

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

**ENGLISH COURSE – ENGLISH
FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES III**

Podgorica, 10.11.2016.

Present Perfect

FORM

has/have + past participle

REMEMBER!

I/You/We/They have ('ve) finished.

He/She/It has ('s) finished.

Have I/we/you/they finished?

Has he/she/it finished?

I/We/You/They have not (haven't) finished.

He/She/It has not (hasn't) finished.

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Affirmative sentences:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Past Participle
I You We They	have	seen
He She It	has	seen

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Interrogative sentences:

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Past Participle
Have	I you we they	seen?
Has	he she it	seen?

Yes, I have.

Yes, he has.

No, we haven't.

No, she hasn't.

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Negative sentences:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Past Participle
I You We They	haven't (=have not)	seen
He She It	hasn't (=has not)	seen

When do we use Present Perfect?

- 1) When we talk about **GENERAL EXPERIENCE** without giving specific information (we don't have to know WHEN you did something, we want to know IF you did it or not).

Tarantino has directed lots of blockbusters. (BUT: Tarantino directed “Kill Bill” in 2003).

I have never seen the Eiffel Tower. (BUT: I didn't see the Eiffel Tower when I was in France).

Jack has written a script. (BUT: He wrote the script last week).

When do we use Present Perfect?

2) When we want to express an **unfinished period** of time (that started in the past but continues now).

*I have taken three tests **this semester** (this semester is not finished, it's still going on).*

*Helen has been to London **once in her life** (her life is not finished, it's still going on).*

*My grandparents have seen "Hamlet" **this week** (this week is not finished, it's still going on).*

TIME EXPRESSIONS

EVER

NEVER

SINCE

FOR

ALREADY

JUST

YET

LATELY

RECENTLY

THIS IS THE FIRST/SECOND TIME

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS

THREE TIMES/FOUR TIMES

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Kupili su kuću.*
2. *Pročitali su knjigu.*
3. *Vidio sam ga jednom od ponedjeljka.*
4. *Da li si ikada bio u Lisabonu?*
5. *Još nije bio u Londonu.*
6. *Danas nisu ništa jeli.*
7. *Upravo su doputovali.*
8. *Da li ste upoznali moje roditelje?*
9. *Sreo sam je tri puta.*
10. *Poznajemo se godinama.*
11. *Ne viđam je u skorije vrijeme.*
12. *Koliko dugo živite ovdje?*

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past Simple:

- * When sth happened at a particular/specific moment in the past.
- * Sth that ended in the past.
- * Example sentences:

He worked in a factory in 1834

I wrote this letter when I was 16.

How do we form this tense?

- 1) IF A VERB IS REGULAR WE
ADD – ED
- 2) IF THE VERB IS IRREGULAR
WE USE “THE SECOND
COLUMN”

The affirmative form

- ▶ I **went** to school five minutes ago.
- ▶ She **swept** the flat.
- ▶ They **broke** the window.

The question form

THE RULE:

DID + Subject + the infinitive

(no –ED, no II column!!)

- ▶ **Did** you **go** to school five minutes ago?
- ▶ **Did** she **sweep** the floor?
- ▶ **Did** they **break** the window?

The negative form

THE RULE:

DIDN'T + the infinitive (I column)

- ▶ I **didn't go** to school.
- ▶ She **didn't sweep** the flat.
- ▶ They **didn't break** the window.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IN INTERROGATIVE AND
NEGATIVE FORM WE DO NOT
USE **-ED OR II COLUMN** - ONLY
INFINITIVE!

DID SHE ~~WENT~~ **GO** TO SCHOOL?

PAST SIMPLE

Past Simple:

HOW?

▶ Verb+ed/
2nd column

▶ Did/didn't

▶ DID/DIDN'T
followed by:
infinitive

+	?	-
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
He worked	Did he work?	He didn't work
She worked	Did she work?	She didn't work
It worked	Did it work?	It didn't work
We worked	Did we work?	We didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
They worked	Did they work?	They didn't work

When do we use Simple Past?

1) Actions that are not connected with present.

The Titanic sank in 1912.

2) Actions in the past that are chronologically ordered.

He came in, sat on the sofa and started waiting.

3) When after talking about general experience we give details (when we have to be SPECIFIC and answer questions like WHEN? WHERE? WHY? HOW?).

I've been to London this month. I stayed in a big hotel. I visited Trafalgar Square and bought some souvenirs.

When do we use it?

- Common time expressions:

**yesterday,
last week,
last month,
in 1998,
five minutes ago, ...**

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Kupili su kuću juče.*
2. *Pročitali su knjigu prošle nedjelje.*
3. *Vidio sam ga u ponedjeljak.*
4. *Da li si napisao knjigu prošle godine?*
5. *Sreo sam ga prije pet minuta.*
6. *Kada te je pozvao?*
7. *Naš čas je počeo u 08:10*
8. *Nismo razgovarali sa Vašim šefom prošle nedjelje.*
9. *Vidio sam ih zajedno prije dva dana.*
10. *Preselili su se u Moskvu 1989.*

Past simple / Present perfect

- ▶ The Simple Past is used when the time is clear.
- ▶ i.e. I saw that movie on Thursday (we know exactly when).

Past simple is used:

- ▶ The Present Perfect is used when the time is not specific.
- ▶ i.e. I have seen that movie already (we don't know when).

Present perfect is used:

Past simple / Present perfect

- **Yesterday**
- **last** week (...)
- six months **ago**
- in 1975, at 3 o'clock

Time expressions:

- Just, recently
- ever, never
- already, yet
- since, for
- so far
- how long

Time expressions:

Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. I hope you _____ (not wait) for me yesterday.
2. Come to see what I _____ (buy) for you.
3. We _____ (get) the information when we were at the station.
4. They _____ (leave) five minutes ago.
5. He _____ (already book) the seats.
6. I _____ (not be) to the National Library yet.
7. _____ (you arrive) late last night?
8. Where _____ (you spend) your holiday last summer?

9. We _____ (be) friends for years.
10. I _____ (not be) to Rome yet, but I
_____ (be) in Venice last year.
11. Mary _____ (just get) a letter from her friend.
12. Mary _____ (not see) him since June.
13. Helen _____ (see) Tom in the theatre last night.
14. This term we _____ (be busy) preparing for our exams.
15. I know that Jane is ill, but I _____ (not visit) her yet.

A. CORRECT THE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

It was published in daily newspapers “Vijesti” an article about the recent protests.

An article about/on the recent protests has been published in the daily newspapers “Vijesti”.

MS. SVOMPT

SUBJECT

VERB

OBJECT

MANNER

PLACE

TIME

Na konferencijama koje UN često organizuju u poslednjih nekoliko godina raspravlja se o mnogim pitanjima.

On the conferences wich UN organize frequently in last few years it is discussed about many questions.

At the conferences that UN have organized frequently in last few years many questions are discussed.

MANY ISSUES HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCES THAT THE UN HAS ORGANIZED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

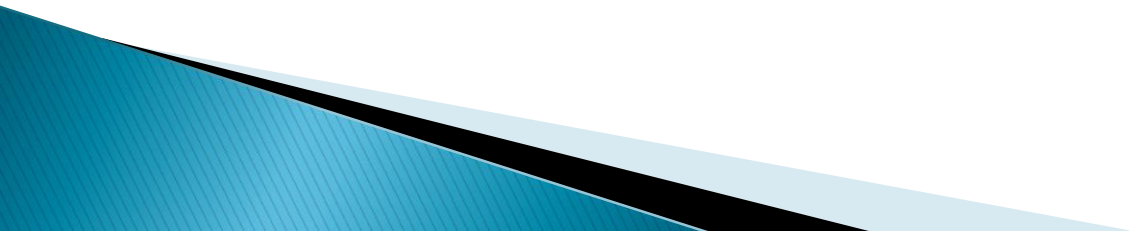


U poslednje vrijeme sve je više konflikata u pojasu Gaze.

In the last time more and more conflicts occur in the Gaza Strip.

In the last time there are more and more conflicts in the Gaza Strip.

*LATELY, THERE HAVE BEEN MORE AND MORE/AN
INCREASING NUMBER OF CONFLICTS IN THE GAZA STRIP.*



WHEN TRANSLATING PAY ATTENTION TO:

SYNTAX – start with the **SUBJECT** whenever you can

GRAMMAR – make sure you are using the right tense! Check

time expressions! You cannot overuse Present Perfect! Make

sure you know when to use **PLURAL** and when to use

SINGULAR

ARTICLES –Don't forget the power of **THE**!

REGISTER – Do not use colloquial expressions (avoid **LIKE**)



A. TRANSLATE:

1. Od početka XXI vijeka, jedanaesti septembar je jedan od važnih tema UN konferencija.

September 11th **has been** one of the major/important topics at/of the UN conferences **since** the beggining of the XXI century.

2. UN su ostvarile mnoge ciljeve do sada.

The UN **has** accomplished/attained/reached many goals so far/up to now.



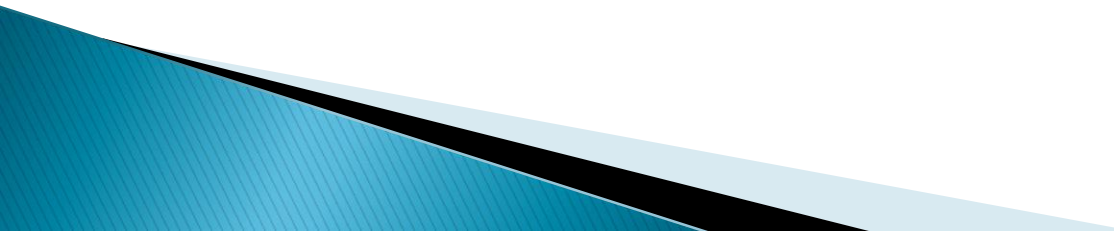
A. TRANSLATE:

3. UN su sponzorisale velik broj konferencija u poslednjih nekoliko godina.

The UN **has sponored** a vast number/a lot of conferencies **in the last/past few years.**

4. Mnogo partnerstava je sklopljeno od osnivanja EU.

Many partnerships have been **forged** since **the** EU **was** founded/since the foundation of the EU/since the setablihment of the EU.



A. TRANSLATE:

5. Da li je preporod nacionalizma već zaustavljen?

Has the **resurgence** of nationalism been (**already**)
stopped/prevented (**yet**)?

6. Sprečavanje kriminala jedan je od problema o kome se
raspravljalo na skorašnjoj konferenciji.

Crime prevention/Preventing crime is one of the problems
(that/which has been) discussed **at** the **recent** conference.



A. TRANSLATE:

7. Ovo je prvi put da mnogo toga zavisi od UN i njenih članica.

This is the first time that many things **have depended**
on/upon the UN and **its** member states.

8. Milenijumski samit UN održan je u septembru 2000.


The UN Millenium Summit **was held** in September, in 2000.



ENGLISH FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE III – Midterm Test (mock test)

I Read the following text and do the exercises below.

Distinguishing meaningful transformation from temporary changes is difficult. The moment of transformation from one system to another is not immediately obvious. Still, certain times are especially likely candidates. Major turning points in world politics usually have occurred at the ends of major wars, which typically disrupt or destroy preexisting international arrangements. In the twentieth century, World Wars I and II and the end of the Cold War stimulated fundamental breaks with the past and set in motion major transformations, providing countries with incentives to rethink seriously the premises underlying their interests, purposes and priorities. Similarly, many concluded that the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 produced a fundamental transformation in world affairs. Indeed, many felt that 9/11 changed everything, perhaps forever: in US President George W. Bush's words "Night fell on a different world", adding later "This is our life now... This battle's just begun."

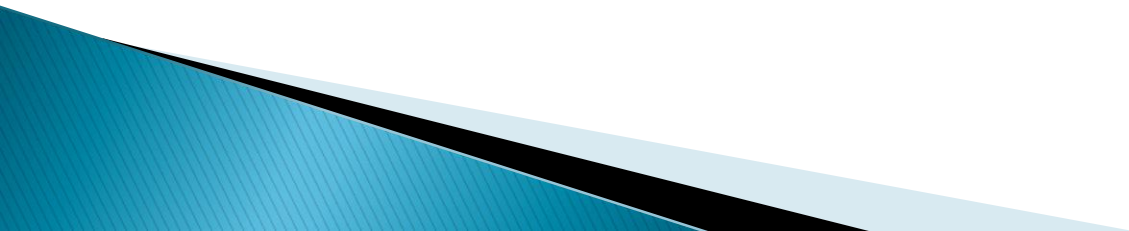


Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. It is difficult to notice changes from one system to another.
2. The biggest changes happen after big wars.

Find the words in the text that mean the following:

3. disturb or drastically alter
4. recognize, show or treat as different
5. lasting for a limited period of time



Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. It is difficult to notice changes from one system to another.
2. The biggest changes happen after big wars.

T

T

Find the words in the text that mean the following:

3. disturb or drastically alter
4. recognize, show or treat as different
5. lasting for a limited period of time

TO DISRUPT

TO DISTINGUISH

TEMPORARY



Fill in the missing forms of the given words:

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
	destroy	
priority		
	conclude	
		different
	change	

Fill in the missing forms of the given words:

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
DESTRUCTION	destroy	DESTRUCTIVE DESTROYED
priority	PRIORITIZE	PRIORITIZ(S)ED
CONCLUSION	conclude	CONCLUDED CONCLUSIVE
DIFFERENCE	DIFFER	different
CHANGE	change	CHANGED CHANGEABLE

II Make sentences using the following expressions:

1. ethnic conflict

.....

.....

.....

2. common end

.....

.....

.....

II Make sentences using the following expressions:

1. ethnic conflict

EVER SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED, THE UN HAS SOUGHT TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF ETHNIC CONFLICT AND CONTRIBUTE TO ITS SOLUTION BUT MANY SCHOLARS BELIEVE THIS POLITICALLY SENSITIVE ISSUE HAS NEVER BEEN TACKLED WITH EFFECTIVELY.

2. common end

DESPITE OUR DIFFERENCES, WE HAVE ALWAYS STRIVED TO ACHIEVE THE COMMON ENDS THAT SEEM SO UNREALISTIC AND UNATTAINABLE NOW.

III Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Zemlje u svijetu se približavaju kroz komunikaciju, ideje i trgovinu, s obzirom da je integracija nacionalnih ekonomija stvorila globalno tržište.

.....

.....

2. Kako možemo odrediti kada postojeći obrazac odnosa prepušta mjesto potpuno novom međunarodnom sistemu?

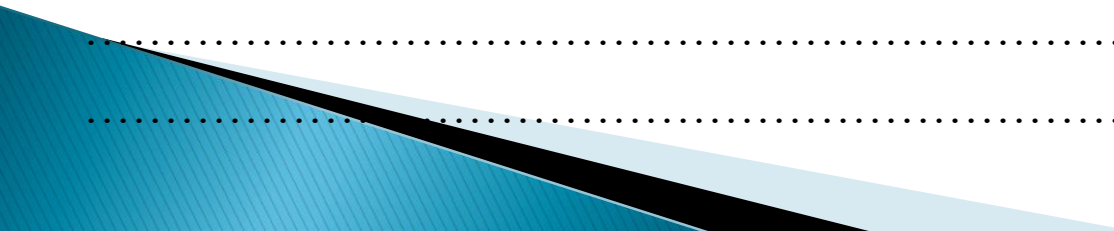
.....

.....

3. Jedan od osam milenijumskih ciljeva usvojenih 2001. godine jeste promovisanje jednakosti polova i osnaživanje žena.

.....

.....



III Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Zemlje u svijetu se približavaju kroz komunikaciju, ideje i trgovinu, s obzirom da je integracija nacionalnih ekonomija stvorila globalno tržište.

(THE) COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ARE DRAWING CLOSER TOGETHER IN COMMUNICATION, IDEAS AND TRADE, SINCE THE INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES HAS PRODUCED A GLOBALIZED MARKET.

2. Kako možemo odrediti kada postojeći obrazac odnosa prepušta mjesto potpuno novom međunarodnom sistemu?

HOW CAN WE DETERMINE WHEN AN EXISTING PATTERN OF RELATIONS GIVES WAY TO A COMPLETELY NEW INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM?

3. Jedan od osam milenijumskih ciljeva usvojenih 2001. godine jeste promovisanje jednakosti polova i osnaživanje žena.

ONE OF THE EIGHT MILLENIUM GOALS (THAT WAS) ADOPTED IN 2001. IS PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING WOMEN.



That's all Folks!

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

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK!
THANK YOU FOR COMING!