

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO  
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

**ENGLISH COURSE – ENGLISH  
FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES IV**

**Podgorica, 03.03.2016.**

*13 Interesting Facts About  
Europe That Most People  
Don't Know*

*To start things off with a bang, Europe is technically not a continent. Its separation from Asia was actually a Greek idea.*



*Italians don't drink cappuccino after 11 AM*



*The Sagrada Familia church in Barcelona is taking longer to build than the pyramids (it was started in 1882 and no, it is not done yet)*



*The most visited place in Europe is Disneyland, Paris*



*Perucica in Bosnia is one of the last rainforests in Europe. That's right, Europe has rainforests!*



*Bulgaria is the oldest country in Europe and it hasn't changed its name since 681 AD*





*Iceland has no mosquitoes at all. Not even one.*



*The Dark Ages in Europe lasted for twice as long as  
the United States has been a nation*



*Russia has over 13,000 uninhabited villages.*



*The airport in Brussels sells more chocolate than any other single location on Earth*



*Per capita, Sweden has the most McDonald's in Europe*



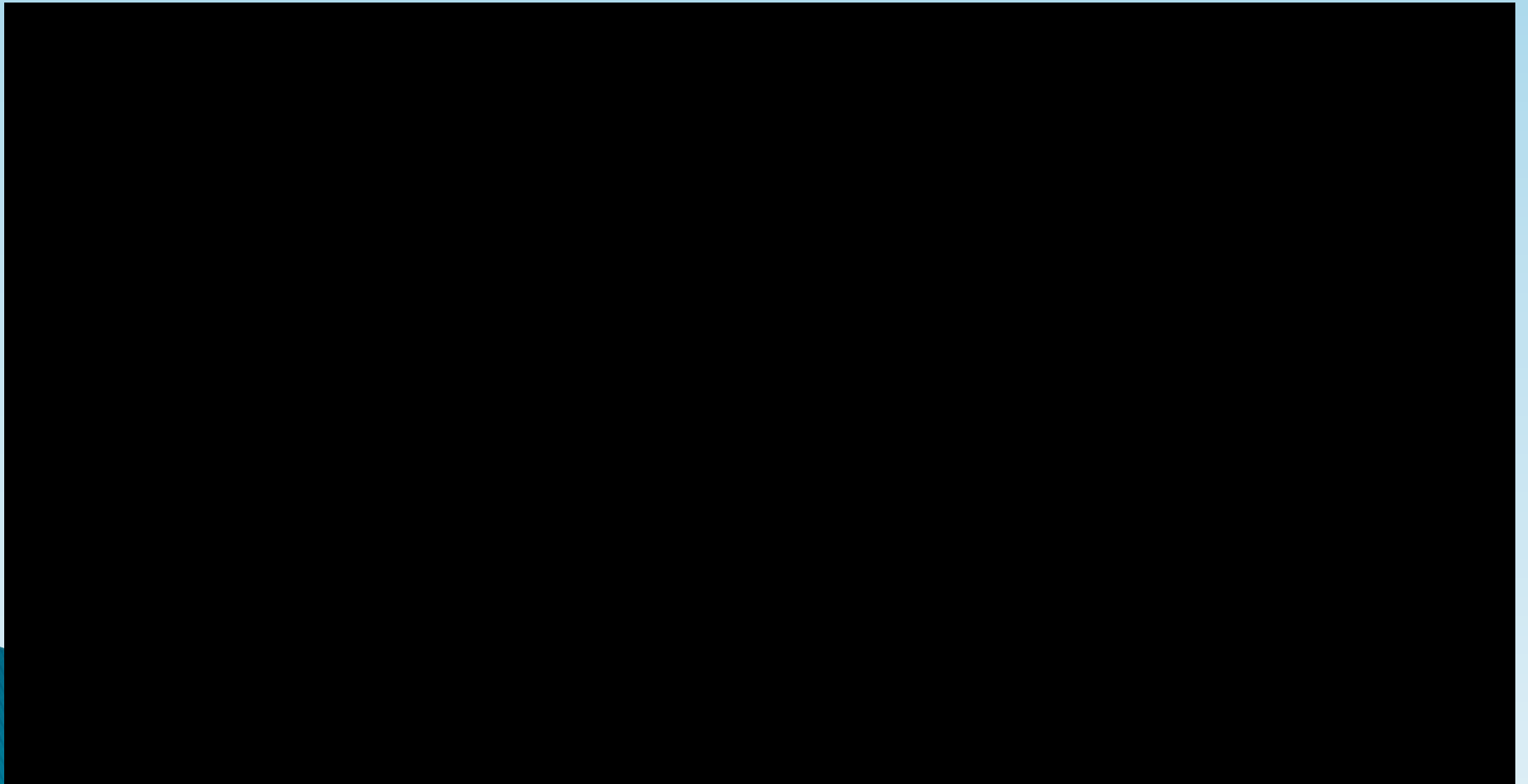
*Liechtenstein is a very small country. During its last military engagement in 1866 they sent out 80 soldiers and came back with 81. Apparently they made a friend in Italy.*



*The longest town name in Europe is  
Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch  
in Wales*



*The longest town name in Europe is  
Lanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch in Wales*





# UPUTSTVA ZA PREZENTACIJE

1. Presentacije se izvode u grupi.
2. Prijava grupa i navođenje odabrane teme obavlja se ili nakon redovnog časa ili mejlom na adresu [isjtestiranje@gmail.com](mailto:isjtestiranje@gmail.com) do 05. aprila 2016. godine. Pri prijavljivanju za prezentaciju, treba navesti ime, prezime, broj indeksa i studijski program za svakog člana grupe. Dovoljno je da jedan član grupe prijavi sve ostale kolege.

# UPUTSTVA ZA PREZENTACIJE

3. Raspored prezentacija biće objavljen najkasnije 22. aprila. Izlaganja prezentacija biće organizovana u maju, a sami termini izlaganja zavise prevažodno od prostornih kapaciteta fakulteta.

4. Studenti mogu sami da izaberu temu prezentacije. Tema treba da bude iz oblasti Evropske unije, istorije Evrope ili iz bilo koje oblasti koja se posredno ili neposredno tiče Evrope (evropska kinematografija, evropska muzička scena, politika, institucije, valute, sukobi). Tema ne mora biti usko politička, a studenti nisu obavezni da govore o nečemu što im nije zanimljivo i blisko, jer to zasigurno nije svrha ovog zadatka. Prezentacija treba da bude originalna, **kreativna** i nova, **„recikliranje“ prezentacija sa interneta nije dozvoljeno.** Prezentacije ne bi trebalo čitati. (svi student koji budu čitali tekst prezentacije sa papira mogu osvojiti najviše 6 poena).

Ukoliko se desi da više grupa prijavi istu temu, grupa koja prva prijavi temu prezentacije ima prednost.

5. Na kraju prezentacije, studenti i nastavnik će postavljati pitanja prezentatoru. Power point prezentacija je poželjna, ali nije obavezna.

6. Trajanje prezentacije – 3-4 minuta po govorniku, odnosno maksimum **10 minuta**.

Minimalan broj izlagača u grupi je 2, a maksimalan broj izlagača u grupi je 4.

## 7. Kriterijumi za ocjenjivanje prezentacije:

- ❑ Struktura (pozdrav, predstavljanje, uvod, prezentacija, zaključak, zahvaljivanje publici, poziv za pitanja) (2 poena)
- ❑ Upotreba standardnih fraza i konektora (vidjeti Word List i Discourse Markers List u nastavku dokumenta) (1 poen)
- ❑ Jasnost (2 poena)
- ❑ Pravilan izgovor riječi (3 poena)
- ❑ Pravilna upotreba gramatike (3 poena)
- ❑ Kreativnost (4 poena)

Maksimalan broj bodova: **15**

Student može dobiti maksimalan broj bodova ukoliko ispuni sve navedene kriterijume.

Make your own sentences using the following collocations

*member states*

*to delegate sovereignty*

*joint interest*

*shared values*

*social justice*

*to foster cooperation*

*to preserve diversity*

*to differ greatly*  
*home affairs*  
*foreign affairs*  
*customs union*  
*single currency*  
*single market*  
*large market*  
*trade negotiations*  
*significant efforts*  
*economic benefits*

**Look back into the text and find all the words that collocate with “European”. Then think of other words that collocate with “European”**

European:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



<b>NOUN</b>	<b>VERB</b>	<b>ADJECTIVE</b>
		<b>INTENDED</b>
	<b>REPLACE</b>	
	<b>DELEGATE</b>	
<b>UNION</b>		
		<b>DETERMINED</b>
	<b>PROMOTE</b>	
	<b>PRESERVE</b>	
	<b>DESCRIBE</b>	
<b>DEFENCE</b>		
	<b>HARMONISE</b>	
<b>REMOVAL</b>		

## Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets

1. Taylor has nominated Adams as his \_\_\_\_\_. (replace)
2. He talks of travelling less and \_\_\_\_\_ more authority to his deputies in Britain and Australia. (delegate)
3. How far will members have progressed towards \_\_\_\_\_ their economies? (harmonize)
4. The two parties have been trying to \_\_\_\_\_ since the New Year. (union)
5. It is my \_\_\_\_\_ to remain in my position until a successor is elected. (intend)

**1. REPLACEMENT 2. DELEGATING 3. HARMONIZING 4. UNITE  
5. INTENTION**

**Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets**

6. When he left his native country he said he would not return until it had been fully \_\_\_\_\_. (democracy)
7. He reaffirmed their \_\_\_\_\_ to tackle inflation. (determine)
8. The meetings will be about \_\_\_\_\_ standards. (preserve)
9. Last year they spent a lot of money on \_\_\_\_\_. (promote)
10. We were in a disaster situation that defies \_\_\_\_\_. (describe)

6. DEMOCRATIC 7. DETERMINATION 8. HARMONIZING  
9. PROMOTION 10. DESCRIPTION

# FUTURE FORMS IN ENGLISH

## THE FUTURE

### 1.1 FUTURE SIMPLE (BUDUĆI OBLIK/PROSTO BUDUĆE `VRIJEME`)

## 16 Future with *will*

This is also referred to as the future simple or simple future tense.

### FORM

**will ('ll)** + *bare infinitive*: I **will (I'll)** go, etc.

Short form of **will not**: **won't**

## USE

- To make a statement of fact or a prediction about the future:

*Sam **will be** here tomorrow.*

*Tonight's programme **will be** very interesting.*

She **will be** 32 next year.

We **will visit** Disneyland one day.

- To express hopes, expectations, thoughts about the future. Used after verbs like: *assume, believe, doubt, expect, hope, reckon, suppose, think* and *be sure/afraid* and with adverbs like *perhaps, possibly, probably, definitely*:

*I expect they'll **be** here soon.*

*Do you think she'll **bring** her boyfriend?*

I think he **will call** her.

They **will** probably **arrive** soon.

I am sure you **will pass** the exam.

I believe they **will win** the match.

To express an intention when the decision is made at the time of speaking:

A: *There isn't any milk left.*

B: *Oh, isn't there? I'll get some in town. I'm going there later on.*

A: My bags are heavy.

**B: I will help you.**

A: Someone is at the door.

**B: I will open it.**

A: I need a ride home.

**B: I will take you home, don't worry.**

## The *be going to* future

We can express the future with *be going* + *to*-infinitive. This is often referred to as the *going to* or *be going to* future.

### FORM

verb **to be** + **going** + *to*-infinitive: *I'm going to stay*, etc.

### to call - zvati

#### potvrđan oblik

I am going to call (ja ću zvati)  
you are going to call  
he, she, it is going to call  
we are going to call  
you are going to call  
they are going to call

#### odričan oblik

I am not going to call  
you aren't going to call  
he, she, it isn't going to call  
we aren't going to call  
you aren't going to call  
they aren't going to call

#### upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

Am I going to call?  
Are you going to call?  
Is he, she, it going to call?  
Are we going to call?  
Are you going to call?  
Are they going to call?



## USE

- To express intention. The speaker had the intention before the time of speaking:

*I'm going to visit Bob tomorrow.*

We use **be going to** when we already have a plan or an intention to do something: *I'm going to sort out the rest of them at the weekend.*

*She is going to be a nurse when she grows up.*

Sue is talking to Helen:

Let's have a party.



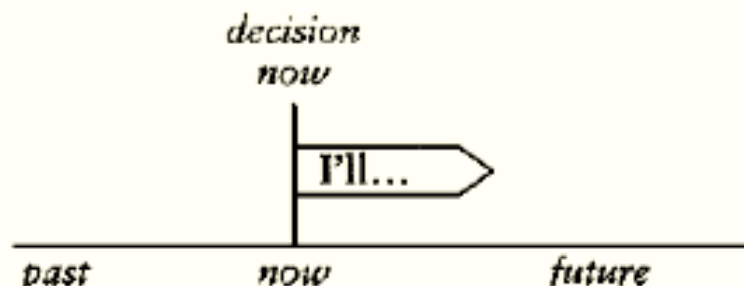
SUE

That's a great idea.  
We'll invite lots of people.



HELEN

**will ('ll):** We use will when we decide to do something at the time of speaking. The speaker has not decided before. The party is a new idea.



Later that day, Helen meets Dave:

Sue and I have decided to have a party.  
We're going to invite lots of people.

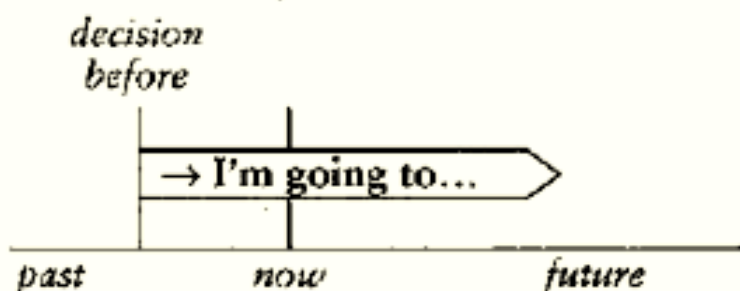


HELEN



DAVE

**going to:** We use (be) going to when we have *already decided* to do something. Helen had already decided to invite lots of people *before* she spoke to Dave.



The ***be going to*** and ***will*** futures can both be used to express an intention about the future.

- ***be going to***: the intention is premeditated. The decision was made before the time of speaking or writing and plans have probably already been made:  
A: **You know it's Emily's birthday on Friday, don't you?**  
B: **Yes, I'm going to buy her a present this afternoon.**
- ***will***: the intention is unpremeditated. The decision is made at the time of speaking or writing:  
A: **You know it's Emily's birthday on Friday, don't you?**  
B: **Actually I'd forgotten. Thanks for reminding me. I'll buy her a present this afternoon.**

### The ***be going to*** future

- To make a prediction based on present evidence:  
*The sun's going down. It's going to be dark in half an hour.*

You can also say that 'something is going to happen' in the future. For example:

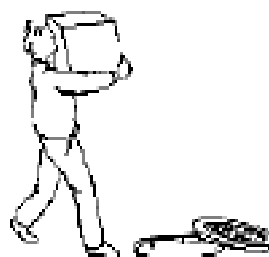


The man can't see where he's walking. There is a hole in front of him.

He is going to fall into the hole.

When we say that 'something is going to happen', the situation *now* makes us believe this. The man is walking towards the hole *now*, so he is going to fall into it.

*situation now*



going to

*future happening*



- Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain. (the clouds are there *now*)
- I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. (I feel terrible *now*)

## Present Simple as future

We use the present simple when we talk about timetables, programmes etc. (for example, for public transport, cinemas etc.):

- The train leaves Plymouth at 11.30 and arrives in London at 14.45.
- What time does the film begin?
- It's Wednesday tomorrow.

You can use the present simple for people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:

- I start my new job on Monday.
- What time do you finish work tomorrow?

# the Present Continuous as future

## Present continuous as future

We can use the present continuous to refer to the future. A future time reference must be stated or be clear from the context.

### USE

- To describe arrangements. We use it to talk about the future when the plans have been made. It is quite informal and is used to describe personal arrangements such as social activities rather than official plans. As it refers to personal arrangements, the subject of the verb should be a person or people and not a thing:

*I'm meeting Charlotte for lunch tomorrow.*

## ARRANGEMENTS AND PLANS

*They are seeing their doctor on Wednesday.*

# **the Present Continuous as future**

VERBS:

**MOVE**

**HAVE**

**SEE**

**MEET**

ARE VERBS MOST COMMONLY USED IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS  
REFERING TO FUTURE!

**WE USE PRESENT CONTINUOUS WHEN WE MAKE PLANS WITH  
ANOTHER PERSON:**

WE ARE HAVING DINNER WITH THE OBAMAS TOMMORROW.

## COMPARE:

1. WE **ARE HAVING** A PARTY ON FRIDAY.
2. WE **ARE GOING TO HAVE** A PARTY ON FRIDAY.
3. A: WE SHOULD DO SOMETHING ON FRIDAY.  
B: I KNOW. WE **WILL HAVE** A PARTY!



# USE:

**WILL** – WITH *I BELIEVE, I THINK, I AM SURE, I AM NOT SURE, I DON'T THINK, PROBABLY, MAYBE, PERHAPS* AND *DECISIONS AT THE MOMENT OF SPEAKING*

**BE GOING TO** – WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT *INTENTION* OR WHEN THERE IS *EVIDENCE*

**PRESENT SIMPLE** – *PLANES, TRAINS, BUSES, CLASSES, TIMETABLES*

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS** – ARRANGEMENTS AND PLANS WITH SOMEONE WITH VERBS *SEE, HAVE, MEET, MOVE*

# Future simple

- WILL + VERB
- Used for: immediate decisions, offers, promises, requests
- *I think I'll phone her right now.*
- *Shall I open the window?*
- *I'll help you.*

# Present continuous

- ⦿ I'M DOING STH.
- ⦿ Arrangements, plans already decided
- ⦿ *What are you doing on Sunday?*
- ⦿ *Alex is getting married next month.*
- ⦿ *I'm meeting Ann for lunch tomorrow.*

# Present simple

- ⦿ I DO STH.
- ⦿ Timetables, schedules, programmes, fixed plans
- ⦿ *My train leaves at 10.30.*
- ⦿ *The film begins at 7pm.*
- ⦿ *I start my new job on Monday.*

# Going to

- ⦿ I'M GOING TO DO STH.
- ⦿ STH. IS GOING TO HAPPEN
  
- ⦿ Plans already decided, intentions, predictions from evidence
  
- ⦿ *He's going to fall down.*
- ⦿ *I'm just going to make a quick phone call.*

Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate future form

1. A: The phone is ringing!

B: OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) it.

2. A: Why are you making sandwiches?

B: Because we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic on the beach.

3. A: Have you got toothache again?

B: Oooh! It's agony but I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the dentist this afternoon.

4. Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ (be) warm and sunny.

5. My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (study) modern languages at Bristol University.

6. A: I've got a headache. Have you got any aspirin?

B: Yes. It's in the bathroom. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it for you.

7. A: Would you like to go out for a drink tonight?

B: Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the theatre with Peter.

8. A: Can you meet me after work?

B: I'd love to but John \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me out tonight.

9. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) your exam.

10. My plane \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in two hours and I'm still at home!

11. I'm tired. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) reading for a while.

12. He hardly studies anymore. He \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) his exams.

13. She \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) the headmaster at 6 o'clock tomorrow.

14. A: What would you like, sir?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a steak and salt, please.

15. A: What are you definitely doing tomorrow?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my friend Paul.

# ADDITIONAL EXERCISES



A. Fill in the gaps using *will, be going to, the Present Simple or the Present Continuous Tense.*

1. My cousins ..... (come) to dinner tomorrow.
2. She has bought a lot of food. She ..... (prepare) a delicious lunch today.
3. I am sure she ..... (call) you these days.
4. A: "Where are you going tomorrow?"  
B: "I ..... (travel) to the seaside."
5. Why are you taking that big basket? I ..... (buy) a lot of vegetables.
6. There's somebody on the door! Ok, I ..... (go) and check who it is.
7. My father ..... (take) my mother to a fancy restaurant tonight.
8. Oh, no! I forgot to post this letter. Don't worry. I ..... (post) it for you.
9. I think that you can't do it by yourself. I ..... (help) you finish it.
10. The train ..... (leave) at 7.
11. I don't think he ..... (manage) to do it today.
12. She looks wonderful. She ..... (have) dinner with her boyfriend tonight.
13. We ..... (move) in next week.
14. We ..... (have) a party next Saturday.
15. "Why are you putting your old clothes on?"  
"Because I ..... (cut) the grass."

My cousins ARE COMING to dinner tomorrow.

She has bought a lot of food. She IS GOING TO PREPARE a delicious lunch today.

I am sure she WILL CALL you these days.

A: "Where are you going tomorrow?"

B: "I AM TRAVELLING to the seaside."

Why are you taking that big basket? I AM GOING TO BUY a lot of vegetables.

There's somebody on the door! Ok, I WILL GO and check who it is.

My father IS TAKING my mother to a fancy restaurant tonight.

Oh, no! I forgot to post this letter. Don't worry. I WILL POST it for you.

I think that you can't do it by yourself. I WILL HELP you finish it.

1. The train LEAVES at 7.

1. I don't think he WILL MANAGE to do it today.

5. She looks wonderful. She IS HAVING dinner with her boyfriend tonight.

6. We ARE MOVING in next week.

7. We ARE HAVING a party next Saturday.

5. "Why are you putting your old clothes on?"

"Because I AM GOING TO CUT the grass.

16. The lecture ..... (start) at 11 young lady!
17. She is waiting for him to call her. I don't think he ..... (call) her.
18. "He has just been taken to hospital with a broken leg."  
"I'm sorry to hear that. I ..... (send) him some grapes.
19. "Why do you have so much food?"  
"Because I ..... (cook) a meal for ten people."
20. "I passed my driving test!"  
"That's great! I ..... (buy) some champagne to celebrate!"
21. I ..... (meet) with my business partners tonight."
22. "Oh, dear. I'm late for work."  
"Don't worry. I ..... (give) you a lift.
23. Look at her sad face! She ..... (cry).
24. "It's Tony's birthday next week."  
"Is it? I didn't know. I ..... (send) him a card.
25. I ..... (go) out with my friends next week.
26. She has studied a lot. She ..... (pass) an exam.
27. Plane ..... (take off) at 11:35.
28. Look at that tree! It ..... (fall) down.
29. I ..... (have) lunch with the president today.
30. We are sure he ..... (succeed) one day.

The lecture STARTS at 11 young lady!

She is waiting for him to call her. I don't think he WILL CALL her.

"He has just been taken to hospital with a broken leg."

"I'm sorry to hear that. I WILL SEND him some grapes."

"Why do you have so much food?"

"Because I AM GOING TO COOK a meal for ten people."

"I passed my driving test!"

"That's great! I WILL BUY some champagne to celebrate!"

I AM MEETING with my business partners tonight."

"Oh, dear. I'm late for work."

"Don't worry. I WILL GIVE you a lift."

Look at her sad face! She IS GOING TO CRY.

"It's Tony's birthday next week."

"Is it? I didn't know. I WILL SEND him a card."

I AM GOING out with my friends next week.

She has studied a lot. She IS GOING TO PASS an exam.

Plane TAKES OFF at 11:35.

Look at that tree! It IS GOING TO FALL down.

I AM HAVING lunch with the president today.

We are sure he WILL SUCCEED one day.



*That's all Folks!*

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

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK  
THANK YOU FOR COMING!