

# LEKCIJA 7

## HOBIJI I NAVIKE

### **Naš jezik**

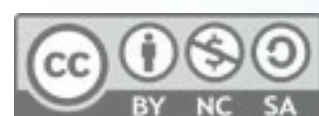
*Digital Learning Companion for Elementary Bosnian,  
Croatian, and Serbian*

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## Nove riječi/reči

## Šta/što oni rade?

Write full sentences using new verbs and activities.

Čitati knjige



Pjevati/pevati



Gledati filmove



Gledati utakmicu



Svirati gitaru

Svirati klavir /  
glasovir

Ići u šetnju



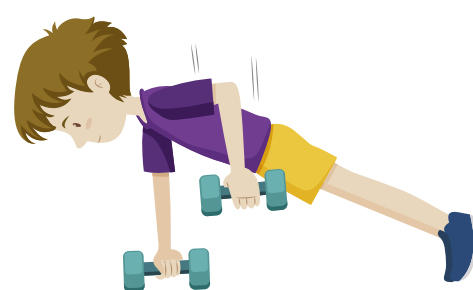
Ići na kafu/kavu



Plesati



Vježbati/vežbati



Igrati košarku

Igrati nogomet/  
fudbal

## Bitno!

## New verbs

Here are some new verbs we will use in this lesson. Make sure you know how to conjugate them!

pjevati/pevati, pjevam/pevam

svirati, sviram

gledati, gledam

vježbati/vežbati, vježbam/vežbam

igrati, igram

plesati, plešem







## 1. Pišemo

Šta/što voliš raditi?

Using the new words for activities, as well as ones you are already familiar with, write out three activities you like doing, and two you do not like doing. Write your answers in full sentences, and if you are learning the Serbian standard, make sure to write it in Cyrillic.



## 1. Pričamo

Šta/što ti voliš raditi?

Read the following dialogue with your partner twice, changing roles.

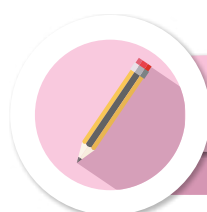
- Što ti voliš raditi?
- Ja volim da gledam filmove. A šta ti voliš da radiš?
- Ja volim igrati košarku. Voliš li ti igrati košarku?
- Ne, ne volim. Da li ti voliš da gledaš filmove?
- Da, volim. Ja ne volim vježbati. A ti?
- Ja volim vežbati i svirati klavir.

With your partner, ask each other what they like doing. Once each of you names an activity, ask whether the other person enjoys it as well.



Stadion FK "Crvena zvezda, Beograd





## 2. Pišemo

Želim, ali moram

Šta/što želiš, a šta/što moraš raditi u ponedjeljak/ponedeljak, utorak...

	ŽELIM	MORAM
Ponedjeljak/ Ponedeljak		
Utorak		
Srijeda/Sreda		
Četvrtak		
Petak		
Subota		
Nedjelja/Nedelja		

pjevati/pevati    svirati klavir/glasovir    svirati gitaru  
 gledati televiziju; filmove    vježbati/vežbati    igrati nogomet/  
 fudbal;    košarku    plesati    gledati sport    ići na  
 kafu/kavu; piće    raditi    čitati knjigu; novine    ići na  
 koncert; u šetnju    ići na posao    raditi domaću zadaću/  
 domaći zadatak    učiti    ići u biblioteku/knjižnicu



## 3. Pišemo

Želiš, ali možeš li?

Consult the schedules of preferences and obligations you have composed in the exercise above. Can you do both the things you want to do, and the things you have to be doing? Why, or why not? If you are learning the Serbian standard, write your essay in Cyrillic.



## 2. Pričamo

Šta/što ti želiš, možeš i moraš raditi?

With your partner, take turns asking and answering the following questions:

- Šta/što želiš raditi ove sedmice/nedelje/ ovog tjedna?
- Šta/što moraš raditi ove sedmice/nedelje/ ovog tjedna?
- Šta/što možeš raditi ove sedmice/nedelje/ ovog tjedna?





## 1. Čitamo A

### Njihove studije, njihove navike

Ana, Stefan i Selma su prijatelji, ali studiraju različite predmete, i vole različite stvari.

#### Ana, Pula



Ana je visoka i crna. Ima smeđe oči. Ona studira biologiju, ali je glazba njezina velika ljubav. Zato Ana veoma dobro pjeva. Ana želi svirati klavir, ali ne želi vježbati, zato što je lijena. Ana nema braću i sestre, ali ima jednu debelu mačku. Mačka se zove Stela. Stela voli misliti na miševe. Pula je grad koji ima lijepo plavo more. Ana ne voli sportove, ali često ide na plažu. Tamo Ana čita dobru knjigu ili misli na lijepe stvari. Njezine prijateljice vole ići na piće, ali Ana to ne voli. Ona voli ići u restorane, jesti ručak i piti vino. Njezina zemlja, Hrvatska, ima odlična crna i bijela vina, i prijatne restorane. Ana je vesela i zanimljiva osoba.

#### Стефан, Београд

Стефан је низак, плав момак. Има плаве очи. Стефан студира књижевност. Он често иде у биоскопе и библиотеке, зато што воли филмове и књиге. Понекад мисли на љубав и пише тужну поезију. Он добро зна енглески језик. Зато жели да иде у Америку. Његови другови су добри и весели момци. Често заједно иду на концерте и слушају музику. Понекад увече иду у кафић на пиво. Стефан каже да воли позориште, али ретко иде тамо. Стефан има и браћу. Они се зову Андрија и Сава. Његова браћа не иду на факултет. Његова браћа иду у школу, зато што су мали. Стефан јако воли Андреја и Саву. Они често заједно гледају спорт, иду на утакмице и играју фудбал. Стефан не воли мачке, али воли псе. Зато има једног малог пса. Стефан је тиха и пријатна особа.



#### Selma, Sarajevo



Selma ima smeđu kosu i zelene oči. Ona nije visoka, ali je vitka. U ponedjeljak, srijedu i petak igra košarku, u utorak i četvrtak vježba, a u subotu ide u bar plesati i slušati muziku. Zato je Selma veoma jaka djevojka. Selma mora da pleše sama, zato što njene drugarice ne vole plesati. Ali, one skupa igraju košarku i piju kafu. Selma ima jednu sestru koja se zove Alma. Selma voli Almu i ponekad radi lijepe stvari za nju. Alma misli da je Selma dobra sestra. Njihovi roditelji su prijatni ljudi. Oni misle da su njihove kćerke lijepe i pametne djevojke. Sarajevo ima stare i lijepe ulice. Selma i njeni prijatelji često idu u šetnju. Selma voli da ide na fakultet. Tamo studira historiju i političke nauke. Ide na časove ujutru, a popodne radi domaću zadaću i mnogo uči. Selma želi da ide u London da studira, zato što su fakulteti tamo veoma dobri. Selma ozbiljno misli na budućnost. Selma je pametna i vrijedna osoba.



**Bitno!****The number one (jedan)**

The number one (*jedan*) is the only number that acts as an adjective, which means it matches the gender and case of the noun it refers to.

*Ovo je jedna visoka osoba.* = *This is a/one tall person.*

*Vidim jednu visoku osobu.* = *I see a/one tall person.*

**Bitno!****Ovdje/ovde, tu, tamo**

Stolica je **ovde/ovdje.**

Stolica je **tu.**

Stolica je **tamo.**



*Mostar, Bosna i Hercegovina*

**1. Čitamo B****Tačan/točan odgovor****1. Ana studira**

- a) glazba
- b) glazbu
- c) biologiju

**2. Ana često ide**

- a) na plažu
- b) u plažu
- c) na plaža

**3. Kula je grad koji**

- a) ima na more
- b) ide na more
- c) ima more

**4. Stela voli misliti**

- a) na mišove
- b) na miševe
- c) u miševe

**5. Ana ne voli**

- a) ići u klubove i barove
- b) ići na klubove i barove
- c) ići na klubovi i barovi

**6. Stefan često ide**

- a) u bioskope i na biblioteke
- b) na bioskope i na biblioteke
- c) u bioskope i u biblioteke

**7. Stefan ponekad misli**

- a) na ljubav
- b) na ljubavi
- c) u ljubav

**8. Stefan i njegovi drugovi idu u kafić**

- a) za pivo
- b) na kafu
- c) na pivo

**9. Njegova braća idu**

- a) na fakultet
- b) u školu
- c) na školu

**10. Selma voli da**

- a) ide o košarku
- b) igra košarku
- c) igra košarke

**11. Selma često radi lijepe stvari**

- a) za Alma
- b) za Almu
- c) na Almu

**12. Alma misli**

- a) da je Selma dobra sestra
- b) da Selma dobra sestra
- c) je Selma dobra sestra

**13. Selma misli na**

- a) lijepe budućnosti
- b) lijepu budućnost
- c) lijep budućnost





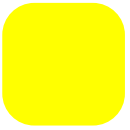

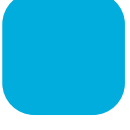
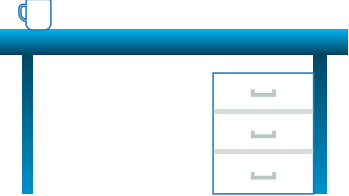
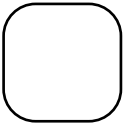

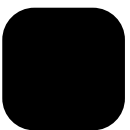

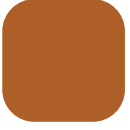





Bitno!

Colors as adjectives

All colors are adjectives and, accordingly, match the noun they refer to in gender, number, and case. Fill in the table below in the nominative, using the correct gender. Then, write sentences with “vidimo” in the accusative.

The adjective **bijeli/beo**, like the word **stol/sto** or the adjective **topao**, has a “hidden l” that is visible in the Bosnian/Croatian variant, but only becomes visible in the Serbian variant when it changes gender or case.

Ovo je...			Vidim...
	crven, crvena, crveno		Ovo je crvena knjiga. Vidim crvenu knjigu.
	žut, žuta, žuto		Ovo je žut pas. Vidim _____.
	plav, plava, plavo		Ovo je plavi stol. Vidim _____.
	bijel, bijela, bijelo / beo, bela, belo		Ovo je bijela/bela mačka. Vidim _____.
	crn, crna, crno		Ovo je _____. Vidim _____.
	smeđ, smeđa, smeđe		Ovo je _____. Vidim _____.
	zelen, zelena, zeleno		Ovo je _____. Vidim _____.

When naming an individual color, the adjective refers to the noun **boja (color)**. The noun need not be spelled out - but the adjective form will be in feminine singular in order to match it.

Ovo je crna. = This is (the color) black.





## 1. Gramatika

## Long forms of masculine adjectives

Most adjectives in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian can be definite or indefinite. Differences between the two forms are very slight in feminine and neuter nouns, but clearly discernible in the masculine singular. Indefinite adjectives end in a consonant, and they are usually used in places where indefinite articles (a, an) would be appropriate in English. Definite adjectives, have a longer form: they add the ending -i after the final consonant. Definite adjectives are generally more appropriate in contexts where an English speaker might use the definite article (the).

*visok* ➡ *visoki*

As with other endings, **fleeting a** applies:

*sladak* ➡ *slatki*

Some adjectives, like **mali (small)** only have the long form; but the possessive pronouns, like **njegov**, only have the short form. *The long form of the adjective cannot be used immediately after the verb **biti (to be)**, but is the default form in the vast majority of other cases.* Therefore:

Taj **slatki** pas je njegov.

Njegov pas je **sladak**.

Taj **crni** auto je naš.

Naš auto je **crn**.

## Kultura

## Plav, smeđ, crn

In Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian, when an adjective denoting color is used to describe a person, this is usually a reference to hair color – not skin color. Additionally the word for *blue (plavo)* is used to describe people who are blond.

On ima **plavu** kosu. On je **plav**.

Ona ima **smeđu** kosu. Ona je **smeđa**.

Ona ima **crnu** kosu. Ona je **crna**.

When the colors *black (crn)* and *white (bijel/ bео)* are used to describe skin color, in most cases they denote a dark or tan, or an exceptionally pale complexion. In contexts where race or ethnicity is discussed, designated nouns (bijelac/belac = white person; crnac = black person) are used far more often than colors.

## Bitno!

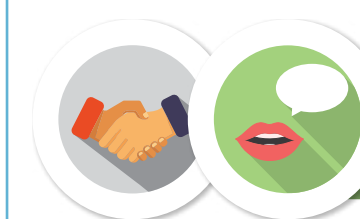
Irregular plural of **oko (eye)**

The noun oko (eye) has an irregular plural form, oči (eyes). The singular **oko** is neuter, whereas the plural is feminine gender. For example:

*Moja mačka ima jedno zeleno, i jedno plavo oko.*

*Ja imam zelene oči.*

Note the instances of the word in Čitamo 1.



## 3. Pričamo

## Kakve su tvoje oči?

*Take turns asking your classmates what their eyes are like (kakve su tvoje oči?). When responding, use one color adjective, and one additional adjective (for example, small, large, pretty...) to describe them.*





**Bitno!****The verb *zvati, zovem (se)***

The most common way of introducing oneself by name is using the verb **zvati, zovem (se)** - to call (oneself). The word **se** is a reflexive particle. The most common way of introducing oneself by name is by using the verb **zvati, zovem se** - to be called. In this case, the particle **se** has a different meaning from the phrase **vidimo se**, where it implies that two or more people are seeing **each other**.

*Ja se zovem Milica, a on se zove Marko.* = *My name is Milica, and his name is Marko.*

The question "what is your name" is asked using the word *kako* (how):

*Kako se zoveš? Zovem se Milica.* = *What is your name? My name is Milica.*

The verb **zvati, zovem** can also be used without the particle, meaning simply **to call** or **to invite**. In those instances, it requires an object.

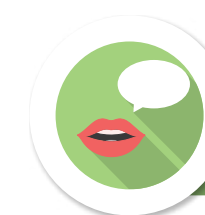
*Zovem Marka.* = *I am calling Marko.*

*Zovem Marka na pivo.* = *I am inviting Marko for a beer.*

**4. Pišemo****Kako se zovu?**

*Read the text in Čitamo 1, and answer the following questions.*

1. Ovo je Ana. Kako se zove njezina mačka?
2. Ovo je Stefan. Kako se zovu njegova braća?
3. Ovo je Selma. Kako se zove njena sestra?

**4. Pričamo****Kako se zoveš?**

*Introduce yourself to the class using the new verb *zvati se*, then name all your classmates and then invite someone for a drink.*

- Kako se zoveš?
- Ja se zovem ... / Zovem se ...
- A kako se on/ona zove?
- On se zove Marko.
- Šta ti i Marko radite zajedno?
- Zovem Marka na piće.



*Rovinj, Hrvatska*



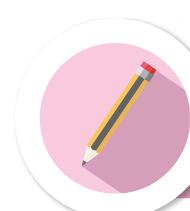


## 5. Pričamo

## Novi pridjevi/pridevi

How many of the adjectives in **Čitamo A** do you know? Try to deduce their meaning from context, and check your answers in the dictionary.

dobar; dobra	_____ <b>good</b> _____	veseo; vesela	_____
smeđ; smeđa	_____	nov; nova	_____
jak; jaka	_____	prijatan; prijatna	_____
star; stara	_____	tih; tiha	_____
lijep/lep; lijepa/lepa	_____	debeo; debela	_____
visok; visoka	_____	vitak; vitka	_____
nizak; niska	_____	plav; plava	_____
zanimljiv; zanimljiva	_____	crn; crna	_____
pametn; pametna	_____	vrijedan/vredan; vrijedna/vredna	_____
lijen/lenj; lijena/lenja	_____		_____



## 5. Pišemo

## Kakvi su vaši prijatelji?

Describe one of your male friends and one of your female friends, in three sentences each, using the new adjectives you just learned.



## 6. Pričamo

## Kakvi su vaši prijatelji?

Based on the descriptions you already wrote, tell your partner about your friends, and ask them about theirs.



## 6. Pišemo

## Moj prijatelj/prijateljica i ja

Using the table as a guide, write a composition about the way you spend time with your friend: what activities you do together, how often, on what days of the week, and what times of the day. Write at least 12 sentences. You might also say what your friend is like, where you usually do these activities, and why. If you are learning the Serbian standard, write your composition in Cyrillic.

	pjevati/pevati		
	svirati klavir/glasovir; gitaru		
	gledati televiziju; filmove		
	vježbati/vežbati		
često	igrati nogomet/fudbal;	U	Ujutru/ujutro
obično	igrati košarku	ponedjeljak/	popodne
volimo (da)	plesati	ponedeljak	uveče/uvečer
želimo (da)	ići na kafu/kavu	utorak	
možemo (da)	raditi	srijedu/sredu...	
moramo (da)	čitati knjigu		
	ići na koncert; u šetnju		
	učiti		



**Bitno!****The pronoun *koji, koja, koje* (which)**

The pronoun ***koji*** can be used both **as a conjunction** and a question pronoun. In both cases, it changes number, gender, and case to match the noun it refers to. The table below shows ***koji*** along with other question pronouns we have learned so far.

SINGULAR			PLURAL
	m. f. n.		m. f. n.
<b>Which?</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	Koji, koja, koje	Koji, koje, koja
	<b>Acc.</b>	koga/kog, koji, koju, koje	Koje, koje, koja

As always, in order to determine the correct number, gender, and case, you need to be especially mindful of the relationship between the nouns and the verb. In the accusative case, pay attention to whether a masculine noun is animate or inanimate.

*Koji film želiš gledati? = Which film do you want to watch?*

*Ovo je film koji želim gledati. = This is the film (that) I want to watch.*

*Koje djevojku/devojku voliš? = Which girl do you love?*

*Ovo je djevojka/devojka koju volim. = This is the girl I love.*

**1. Vježbamo/Vježbamo****The pronoun *koji***

*Model: Vidim mačku. Ta mačka je žuta.*

*Vidim mačku koja je žuta. To je žuta mačka koju vidim.*

1. Znam profesora. Taj profesor je pametan.

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2. Volim muziku/glazbu. Ta muzika/glazba je dobra.

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3. Mislim na momka. Taj momak je lijep/lep.

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4. Radim domaću zadaću. Ta zadaća je teška.

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5. Idem na koncert. Taj koncert je prijatan.

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6. Gledam utakmicu. Ta utakmica je zanimljiva.

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7. Znam jednog studenta. Taj student je lijen/lenj.

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8. Vidim jednog psa. Taj pas je debeo.

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9. Imam jedno dijete/dete. To dijete/dete je tiho.

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10. Želim jednu knjigu. Ta knjiga je nova.

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2. Gramatika

The accusative case of personal and demonstrative pronouns

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.
ja	mene (me)	mi	nas
ti	tebe (te)	vi	vas
on	njega (ga)	oni	njih (ih)
ona	nju (ju, je)	one	
ono	njega (ga)	ona	

The short form object pronouns are called clitics. The accusative clitic pronouns are used in most instances. They are always unstressed themselves, and are pronounced together with another, accented word. They must always follow word order rules for clitics.

3. Gramatika

Demonstrative pronouns in accusative case

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.
m. taj	taj/tog	ti	te
f. ta	tu	te	tu
n. to	to	ta	ta



2. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Pronouns in the accusative case

- Slušam \_\_\_\_\_ (vi).
- Ne vidim \_\_\_\_\_ (ona).
- Moja mačka \_\_\_\_\_ (ti) ne gleda.
- Ne, nemam \_\_\_\_\_. (on)
- Imam vodu, ali nemam sok. Da li \_\_\_\_\_ ti imaš?
- Imam udžbenik, ali nemam teku/bilježnicu/svesku. Da li \_\_\_\_\_ ti imaš?
- Imam pitanje, ali nemam odgovor. Da li \_\_\_\_\_ ti imaš?
- Imam knjigu i udžbenik. Da li \_\_\_\_\_ vi imate?



3. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Demonstrative pronouns

- Vidim \_\_\_\_\_ (taj čovjek/čovjek)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (ona teka/bilježnica/sveska)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (ta djevojka/devojka).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (oni ljudi).
- Slušam \_\_\_\_\_ (ta muzika/glazba).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (ovaj mladić).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (ona žena).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (ta djeca/deca).



4. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Possessive and personal pronouns

- Ja imam mačku. To je \_\_\_\_\_ mačka.
- Vi vidite djevojku/devojku. Vi \_\_\_\_\_ vidite.
- One znaju engleski. On je \_\_\_\_\_ jezik.
- Imam pitanje, ali nemam odgovore. Da li \_\_\_\_\_ ti imaš?
- Ti imaš sestru. To je \_\_\_\_\_ sestra.
- Mi imamo ljubav. Mi \_\_\_\_\_ imamo.
- Mi imamo poruku. To je \_\_\_\_\_ poruka.
- Stanko ima druga. Stanko \_\_\_\_\_ ima.
- Marko ima dijete/dete. To je \_\_\_\_\_ dijete/dete.
- Ona gleda film. Ona \_\_\_\_\_ gleda.
- Ona vidi prijateljice. Ona \_\_\_\_\_ vidi.
- Žuta mačka je za \_\_\_\_\_ (ja).



## 4. Gramatika

## Clitics

Short forms of personal pronouns in the accusative case, as well as the words **li** and **se**, are unstressed monosyllabic words called **clitics**. All clitics in a sentence are clustered together in a strictly specific order. Here is the order of clitics we have learned so far.

1	2	3
li	accusative personal pronouns	se

The clitic cluster **always** comes in the middle of the sentence: right after the first significant unit, and before all other information (in questions, the first significant unit will always be the question word). The clitic cluster cannot begin the sentence under any circumstances, and it can only end the sentence if there are

*Da li ga mi vidimo?*     ~~Da ga li mi vidimo?~~  
*Da li se on zove Marko?*     ~~Da se li on zove Marko?~~  
*Da li se vidimo sutra?*     ~~Da se li vidimo sutra?~~  
  
*Vidiš li ga tamo?*     ~~Vidiš tamo li ga?~~  
*Vidiš li ga?*



## 5. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

## Clitics

## 1. Mi vidimo Marka.

- a) Da li ga mi vidimo?
- b) Da ga li mi vidimo?
- c) Da li mi ga vidimo?

## 2. Ti slušaš Mariju.

- a) Da li je ti slušate?
- b) Da li ti je slušaš?
- c) Da li je ti slušaš?

## 3. Ja imam knjigu.

- a) Da li ja imam?
- b) Imam je li?
- c) Imam li je?

## 4. Vi radite domaću zadaću.

- a) Radite li je?
- b) Je li je radite?
- c) Da je li radite?

## 5. On ima čas/sat.

- a) Da li je on ima?
- b) Da li ga on ima?
- c) Da li on ga ima?

## 6. Oni uče jezik.

- a) Da li uče ga oni?
- b) Uče li ga oni?
- c) Da li je oni uče?

## 7. Ona vidi mačku.

- a) Vidi je li?
- b) Vidi da li je?
- c) Vidi li je?

## 8. On se zove Petar.

- a) Zove li se on Petar?
- b) Zove se li on Petar?
- c) Se li on zove Petar?

## 9. Ona se zove Maja.

- a) Je li se ona zove Maja?
- b) Zove li se ona Maja?
- c) Da se li ona zove Maja?

## 10. Ona vidi njega.

- a) Ga vidi ona.
- b) Vidi ona ga.
- c) Njega vidi ona.

## 11. Njih zna Svetlana.

- a) Svetlana zna njih.
- b) Ih Svetlana zna.
- c) Svetlana zna ih.

## 12. Emina voli mačke.

- a) Voli li Emina njih?
- b) Voli ih li Emina?
- c) Voli li Emina ih?







## 1. Čitamo C

## Tačan/točan odgovor

Answer questions about Čitamo 1-A, replacing the nouns with the appropriate personal pronouns.

Model: Da li **Alma** voli **Selmu**?  
Da, **ona je/ju** voli.

1. Voli li Ana sportove?
2. Voli li Ana glazbu?
3. Čita li Ana loše knjige?
4. Ima li Hrvatska dobra vina?
5. Voli li Stela misliti na miševe?
6. Да ли Стефан воли старе филмове?
7. Да ли се његова браћа зову Матеја и Сава?
8. Да ли Стефан воли мачке?
9. Да ли Стефан има пса?
10. Da li Selma ima zelene oči?
11. Da li Selma ima brata?
12. Da li Sarajevo ima lijepe ulice?
13. Da li Stela voli misliti na miševe?
14. Да ли Стефан иде у школу?
15. Da li Selma radi lijepe stvari za Almu?



## 7. Pišemo

## Moji hobiji i navike

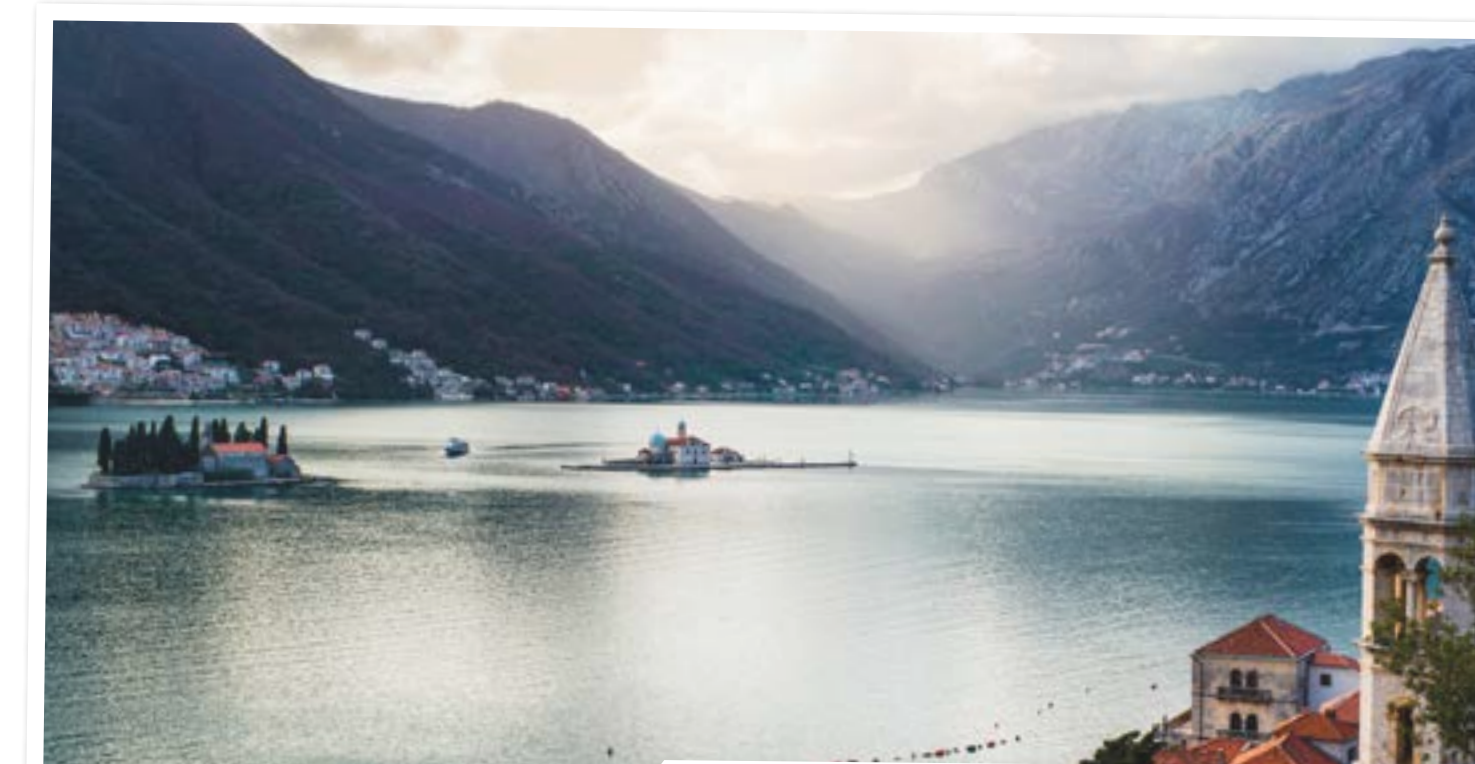
Use Čitamo A as a model to write a short composition about yourself. Describe what kind of person you are, what you like or dislike doing, and how you spend your time with friends and family.



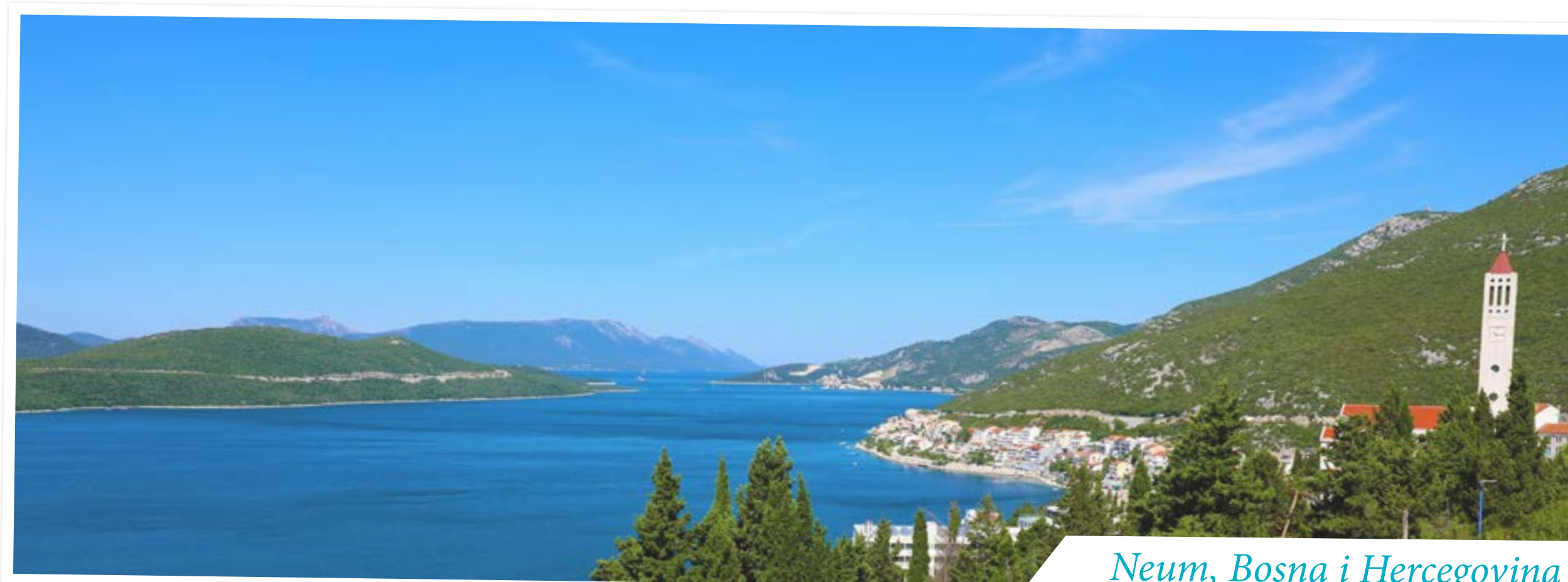
## 7. Pričamo

## Moji hobiji i navike

Use Čitamo A as a model to tell the class about your personality, your likes and dislikes, and how you spend time with friends and family.



Bokokotorski zaliv, Crna Gora



Neum, Bosna i Hercegovina



## Kultura

## Long forms of adjectives as nicknames

In the Balkans, people are commonly nicknamed after their traits – or, ironically and humorously, the direct opposite of their traits! Only the long form of masculine adjectives can be used as a proper noun in this way.

Try to identify the irony in the following four examples!



*Pavle voli da svira saksofon.  
Njegova mama ga zove Tihi.*



*Ivan je visok.  
Njegov prijatelj Luka ga zove Mali.*



*Danilo je lep.  
Njegova prijateljica Lana ga zove Lepi.*



*Milan je dobar prijatelj.  
Njegov prijatelj Stefan ga zove Dobri.*

Can you come up with similar adjective-based nicknames for yourself and your classmates?

Yes  
↓↑  
Da

## 1. Prijevod/prevod

## Hobbies and activities

1. The guitar (that) I have is bad, and I want a good guitar.
2. You (pl.) have a good friend who is very smart.
3. She is thinking about the slim guy who (that) goes to their restaurant.
4. Darko likes the color blue. That's why his friends call him Blue.
5. They like white cats, but the cat (that) they have is yellow. That's why they want a new cat.
6. He is very active. That's why he exercises and does yoga on Wednesday and Friday.
7. That black dog's name is Reks.
8. We can sing, and our friends can play the piano.
9. Ana has to read boring books, and she wants to dance.
10. I know you want to play soccer, but we have to go to class.
11. She has a fat, lazy dog who doesn't like going for walks.
12. Her cheerful friend, whose name is Stefan (who is called himself Stefan), often goes to the park, too. Do you see each other?