

Week 2

Navigate B1 Pre-Intermediate

Units 1 and 2

- **Part 2 - Unit 2**
- **Revision**
 - Present simple and Present Continuous
- **New Grammar**
 - Defining or Identifying Relative Clauses

Present Simple x Present Continuous

One Example Sentence from the Video

Š: Good, good. And is she going to teach you today?

M: Yes, of course, of course. She is teaching us... She teaches us every Tuesday.

Highlight **present simple** and **present continuous**.

- We do not usually use the present continuous with stative verbs. Common stative verbs include verbs that describe:
Feelings: *like, love, hate, feel*
Desires: *prefer, want, need*
Thoughts: *understand, know, believe, remember, forget, agree, realize*
States: *exist, cost, seem, be, mean, belong, own*

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-Intermediate –
Coursebook. OUP: 2015; p. 17 ex. 8

- 8 Write present simple (PS) or present continuous (PC) next to sentences 1–4 in the Grammar focus box. Then complete the rules using the words *simple* or *continuous*.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

present simple and present continuous

- 1 The art happens outside. _____
 - 2 My luck is changing now. _____
 - 3 What hours are you working today? _____
 - 4 Every now and then, my boss checks my work. _____
- We use the present ⁵ _____ to talk about routines and things that are always true.
 - We use the present ⁶ _____ to talk about things that are happening now or around now.
 - We do not usually use the present continuous to talk about states, verbs like: *know, like, love, prefer, understand, want, etc.*

→ Grammar Reference page 136

Example Sentences from the Video

- When was the last time you were here in this university café?
- Nice, but is it the T-shirt I gave you for your birthday?
- Is it the blond woman who is wearing the yellow dress?

- The woman who took the photos is my aunt.
- The blog that he writes is really interesting.
- This is the shop where Susan bought her laptop.

Source: Source: Krantz,
C., Norton, J. Navigate B1
Pre-Intermediate –
Coursebook. OUP: 2015;
p. 137, 2.2

Highlight **defining/identifying relative clauses.**

Defining/Identifying Relative Clauses

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-Intermediate – Coursbook. OUP: 2015; p. 18 ex. 4a

- 4a** Look at the example sentences in the Grammar focus box. Then complete the rules with *who*, *which*, *that* or *where*.

GRAMMAR FOCUS identifying relative clauses

- Identifying relative clauses give us information about the person, place or thing we are talking about. We can't understand what the sentence is about without this information.
- We use ¹ _____ or ² _____ to talk about people.
Huang Qingjun is a photographer who travels around China and takes photos of people that are standing outside their homes ...
- We use ³ _____ or ⁴ _____ to talk about things.
The photos show the huge changes which are taking place in China.
Huang's photos are a simple idea that shows how people's lives are changing.
- We use ⁵ _____ to talk about places.
He visited one location where a couple had to move ...

→ Grammar Reference page 137

Defining/Identifying Relative Clauses

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1
Pre-Intermediate – Coursebook. OUP:
2015; p. 137 2.2

2.2 Identifying relative clauses

GR2.2)))

- 1 The woman **who** took the photos is my aunt.
- 2 The blog **that** he writes is really interesting.
- 3 This is the shop **where** Susan bought her laptop from.

Identifying relative clauses tell us the person, place or thing we are talking about. We can't understand what the sentence is about without this information.

- We use the relative pronouns *who* or *that* to talk about people.
*The people **who/that** live at number 23 are very kind.*
- We use the relative pronouns *which* or *that* to talk about things.
*The object **which/that** is most special to me is my ring.*
- We use *where* to talk about places.
*Tiree is the island **where** my parents met.*

We use the pronoun *which* or *that* when a place is the subject or direct object of the identifying clause.

This is the house which we bought.

NOT ~~*This is the house where we bought.*~~

- When an identifying relative clause has a subject, we don't add an object pronoun.

*This is the man **who** I met at the wedding.*

NOT ~~*This is the man who I met him at the wedding.*~~

- We write the identifying clause immediately after the noun or noun phrase it identifies.

*The room **that** I sleep in is big.*

NOT ~~*The room is big that I sleep in.*~~