _____ started cleaning.
- 4) _____ something terrible happened?
- 5) No. it _____. It's only my cat.
- 6) It means my cat _____ finished her dinner.

KEY: have, 've, has, has, hasn't, has

2 Put the verbs in bracket into the Present Perfect Tense

Marko: Now, let's go on a tour of the house. As you can see the lights (come on) _____ automatically

Journalist: Who (turn on) _____ the TV?

MODULE 1- LESSON 4

GOING UNDERGROUND

1 Discussing the vocabulary that is connected with the text:

To increase: povecati

However: ipak

Railway: zaleznica

Inhabitants: stanovnici

To be proud of: ponositi se

Self sufficient: dovoljan sam sebi

Tin: limenka

City council: gradsko vece

Cave : pecina

Tour guide: vodici

Pollution: zagadjenje

Length: duzina

2 Discuss the questions

- 1) How long have some people lived in caves?
- 2) How did they survive?
- 3) Why are their homes in danger?
- 4) Why do some people choose to live in caves?
- 5) What kind of life do they lead?

GOOD FRIENDS – words which look similar in English and Serbian and they mean the same, such as:

disco, kiosk, tennis, computer, apartment,

Try to think of any other words

FALSE FRIENDS – words which look similar but have a different meaning:

director, conductor, actually, eventually

Try to find some other examples

WRITING DOWN YOUR ROUTINE

Try to imagine you live in a Freedom Tunnel, a desert island, a luxury apartment in New York, a cabin in forest, a scientific base in Antarctica. What would your daily routine look like?

ENGLISKI JEZIK
PROFESOR: Jelena Kljajic
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MODULE 2 LESSON five
HEROES, Past Simple and Past Continuous Tense

LOCAL HEROES

Quiet~ tiho
To crash~sudariti se, slupati, unistiti
Burst into flames~ zapaliti
Burst into tears~ briznuti u plac
To be trapped~biti zarobljen
To scream~ vristati
Incredibly~ neverovatno
Unconscious~ bez svesti
Surprisingly~ iznenadjujuce, za cudo
Meanwhile~ u medjuvremenuA
Nearby~ obliznji
Extraordinary~neobicno dobro
Certificates~ diplome
Bravery~hrabrost

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Koristi se za proslu radnju za koju znamo tacno kada se dogodila u proslosti
He arrived a minute ago.
He left London in 1997.
Pravimo ga tako sto na pravilan glagol dodajemo ~ed, nepravilni su u drugoj koloni
Pitanje se pravi sa DID a gl.gl. se vraca u infinitive
Negacija se pravi sa DIDN'T

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Koristi se za dve paralelne prosle radnje *I was reading while he was watching*
Za jednu proslu trajnu radnju koja je prekinuta nekom drugom proslom radnjom
I was reading when he arrived

Gradi se sa glagolom TO BE~ was/were i glavnim glagolom na koji se dodaje ~ing
Pitanje se gradi inverzijom
Negacija se gradi kada dodajemo NOT na was ili were~ wasn't/weren't

Make sentences using Past Simple or Past Continuous Tense

- 1) Meet an old friend/stay in Prague(we)
- 2) Run into a tree/talk on the mobile phone(she)
- 3) Shop/lose wallet(he)
- 4) Wash dishes/break a glass(I)
- 5) Have a bath/telephone ring(she)
- 6) Drive home/run out of petrol(they)

KEY

- 1) We met an old friend when we were staying in Prague
- 2) She ran into a tree when was talking on the mobile phone
- 3) He was shopping when he lost his wallet
- 4) I was washing dishes when I broke a glass
- 5) She was having a bath when the phone rang
- 6) They were driving home when they ran out of petrol

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MODULE 2 LESSON 6

Past Simple and Past Continuous Tense practicing

I Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Past Continuous

Sergeant Harris left the police station at 4 p.m. He (walk) across the park when he (see) a little girl playing near the river, she (run) after the birds. The sergeant (open) a newspaper. He (read) the sports column when he (hear) the scream, the girl (drown) and her mother (call) for help. He ran to the river and (jump) into the water. He got the girl in ten seconds. When he took her out of the water he (look) around, a lot of people (watch) but no one offered to help. In the end everything was all right.

KEY: was walking, saw, was running, opened, was reading, heard, was drowning, was calling, jumped, looked, were watching

II Make sentences using Past Simple and Past Continuous

- 1) Meet an old friend/stay in Prague/We
- 2) Run into a tree/ talk on a mobile phone/she
- 3) Shop/lose wallet/he
- 4) Wash dishes/break a glass/I
- 5) Have a bath/the telephone ring/she
- 6) Drive home/run out of petrol/they

KEY:

- 1) We met an old friend when we were staying in Prague
- 2) She ran into a tree when she was talking on a mobile phone
- 3) He lost his wallet when he was shopping
- 4) I broke a glass when I was washing dishes
- 5) The telephone rang when she was having a bath
- 6) They ran out of petrol when they were driving home

OBAVEZNI NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
BE	WAS/WERE	BEEN
BECOME	BECAME	BECOME
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN

BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN
BRING	BROUGHT	BROUGHT
BUILD	BUILT	BUILT
BURN	BURNT	BURNT
BURST	BURST	BURST
BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT
CAN	COULD	BEEN ABLE
CATCH	CAUGHT	CAUGHT
CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN
COME	CAME	COME
COST	COST	COST
CUT	CUT	CUT
DIG	DUG	DUG
DO	DID	DONE
DRAW	DREW	DROWN
DREAM	DREAMT	DREAMT
DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK
DRIVE	DROVE	DRIVEN
EAT	ATE	EATEN
FALL	FELL	FALLEN
FEED	FED	FED
FEEL	FELT	FELT
FIGHT	FOUGHT	FOUGHT
FIND	FOUND	FOUND
FLY	FLEW	FLOWN
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN
FORGIVE	FORGAVE	FORGIVEN
GET	GOT	GOT
GIVE	GAVE	GIVEN
GO	WENT	GONE
GROW	GREW	GROWN
HANG	HUNG	HUNG
HAVE	HAD	HAD
HEAR	HEARD	HEARD
HIDE	HID	HIDDEN
HIT	HIT	HIT
HOLD	HELD	HELD
HURT	HURT	HURT
KEEP	KEPT	KEPT
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN
LEAD	LED	LED
LEARN	LEARNT	LEARNT
LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT
LAND	LENT	LENT
LET	LET	LET

LIE	LAY	LAIN
LIGHT	LIT	LIT
LOSE	LOST	LOST
MAKE	MADE	MADE
MEAN	MEANT	MEANT
MEET	MET	MET
MUST	HAD TO	HAD TO
PAY	PAID	PAID
PUT	PUT	PUT
READ	READ	READ
RIDE	RODE	RIDDEN
RING	RANG	RUNG
RUN	RAN	RUN
SAY	SAID	SAID
SEE	SAW	SEEN
SELL	SOLD	SOLD
SEND	SENT	SENT
SET	SET	SET
SHINE	SHONE	SHONE
SHOW	SHOWED	SHOWED
SHUT	SHUT	SHUT
SING	SANG	SUNG
SINK	SANK	SUNK
SIT	SAT	SAT
SLEEP	SLEPT	SLEPT
SMELL	SMELT	SMELT
SPEAK	SPOKE	SPOKEN
SPEND	SPENT	SPENT
SPILL	SPILT	SPILT
STAND	STOOD	STOOD
STEAL	STOLE	STOLEN
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN
TEACH	TAUGHT	TAUGHT
TEAR	TORE	TORN
TELL	TOLD	TOLD
THINK	THOUGHT	THOUGHT
THROW	THREW	THROWN
UNDERSTAND	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD
WAKE	WOKE	WOKEN
WEAR	WORE	WORN
WIN	WON	WON
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN

ENGLISKI JEZIK
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MODULE 2 LESSON 8,9

CAMPAIGNERS

Use key words to give short description about Martin Luther King
Experience, inferior, equal, influence, peaceful protests, boycott, extremist, victory, violence, march, peaceful demonstration

Speaking: think about famous campaigners and make notes about their causes

Use the key words:

For: animal rights, freedom of speech, human rights, independence, peace, woman's rights

Against: racism, slavery, violence, war, pollution

SPORT'S STARS PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

I Complete the sentences with already, ever, never, yet

- 1) Would you like something to eat? No, I have _____ eaten.
- 2) Have they finished the game _____?
- 3) Have you _____ played tennis?
- 4) I don't know much about it. I've _____ watched it.
- 5) This season my football team hasn't won any matches _____
- 6) Have you _____ been to Venice? No, I have _____ been there

KEY: already, yet, ever, never, yet, ever, never

II Use the cues to make questions and answers

- 1) Go to the USA/see the Grand Canyon
- 2) Eat Chinese food/ very hot
- 3) Go to a football game/ enjoy it
- 4) See Titanic/ like the special effects
- 5) Act in a play/ what role
- 6) Meet a famous person/ who

KEY:

- 1) Have you ever been to USA? No, I haven't. Did you see the Grand Canyon? No, I didn't.
- 2) Have you ever eaten Chinese food? Yes I have. Was it very hot? No, it wasn't.
- 3) Have you ever been to a football game? Yes, I have. Did you enjoy it? No, I didn't
- 4) Have you ever seen Titanic? Yes I have. Did you like special effects
- 5) Have you ever acted in a play? No, I haven't. What role did you play? None.
- 6) Have you ever met a famous person? Yes I have. Who did you meet? A famous singer.

MODULE 4, LESSON 1

A material world

Vocabulary

Fortune = wealth

Second-hand = already used

To give up = to stop doing sth

To give away = to give sb sth you don't need

To drop out = to change or leave a lifestyle

To bargain – to discuss the price of something in order to agree a lower price

Discount – money taken of the full price

Convenient – appropriate, useful

Reliable – that you can rely on; trustworthy

Useful - handy

Grammar

Quantifiers: some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little, a few

We use *some, any, no, a lot of* in front of countable and uncountable nouns. We usually use *some* in affirmative sentences and *any* in negative and interrogative sentences:

*I need **some** new shoes.*

*I don't have **any** money.*

We use *much* and *a little* in front of uncountable nouns:

*I haven't bought **much** sugar.*

*There is **a little** cake left.*

We use *many* and *a few* in front of plural countable nouns:

*There aren't **many** quiet places nowadays.*

*I invited **a few** friends to my birthday party.*

We use *a lot of* in front of plural and uncountable nouns:

***A lot of** people came to her party.*

*We've got **a lot of** homework tonight.*

We use *much* and *many* mainly in negative sentences:

*Not **many** people came to her party.*

*We haven't got **much** homework tonight.*

We use *there is/are* when we want to say that something exists:

***There are** 20 students in our class.*

Exercise:

1. There isn't _____ milk left in the fridge.
2. I have _____ work to do today.
3. There are _____ oranges in the fridge.
4. There aren't _____ apples left.
5. I called _____ people, but nobody answered.

Key: any, a lot of, some, any, a few

Determiners: all, none, both, neither.

We use all (of) in front of plural and uncountable nouns:

All (of) the players are fit.

She ate *all (of)* her rice.

We use none of in front of plural nouns and the + plural noun:

None of the people was aware of danger.

None of the students failed the test.

We use both (of) and neither (of) when there are two people or things:

Both cars were very fast.

Neither of them can swim.

Exercise:

I'm not very careful with money. I spend 1 _____ of it very fast and save
2 _____ of it. 3 _____ my parents get angry with me, especially my dad.
And now 4 _____ of my parents give me presents of money. But I'm a very happy
person. 5 _____ my friends like me, and 6 _____ of them say I'm mean.

(key: 1 all, 2 none, 3 both, 4 neither, 5 all, 6 none)

abduct (**verb**)

/æb'd kt/ v [T]

to force someone to go somewhere with you, often using threats or violence:

*The company director was abducted **from** his car by terrorists.*

predict (**verb**)

/prɪ'dɪkt/ v [T]

to say that an event or action will happen in the future, especially as a result of knowledge or experience

It's still not possible to accurately predict the occurrence of earthquakes.

cyberspace (**noun**)

/ˈsaɪ.b .speɪs/ (US) -b -/ n [U] informal

the Internet considered as an imaginary area without limits where you can meet people and discover information about any subject

You can find the answer to almost any question in cyberspace.

alien (**noun**)

/ˈeɪ.li. n/ n [C]

• legal a foreigner, usually someone who lives in a country of which they are not a legal citizen

When war broke out the government rounded up thousands of aliens and put them in temporary camps.

• a creature from a different planet

flood (**verb**) (COVER WITH WATER)

/fl d/ v

[I or T] to cause to fill or become covered with water, especially in a way that causes problems

Our washing machine broke down yesterday and flooded the kitchen.

Grammar

WILL and GOING TO (for predictions)

We use *will + infinitive without to* when our prediction is based on intuition, knowledge and experience:

I think we will travel to the moon in 20 years time.

We use *be going to + infinitive* when our prediction is based on evidence or facts that we can observe now:

Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

We use *may/might + infinitive without to* when we are not sure if something will happen or not:

I may go out tonight, if I'm not too tired.

Exercise:

1. It's Thanksgiving morning and Mum (cook) the turkey.
2. I believe that hackers (cause) chaos to computers soon.
3. John's been sick. His mum and dad(phone) the doctor.
4. In fifty years' time I think every child in Britain (know) how to use a computer.
5. We know which holiday we want. I (book) the tickets.
6. In my opinion, people (live) on the moon some time this century.

KEY: 1 is going to cook; 2 will cause; 3 are going to phone; 4 will know; 5 am going to book; 6 will live

THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

IF clause	MAIN clause
IF + Present Simple	WILL + infinitive

We use this conditional to talk about possible future events which depend on other future events:
If you go to the zoo, you will see lots of interesting animals.

THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

IF clause	MAIN clause
IF + Past Simple	WOULD + infinitive

We use this conditional to talk about imagined, impossible or unlikely events in the future:
If I had the money, I would go somewhere sunny and warm for a few weeks.

The second conditional can also talk about impossible present situations:
If I had more time, I wouldn't eat fast food.

Exercises:

Write a First and a Second Conditional sentences about each subject:

1. If you (do) your homework on the computer, it (be) quicker.
2. If we (not have) computers, life (be) very different.
3. If I (work) hard, I (get) a good job.
4. If I(be) a rock star, I (go) on a world tour.
5. What you (do) if it (rain) tomorrow?
6. If some people (live) on the moon in the future, life on earth (be) better.

Key:

1. do, will be
2. didn't have, would be
3. work, will get
4. were, would go
5. will you do, rains
6. lived, would be

MODULE 6

VOCABULARY:

barrel noun (CONTAINER)

/ˈbær. l/ n [C] a large container, made of wood, metal or plastic, with a flat top and bottom and curved sides that make it fatter in the middle (bure)

whirlpool noun

/ˈw ɪ. pu l/ ^(US) w ɪ- / n [C]

a small area of the sea or other water in which there is a powerful, circular current of water which can pull objects down into its centre

flood noun (WATER)

/fl d/ n

[C or U] a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry

drought noun

/dra t/ n [C or U]

a long period when there is little or no rain

increase verb

/Inˈkri:s/ v [I or T]

to (make something) become larger in amount or size

debt /det/ noun

money you owe

GRAMMAR

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Have/has + past participle

We use the Present Perfect Tense:

- To talk about things that started in the past and continue up till now:
We have known each other since 2005. (We still know each other.)

I've had this library book for two weeks. (I've still got it.)

- To talk about a past action without saying exactly when it happened:
The Browns have bought a very nice car.

- To emphasize a present result of something that happened in the past:
She's met a very nice guy and she is very happy now.

- For an action that has **just** happened:
She has just come in.
I've just finished the report.

- For actions happening in the period of time which is not finished yet:
We've seen this film twice this week.

Exercise:

Put the sentences either in the Present Perfect or in the Past Simple:

Present Perfect and Simple Past

1 Joji _____ in Tokyo for five years, but he left in 1993.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a | lived |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b | have lived |

2 The Titanic _____ in 1912.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a | sank |
|----------------------------|------|

b has sunk

3 **Somebody _____ my bicycle! Now I'll have to walk home.**

a stole

b has stolen

4 **Gerry _____ off his bike three times this month.**

a fell

b has fallen

5 **Chika _____ from university last July.**

a graduated

b has graduated

6 **I _____ the movie *Titanic* three times. I'm going to see it again tonight.**

a saw

b have seen

7 **I _____ to work every day for the last six weeks!**

a walked

b have walked

8 **When Young Hee was a child, she _____ in Seoul.**

a lived

b has lived

9 **Ouch! _____ my finger!**

a I cut

b I've cut

10 **I _____ my key yesterday, so I couldn't get into the house. Eventually, I found it in my jacket pocket.**

a lost



b

have lost

Key: 1.a, 2.a, 3.b, 4.b, 5.a, 6.b, 7.b, 8.a, 9.b, 10.a

2. Malaria? In Canada?

Enter the correct form of the verbs in parentheses

Have you ever had malaria? If you have, the chances are that you (get) the disease in a hot country. Malaria is most common in tropical countries, especially those with wet and humid climates, where the mosquitoes which carry the disease can flourish. However, recently, malaria (become) more common in Canada. According to a recent report, over 1000 people (contract) the disease in Canada in 1997, and the number (rise) every year since 1994. This is an alarming trend.

Why is the incidence of malaria rising here? The answer is travel. More and more Canadians travel abroad every year, and some of them catch malaria. However, when a Toronto woman (become) sick last year, her doctor (discover) that she (never travel) abroad in her life. She must have been bitten by a mosquito which (get) the disease from another sick Canadian.

Key: got, has become, contracted, has risen, became, discovered, has never travelled, got

MODULE 7

GRAMMAR

EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

1. ARRANGEMENTS AND INTENTIONS

We use:

1) *Present simple Tense* – to talk about official events or timetables which we cannot change:

The train arrives at 6 pm.

The summer term begins on the 15th of February.

2) *Present Continuous Tense* – to talk about future events that we have already fixed or arranged:

I'm getting married in June.

3) *BE + going to* – to express an intention to do something:

I'm going to study medicine after school.

2. SUDDEN DECISIONS (made at the moment of speaking)

We use *WILL + infinitive*:

Don't wash up. I'll do it.

I think I'll go for a walk. I have a headache.

REPORTED SPEECH – STATEMENTS

Present Simple

'I study every day.'

Past Simple

The boy said (that) he studied every day.

Present Continuous

'He is watching TV.'

Past Continuous

She told me (that) he was watching TV.

Present Perfect

'I have washed the car'

Past Perfect

He said (that) he had washed the car.

Past Simple

'I played football,' - John said.

Past Simple/Past Perfect

John said that he played/had played football.

Future Simple

'I'll call you tomorrow.'

Future in the Past

He said (that) he would call me tomorrow.

Tenses do not change in reported speech when:

- The introductory verb is in the present simple, future simple or present perfect:

'I made a cake.' Grandma says that she made a cake.

- The speaker reports something a short time after it was said:

'The car has broken down again!' My sister said that the car has broken down again.

MODULE 8

VOCABULARY

Influence (vb.) - to affect or change how someone or something develops, behaves or thinks

Well-known – famous

Foreground - the people, objects, countryside, etc. in a picture or photograph that seem nearest to you and form its main part

Background - if someone or something is in the background, they are not the main point of attention

To dye (your hair) – to change the colour of something using a special liquid

Hairdresser's – the place where you have your hair cut

Detached house - describes a house that is not connected to any other building

Mansion - a very large expensive house

Cellar - a room under the ground floor of a building, usually used for storage

Attic - the space or room at the top of a building, under the roof, often used for storing things

Landlord – a person who rents you a house or a flat

Hallway stairs – traditional, closed stairs

Elm - a large tree which loses its leaves in winter, or the wood from this tree (brest)

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME, PLACE AND MOVEMENT

TIME	
After	lunch
At	10 o'clock; midnight; lunchtime; night; the moment
Before	Christmas
During	the break
In	1999; April; the morning
On	Sunday; 1 st April
PLACE	
Above/below	the lake/the clouds
At	home; the bank; the seaside
Behind	the tree
Between	the bank and the park
In	Baker Street; the box; the picture
On	the table; the bus; the first floor
Under/over	The bridge/the table
MOVEMENT	
Across	The park

Along	The river
Into	The building
To/from	Belgrade

Choose either in, at, to, or nothing and click on the arrow to see you have answered correctly.

1. He lives Zielona Gora.
2. She went home.
3. Piotrek works Gorzów Wlkp.
4. He went his friend's house.
5. She arrived Manchester for the celebrations.
6. I'm going to stay home this weekend.
7. Joanna works the hospital.
8. Why don't we go the movies tonight?
9. I'm going to see Hania France this summer.
10. I arrived work early this morning.
11. She came home early.
12. We stayed the Mieszko Hotel.
13. They visited England last summer.
14. She's going to travel Finland this summer.
15. I'll be school later today.

1. Let's meet seven o'clock.
2. He was born July.
3. I went there 1998.
4. She'll be at work Thursday.
5. We met Christmas day.
6. They drove to Barlinek September 15th.
7. We arrived in this country September.
8. I love to go shopping Christmas time.
9. We get up early the morning.
10. Do you dream night?

11. What do you like doing weekends?
12. He's working on his homework the moment.
13. I lived in Holland the 1990s.
14. I'll see you a few weeks.
15. We like going to the cinema Fridays.

Choose either for, while or during and click on the arrow to see you have answered correctly.

1. He's been working three weeks.
2. I fell asleep the film.
3. Did you see Donata your holiday?
4. We talked an hour.
5. He watched TV I was cooking.
6. our stay in London, we visited a lot of museums.
7. What did you do you were in London?
8. I think I need to study Polish a few months before I go there.
9. I came up with a great idea I was thinking about my class.
10. They drove through the countryside they were staying in France.
11. He was out of work six months before he found a new job.
12. I broke my finger I was playing squash.
13. Please, don't interrupt the teacher he is speaking.
14. Magda broke into tears the film.
15. Could you hold on a few moments?

RELATIVE CLAUSES

We use relative clauses to identify the person or thing we are talking about:

students **who** go to this school

sports **which** are dangerous

people **who/that** I know

something **that** you can easily change

We use these relative pronouns in relative clauses:

- **Who** (and sometimes that) to talk about people: I don't like people who throw litter.
- **That** to talk about animals: There's the cat that scratched me.
- **Which** (and that) to talk about things, places, etc: The park that is in the centre of the town has beautiful, big trees.
- **Where** to talk about positions and places: The café where we met has closed down.
- **Whose** to talk about possession: I met Joseph whose mother teaches at our school.

We can omit the relative pronouns **which**, **that** or **who** in relative clauses if it is not the subject of the relative clause, i.e. if it is not immediately followed by a verb:

We'll have our picnic in the place (which/that) most of us like best.

The girl (who) you met is Peter's sister.

Put one of the following relative pronouns **who**, **which** or **whose** in the gaps

- 1) I talked to the girl car had broken down in front of the shop.
- 2) Mr Richards, is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
- 3) We often visit our aunt in Norwich is in East Anglia.
- 4) This is the girl comes from Spain.
- 5) That's Peter, the boy has just arrived at the airport.
- 6) Thank you very much for your e-mail was very interesting.
- 7) The man, father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
- 8) The children, shouted in the street, are not from our school.

9) The car, driver is a young man, is from Ireland.

10) What did you do with the money your mother lent you?

Key:

1) I talked to the girl **whose** car had broken down in front of the shop.

2) Mr Richards, **who** is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.

3) We often visit our aunt in Norwich **which** is in East Anglia.

4) This is the girl **who** comes from Spain.

5) That's Peter, the boy **who** has just arrived at the airport.

6) Thank you very much for your e-mail **which** was very interesting.

7) The man, **whose** father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.

8) The children, **who** shouted in the street, are not from our school.

9) The car, **whose** driver is a young man, is from Ireland.

10) What did you do with the money **which** your mother lent you?