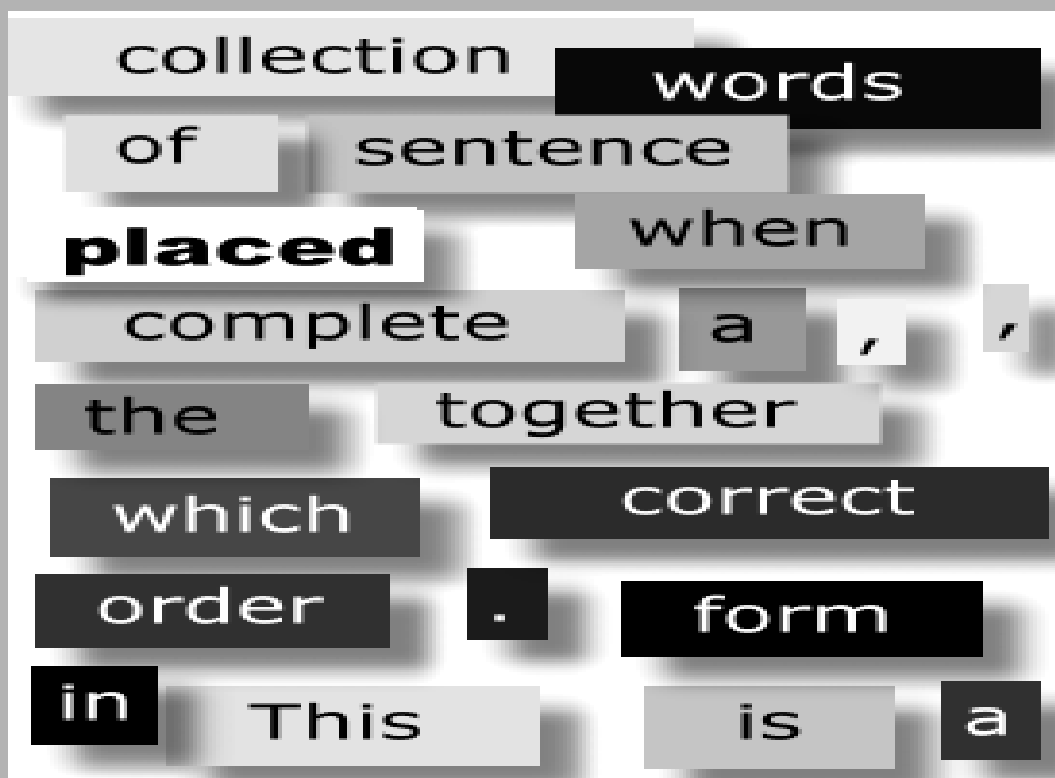


UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
INSTITUT ZA STRANE JEZIKE

METALURŠKO-TEHNOLOŠKI FAKULTET
GRAMATIKA ENGLESKOG JEZIKA I



PRIREDIO: DANILO ALAGIĆ

PODGORICA, SEPTEMBAR 2009.

CONTENTS:

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLISH TENSES-AUXILIARY VERBS	3
1.1 AUXILIARY VERB TO BE	3
1.2 AUXILIARY VERB TO HAVE	5
1.3 AUXILIARY VERB TO DO	7
CHAPTER TWO: THE PRESENT TENSES	8
2.1 PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	8
2.2 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	12
2.2.1 ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	15
2.3 PRESENT CONTINUOUS VERSUS SIMPLE PRESENT	17
CHAPTER THREE: THE PAST AND PERFECT TENSES	20
3.1 THE SIMPLE PAST	20
3.2 PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE	24
3.3 PAST CONTINUOUS VERSUS SIMPLE PAST	27
3.4 PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	29
3.5 PRESENT PERFECT VERSUS SIMPLE PAST	33
CHAPTER FOUR: THE FUTURE	35
4.1 FUTURE SIMPLE	35
4.2 BE GOING TO, PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS ...	38
CHAPTER FIVE: MAKING WH-QUESTIONS	42
5.1 MAKING QUESTIONS THROUGH A THREE-STAGE SYSTEM....	42
5.2 FINAL STEP TOWARDS MAKING WH-QUESTIONS	43
CHAPTER SIX: RELATIVE PRONOUNS.....	47
CHAPTER SEVEN: PREPOSITIONS	49
APPENDIX 1: MOCK TESTS	51
APPENDIX 2: IRREGULAR VERBS	55
APPENDIX 3: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS	57
LITERATURE	61

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLISH TENSES – AUXILIARY VERBS

Pomoćni glagoli/operatori (Auxiliary Verbs) mogu se podijeliti na:

1. **primarne/nemodalne forme:** BE, HAVE, DO
2. **sekundarne/modalne oblike:** WILL, WOULD, SHALL, SHOULD, CAN, COULD, MUST, MIGHT, DARE, NEED, OUGHT TO, USED TO

Primarni pomoćni glagoli čine grupu od tri glagola, tri lekseme koje imaju petnaest oblika:

BE, AM, IS, ARE, WAS, WERE, BEING, BEEN

HAVE, HAS, HAD, HAVING

DO, DOES, DID

Ovi glagoli imaju konjugaciju sličnu konjugaciji leksičkih glagola, imaju obilježeno lice u trećem licu jednine, mogu biti upotrijebljeni i kao leksički/glavni glagoli u rečenici, a glagoli BE I HAVE imaju i nefinitne oblike. Zato se primarni pomoćni glagoli smatraju prelaznim oblicima između pomoćnih i leksičkih glagola.

Pomoćni glagoli razlikuju se od leksičkih glagola (od npr. glagola **stay** ili **differ**) po tome što se odričan oblik pomoćnih glagola gradi dodavanjem riječi NOT (**am not, has not, did not ...**). Pomoćni glagoli prevashodno služe za građenje složenih glagolskih vremena kakva su Present Continuous Tense, Present Perfect Tense, Past Perfect Tense itd., ili pri građenju upitnog oblika za Simple Past ili Simple Present Tense.

U ovom poglavlju osvrnućemo se samo na primarne pomoćne glagole, jer će se sekundarni pomoćni glagoli obrađivati kao posebna gramatička jedinica u narednim poglavljima.

1.1 AUXILIARY VERB 'TO BE'

1.1.1 Glagol 'to be' kao pomoćni glagol se upotrebljava:

- za tvorbu trajnih vremena:

I **am** surfing. (Ja surfujem);

She **was** trying to reach me. (Pokušavala je da me dobije.)

- za tvorbu pasiva:

The bridge **was** built. (Most je izgrađen).

1.1.2 `Be` kao glagol punog značenja znači postojati, živjeti, stići itd.

To be, or not **to be**. (Biti ili ne biti.)

I **was** in Spain last year. (Bio sam u Španiji prošle godine.)

- `Be` se vrlo često upotrebljava kao dio imenskog predikata.

He **is** ill. (On je bolestan)

His brother **was** a sailor. (Njegov brat je bio mornar).

- `Be` se upotrebljava za dob, udaljenost i cijenu.

It **is** ten miles. (Ima deset milja.)

She **is** twenty. (Njoj je dvadeset godina.)¹

This building **is** twenty years old. (Ova zgrada je stara dvadeset godina) *

*Kada govorimo o osobi možemo navesti samo broj (She **is** twenty.) ali kada govorimo o stvari years i old se ne mogu izostaviti (This sofa **is** ten years old ne: This sofa is ten!)

Glagol **to be** ima osam oblika BE, AM, IS, ARE, WERE, WAS, BEING i BEEN. U tabeli ispod navedeni su svi finitni oblici glagola to be, uključujući i enklitičke/skraćene oblike.

Present Simple - Present

potvrđan oblik

I am - I'm (ja sam)

you are - you're

he is - he's, she's, it's

we are - we're

you are - you're

they are - they're

odričan oblik

I'm not (ja nisam)

you're not

he's, she's, it's not

we're not

you're not

they're not

upitan oblik

am I? (jesam li)

are you?

is he, she, it?

are we?

are you?

are they?

Past Simple - Preterit (Prosto prošlo vrijeme)

potvrđan oblik

I was (ja sam bio)

you was

he was

odričan oblik

I wasn't (ja nisam bio)

you weren't

he wasn't

upitan oblik

was I?

were you?

was he?

¹ N.B. Iako u našem jeziku možemo reći: `On ima 12 godina`, u engleskom jeziku konstrukcija `He has twelve years` je apsolutno neprihvatljiva i moramo reći ili `He is twelve` ili `He is twelve years old.`

Present Perfect - Perfekt

potvrđan oblik

I have been (ja sam bio)
you have been
he have been

odričan oblik

I haven't been
you haven't been
he haven't been

upitan oblik

have I been?
have you been?
has he been?

Past Perfect - Pluskvamperfekt (Pluperfekt)

potvrđan oblik

I had been (ja bijah bio)
you had been
he had been

odričan oblik

I had not been
you had not been
he had not been

upitan oblik

had I been?
had you been?
had he been?

Future Simple - Futur

potvrđan oblik

I shall be (ja ću biti)
you will be
he will be

odričan oblik

I shall not be
you will not be
he will not be

upitan oblik

shall I be?
will you be?
will he be?

1.2 AUXILIARY VERB 'TO HAVE'

1.2.1 Have kao pomoćni glagol

S pomoćnim glagolom **have** grade se sljedeći glagolski oblici:

- perfekt (I **have** spoken.)
- pluskvamperfekt (She **had** waited for three hours before I arrived.)
- trajni perfekt (They **have** been trying to call her.)

1.2.2. Have kao glagol punog značenja

- **Have** iza kojeg slijedi infinitiv izražava obavezu. Npr:

They **had** to leave. (Morali su otići)

I **have** to buy some chocolate for her girl. (Moram kupiti čokolade za njezinu djevojčicu)

- Osnovno značenje glagola **have** kao glagola punog značenja jeste posjedovati, imati. Npr:

Her brother **has** a motor-boat. (Njezin brat ima motorni čamac)

The baby **has** blue eyes. (Djetešce ima plave oči)

- U govornom se jeziku uz **have** koje znači posjedovati često stavlja i **got**.

He **has got** a TV set. (On ima televizor)

- Kada **have** znači posjedovati, ne upotrebljava se u nesvršenim vremenima.

I **have** a bike. (ne: I am having a bike.)

- **Have** se upotrebljava u nekim stalnim izrazima:

to **have** breakfast (doručkovati)

to **have** tea (popiti čaj)

to **have** a good time (dobro se zabavljati)

Present Simple - Prezent

potvrđan oblik

I have - I've (ja imam)

you have - you've

he has - he's

odričan oblik

I haven't

you haven't

he hasn't

upitan oblik

have I?

have you?

has he?

Past Simple - Preterit (Prosto prošlo vrijeme)

potvrđan oblik

I had (ja sam imao)

you had

he had

odričan oblik

I hadn't

you hadn't

he hadn't

upitan oblik

had I?

had you?

had he?

Present Perfect Tense - Perfekt

potvrđan oblik

I have had (ja sam imao)

you have had

he has had

odričan oblik

I have not had

you have not had

he has not had

upitan oblik

have I had?

have you had?

has he had?

The Past Perfect Tense - Pluskvamperfekt

potvrđan oblik

I had had (ja sam imao)

you had had

he had had

odričan oblik

I had not had

you had not had

he had not had

upitan oblik

had I had?

had you had?

had he had?

Futur Simple - Futur

potvrđan oblik

I shall have (ja ću imati)
you will have
he will have

odričan oblik

I shall not have
you will not have
he will not have

upitan oblik

shall I have?
will you have?
will he have?

1.3 AUXILIARY VERB 'TO DO'

Glavni oblici glagola `to do` jesu:

do

did

done

1.3.1 Do kao pomoćni glagol

- S pomoćnim glagolom **do** gradi se upitni i odrični oblik prezenta i preterita glagola punog značenja.

Does he drive a car? (Vozi li on auto?)

You **do** not understand me. (Vi me ne razumijete.)

They **did** not arrive in time. (Nisu stigli na vrijeme.)

1.3.2 Do kao glagol punog značenja

- **Do** se upotrebljava u značenju činiti, raditi. Npr:

They **did** their job very well. (Oni su vrlo dobro obavili svoj posao.)

He **did** not do what he had promised. (Nije učinio što je obećao.)

When **does** she do the room? (Kada ona sprema sobu?)

Simple Present Tense - Present

I do (ja činim)
you do
he, she, it does
we do
you do
they do

I do not - I don't
you do not - you don't
he do not - he don't
we do not - we don't
you do not - you don't
they do not - they don't

do I?
do you?
does he?
do we?
do you?
do they?

Past Simple Tense - Preterit

I did (ja učinih)
you did
he did
we did
you did
they did

I did not - I didn't
you did not - you didn't
he did not - he didn't
we did not - we didn't
you did not - you didn't
they did not - they didn't

did I?
did you?
did he?
did we?
did you?
did they?

2.1 PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (SADAŠNJE [TRAJNO VRIJEME])

prezent glagola "to be" + prezent particip glavnog glagola

I am speaking (ja govorim)
 you are speaking
 he, she, it is speaking
 we are speaking
 you are speaking
 they are speaking

Present participle se pravi dodavanjem glagolu nastavka "-ing". Međutim, ponekad moramo malo promijeniti riječ, udvostručiti ili izostaviti jedno slovo.

Izuzetak 1	Ako se glagol završava na: suglasnik + naglašeni vokal + suglasnik , zadnje slovo se udvostručava:		
	s	t	p
	suglasnik naglašeni vokal suglasnik		
	run	>	running
	stop	>	stopping
Izuzetak 2	begin	>	beginning
	Ovo pravilo ne važi kada naglasak nije na zadnjem slogu glagola:		
	open	>	opening
Izuzetak 3	Ako glagol završava na ie , mijenjamo ie u y :		
	lie	>	lying
	die	>	dying
Izuzetak 3	Ako glagol završava na vokal + suglasnik + e , izostavljamo e :		
	come	>	coming

Present Continuous Tense (Sadašnje trajno vrijeme) se upotrebljava:

- da označi radnju koja se vrši u vremenu kada o njoj govorimo:

I **am learning** English now. (Sada učim engleski.)

You **are reading** this now. (Sada ovo čitate.)

past

present

future

Radnja se događa sada.

Međutim, radnja se ne mora odvijati tačno sada, ali se dešavala nešto ranije i možda će se dešavati poslije trenutka kada o njoj govorimo:

She **is reading** a book.

past

present

future

Ona možda ne čita knjigu tačno sada.

- da označi radnju čije je trajanje neprekidno ili koja se ponavlja, i tada se obično upotrebljavaju prilozi **always, constantly, forever** itd, i Present Continuous se uglavnom koristi kako bi se iskazalo neodobravanje:

You **are always complaining** about your mother-in-law. (Uvijek se žalite na svoju taštu.)

- da se izrazi radnja koja je već isplanirana i desiće se u budućnosti:

I**m meeting** my girlfriend tonight. (Večeras ću se naći sa djevojkom)

Glagoli koji označavaju neko stanje, a ne radnju, obično se ne koriste u trajnom obliku (-ing obliku)
Lista glagola koji se većinom koriste u "simple" formi (**state verbs**) :

glagoli percepcije
feel*, hear, see*, smell, taste

glagoli mišljenja
assume, feel, consider, doubt, feel (misлити), find (misлити), suppose, think*
glagoli kojim se iskazuju mentalna stanja
forget, imagine, know, mean, notice, recognize, remember, understand
glagoli kojim se izražavaju emocije/želje
envy, fear, dislike, hate, hope, like, love, mind, prefer, regret, want, wish
glagoli mjerenja
contain, cost, hold, measure, weigh
ostali glagoli
look (biti sličan), seem, be (u većini slučajeva), have (kada znači posjedovati)

- * Ovi glagoli mogu se koristiti u trajnoj formi ali sa drugim značenjem, npr:

- This boat **feels** nice and warm. (Ovaj brod je lijep i udoban, to je naša percepcija, osjećaj kvaliteta broda)
John's **feeling** much better now. (Džon se osjeća mnogo bolje sada, njegovo zdravlje se poboljšava);
- She **has** three dogs and a cat. (Ona ima tri psa i mačku, posjedovanje)
She's **having** supper. (Ona večera, ona jede);
- I can **see** Anthony in the garden. (Vidim Entonija u bašti, percepcija)
I'm **seeing** Anthony later. (Srešću se sa Entonijem kasnije, planiramo se susresti)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

I'm calling
you're calling
he, she, it's calling
we're calling
you're calling
they're calling

odričan oblik

I'm not calling
you aren't calling
he, she, it isn't calling
we aren't calling
you aren't calling
you aren't calling

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

am I calling?
are you calling?
is he, she, it calling?
are we calling?
are you calling?
are they calling?

Upitan oblik (takozvana YES/NO questions) gradi se **inverzijom**, kao i kod svih vremena koja se grade pomoću glagola to be. (**She is having** a meeting. → **Is she having** a meeting?)

Priloške odredbe koje se obično koriste uz Present Continuous su: **now, at the moment, these days, at present, always, tonight, still** i sl.

EXERCISES

A. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM. THE FIRST SENTENCE IS DONE FOR YOU.

1. All the students are listening to me carefully.
Are all the students listening to me carefully?
All the students aren't listening to me carefully.
2. John is putting his hat and coat on.
.....
.....
3. He is studying hard.
.....
.....
4. You are writing to William.
.....
.....
5. We are speaking English now.
.....
.....
6. John and Mary are looking at the picture on the wall.
.....
.....
7. We are doing an exercise on the present continuous tense.
.....
.....
8. The children are watching television.
.....
.....
9. Mother is making sandwiches for us.
.....
.....
10. They are having lunch.
.....
.....

B. PUT IN THE MISSING -ING FORMS.

1. The children are..... (run) about the park.
2. My sister is..... (cut) bread in the kitchen.
3. What are you.....? (study) at the university?
4. Who is.....? (sit) in the living room?
5. It is..... (get) dark..
6. The train is..... (come).
7. I am not..... (write) a letter, I am (do) my homework.
8. Who is.....? (swim) over there?
9. What are you.....? (put) in your bag.
10. Where are you.....? (carry) those parcels?

2.2 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (SADAŠNJE VRIJEME – PREZENT)

Sadašnje vrijeme svih glagola obrazuje se tako što se uz glagolska vremena uvijek stavljaju lične zamjenice. Jedino se treće lice jednine prezenta razlikuje od ostalih lica, jer dobija nastavak **"-s"** ili **"-es"**, osim glagola:

to be – biti (**is**), to have – imati (**has**), can-moći (**can**), may – moći (**may**), must – morati (**must**)

- Nastavak **"-s"** za sadašnje vrijeme izgovara se kao **"s"** ako dolazi iza bezvučnog suglasnika, ili **"z"** ako dolazi iza zvučnog suglasnika ili samoglasnika:

he **speaks** (hi spi:ks), he **reads** (hi ri:dz).

- Glagoli koji se završavaju na **s, x, z, sh** i **ch** obrazuju treće lice jednine nastavkom **"-es"**:

he **dresses**

she **teaches**.

- Glagoli koji se u infinitivu završavaju na **"-y"**, kad pred tim **"y"** stoji suglasnik, mijenjaju **"y"** u **"i"**, u trećem licu jednine:

to cry (he **cries**), to try (she **tries**).

Odrični oblik sadašnjeg vremena pravi se tako što se uzme sadašnje vrijeme pomoćnog glagola **"to do"**, pa se zatim doda negacija **"not"** i infinitiv glagola koji se mijenja, bez prijedloga **"to"**:

I write (ja pišem) - I **do not write**, I **don't write**

Upitni oblik sadašnjeg vremena (YES/NO questions) pravi se tako što se uzme sadašnje vrijeme pomoćnog glagola **"to do"** u inverziji i infinitiv glagola koji se mijenja, bez prijedloga **"to"**.

You write (ti pišeš) - **Do you write?** (pišeš li?) She speaks. – **Does she speak?**

Simple Present se upotrebljava:

- da označi radnju čije trajanje nije određeno: I **write** novels. (Ja pišem romane); He **works**;
- da potvrdi jednu poznatu istinu: Fish **live** in water (Ribe žive u vodi);
- da označi radnju koja se vrši po navici: She always **gets up** early (Ona uvijek ustaje rano);
- da označi radnju koja se ponavlja: I **have** an English lesson three times a week (Imam čas engleskog tri puta sedmično).

The sun rises. (to rise)

past

present

future

Sunce izlazi svaki dan, prije, sada i poslije.

Jenny is not here. (to be)

past

present

future

Jenny trenutno nije prisutna.

to call - zvati

I call	ja zovem	I do not call	do I call?
you call	ti zoveš	you do not call	do you call?
he, she, it calls	on, ona , ono zove	he, she, it does not call	does, he ,she, it call?
we call	mi zovemo	we do not call	do we call?
you call	vi zovete	you do not call	do you call?
they call	oni, one, ona zovu	they do not call	do they call?

Priloške odredbe uz koje se obično javlja Simple Present su: **usually, always, often, sometimes, never, every day/week/month/year, on Mondays/Wednesdays, at the weekends etc.**

EXERCISES:

A. ADD THE ENDIGS -s/-es TO THE VERB WHERE NECESSARY.

1. I get..... up at 6 o'clock.
2. They go..... to school.
3. My wife work..... at home.
4. We go..... to the cinema.
5. He go..... to see his friends.
6. She speak..... good English.
7. You want..... to study German.
8. He study..... Russian.

B. PUT DO OR DOES.

1. Kate work in an office?
2. she go there by car?
3. you prepare meals for your family?
4. Mrs. Blake do the housework?
5. they listen to the news?

6. the Blakes have supper at 8 o'clock?
7. you work in an office?
8. the show start at 8 o'clock?
9. Mrs. Blake prepare meals for her family?
10. they work in the bank?

C. PUT DO OR DOES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE TO MAKE QUESTIONS AND CHANGE THE FORMS OF THE MAIN VERB IF NECESSARY.

1. He lives in London.
Does he live in London?

2. I like to study.

3. Mary always catches bus number 11 at the corner of her street.

4. Mother always meets her friends once a week.

5. The Greens live in the same town.

6. Tom enjoys his lessons.

7. Her sister teaches English.

8. His friend speaks French a little.

9. The children want their lunch.

10. They always have lunch at half past one.

D. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE FORM.

1. Her son speaks English well.
Her son doesn't speak English.

2. Tom studies very hard.

3. John knows French perfectly.

4. Your students go abroad every year.

5. Mary often helps her mother.

6. I feel well today.

7. We like to go out in the evening.

8. My class begins at a quarter past eight.

.....

9. I like swimming.

.....

10. They want to go to the cinema.

.....

E. PUT INTO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM:

1. We get up at 8 o'clock.

Do we get up at 8 o'clock.?

We don't get up at 8 o'clock.

2. My son goes to school.

.....

3. They study French.

.....

4. Tom speaks German and Russian.

.....

5. The students go to the cinema.

.....

6. She speaks very good English.

.....

7. We listen to music every day.

.....

8. Mary goes for a walk every morning.

.....

2.2.1 ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Prilozi kojima se iskazuje učestalost (Adverbs of frequency) često se koriste sa sadašnjim vremenim (Simple Present Tense). Oni nam ukazuju na to koliko često se nešto dešava odnosno ne dešava i odgovaraju na pitanje **How often** (Koliko često). U ovu grupu spadaju prilozi: **always** (uvijek), **usually** (obično), **often** (često), **sometimes** (ponekad), **rarely/seldom** (rijetko), **never** (nikad).

always	100 %
usually	75 %
often	50 %
sometimes	25 %
rarely/seldom	10 %
never	0 %

Adverbs of frequency idu ispred glavnog glagola (**drink, feel, eat**) ali iza pomoćnih glagola (dakle iza glagola **to be, to do, can, must, should** i sl.)

She **often visits** her friends at the weekend.

We **never drink** coffee.

Do you **often go** to the cinema?

BUT:

I **am never** satisfied.

She **doesn't usually** get up early.

You **must always** believe in yourself.

EXERCISE:

A. REWRITE THE SENTENCES PUTTING THE ADVERB IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT PLACE. THE FIRST SENTENCE IS DONE FOR YOU.

1. You must wash your hands before lunch. (**always**)

You must **always** wash your hands before lunch.

2. Karen has cookies for dinner. (**usually**)

.....

3. The kids play basketball in the house. (**rarely**)

.....

4. She can park her van properly. (**never**)

.....

5. I am on time for work.. (**seldom**)

.....

6. Is Jerry late for meetings? (**always**)

.....

7. I don't drink tea in the morning. (**often**)

.....

2.3 PRESENT CONTINUOUS VERSUS SIMPLE PRESENT

EXERCISES:

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN EITHER THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

1. The doorbell (ring) very often.
2. The doorbell (ring) now.
3. He (write) many letters to his parents.
4. John is busy now. He (write) a letter.
5. Mr. Jones (smoke) very much.
6. He (smoke) more than a package of cigarettes every day.
7. Look! He (smoke) a cigarette now.
8. It (rain) a great deal during the spring months.
9. Look! It (begin) to rain.
10. Listen! Someone (knock) at the door.
11. The bus always (stop) at this corner.
12. The bus (stop) for us now.
13. I always (get) on the bus at this corner.
14. Mr. and Mrs. Smith (build) a new home on Second Avenue.
15. We (have) English lessons three times a week.
16. We (have) our English lesson now.
17. Look! Helen (wave) to us from across the street.
18. William always (come) to school by bus.
19. Be quiet or you will wake the baby. She (sleep).
20. She (sleep) about fourteen hours a day.
21. Mr. Reese (speak) English with a strong foreign accent.

B. CHOOSE WHETHER THE VERB SHOULD BE IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE:

1. I always before I go to sleep.
a) am reading b) read
2. She French, but she doesn't speak Italian.
a) speaks b) is speaking
3. She right now.
a) speaks b) is speaking
4. Next week we to the theater.
a) go b) are going

5. (Generally) I Mexican food.
a) love b) am loving
6. How do you feel? I great!
a) am feeling b) feel
7. Listen - I to explain this to you.
a) am trying b) try
8. Tomorrow I to see my friend.
a) am going b) go
9. Where is she now? She home.
a) walks b) is walking
10. How does she usually get to work? She
- a) is walking b) walks
11. I usually to rock music.
a) listen b) am listening
12. What is she doing? She to music.
a) listens b) is listening
13. My professor always very slowly.
a) is speaking b) speaks
14. What are you doing tonight? We to see a movie.
a) are going b) go
15. He normally very fast.
a) drives b) is driving
16. I never what to expect.
a) am knowing b) know
17. I'm sorry, Angela can't come to the phone - she a shower.
a) is taking b) takes
18. I home right now.
a) go b) am going
19. Those girls out every Friday.
a) are going b) go
20. (Generally) I classical music.
a) like b) am liking

C. PUT IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS. NOTE WHERE BOTH FORMS ARE POSSIBLE.

A HOLIDAY JOB WITH A DIFFERENCE!

I (study)English at Exeter University. I'm on holiday at the moment and I (work) in a public library. I'm lucky to have this job. I (not have to)..... get up early. The library (open)..... at 10 and (close) at 7. It's interesting work because people (always come in)..... and (ask) me to help them, so I (learn) a lot about different subjects. I (enjoy)..... the job and (find) it very amusing, too. People (use)..... the strangest things as bookmarks. I have found a rasher of bacon (uncooked!). Matchsticks (be)..... common and so (be) bus tickets. My colleagues (always find)..... things too - even a 10 \$ note, but I haven't been so lucky! I often (think)..... of the photo of a beautiful woman which I found. On the back were the words: 'I (love) you. I (miss)..... you and I'll never forget you.'



CHAPTER THREE: THE PAST AND PERFECT TENSES

3.1 THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (PROSTO SVRŠENO VRIJEME)

Da bi napravili prošlo svršeno vrijeme koristimo infinitiv i prošli oblik (**preterit**) glagola.

	infinitive	Simple Past (preterit)	
Pravilni glagoli	work explode like	worked exploded liked	Prošli oblik ovih glagola završava se na -ed.
Nepravilni glagoli	go see sing	went saw sang	Prošli oblik nepravilnih glagola se ne tvori po nekom pravilu i uči se napamet. (vidi listu nepravilnih glagola, str. 52, II kolona)

Tvorba prošlog svršenog vremena:

a) potvrдна rečenica:

subjekat + glavni glagol u prošlom obliku (preteritu)

I **lived** in that house when I was young. (Živio sam u toj kući kada sam bio mlad)
She **played** basketball last week. (Ona je igrala košarku prošle sedmice)

b) odrična rečenica:

subjekat + preterit od "do"(did) + not + infinitiv glavnog glagola

He **didn't like** the movie. (Nije mu se dopao film)
Mary **did not go** to work last Monday. (Meri nije otišla na posao prošlog ponedjeljka)

c) upitna rečenica (YES/NO questions)

preterit od "do"(did) + subjekat + infinitiv glavnog glagola

Did you **play** tennis last week. (Jesi li igrao tenis prošle sedmice?) (nikako: Did you played...!!!!)
Did he **watch** TV last night. (Je li gledao TV prošle sedmice?) (nikako: Did he watched...!!!!)

Glagol **did** (preterit od "do") u svim licima ima isti oblik.

I **did not** go to London. (nisam bio u Londonu)

You **did not** go to London.

He **did not** go to London. itd.

Glagol **to be** nema u svim licima isti oblik, upitnu rečenicu pravimo zamjenom subjekta i glagola (inverzija!):

I, he, she, it **was** here. - **Was I, he, she, it** here?

You **were** here. - **Were you** here?

- Ako glagol završava na suglasnik ispred kojeg stoji kratak naglašen vokal, krajnji samoglasnik se udvostručava:

plan - **planned**

skip - **skipped**

- Krajnje "l" se uvijek udvostručava:

level - **levelled**

call - **called**

- Ako glagol završava na "-y" ispred kojeg se nalazi suglasnik, "y" se mijenja u "i" i dodajemo nastavak **-ed**:

worry - **worried**

cry - **cried**

Past Simple Tense (Preterite Tense) se koristi:

- da se izrazi radnja koja se desila u prošlosti i **potpuno završila** pa nema nikakve veze sa sadašnjosti:
I **was** in Liverpool last year. (Bio sam u Liverpoolu prošle godine);
- da se izrazi radnja koja je **trajala neko vrijeme u prošlosti** bez ikakve veze sa sadašnjosti:
We **went** to school when we were children. (Išli smo u školu kada smo bili djeca);
- kada govorimo o stvarima koje želimo da se dogode ili bi trebalo da se dogode:
It's time they **were** back. (Vrijeme je da se vrate)
I wish I **had** a new computer. (Volio bih da imam novi kompjuter)
- u zavisnoj rečenici ako je u glavnoj **preterit** (slaganje vremena):
The policeman **told** me I **drove** to much. (Policajac mi je rekao da sam previše vozio)

Kada kažemo kada ili gdje se radnja dogodila, moramo koristiti Past Simple, a ne Present Perfect! Priloške odredbe uz koje se **uvijek** koristi Simple Past Tense su: **yesterday, last night/week/month/Monday, two days/months/weeks ago, then, when, in 2003...**

to call – zvati (pravilan glagol)

potvrđan oblik	odričan oblik	upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)
I called (ja sam zvao)	I didn't call	did I call?
you called	you didn't call	did you call?
he, she, it called	he, she, it didn't call	did he, she, it call?
we called	we didn't call	did we call?
you called	you didn't call	did you call?
they called	they didn't call	did they call?

to feel – osjećati (nepravilan glagol)

potvrđan oblik	odričan oblik	upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)
I felt (ja sam osjećao)	I didn't feel	did I feel?
you felt	you didn't feel	did you feel?
he, she, it felt	he, she, it didn't feel	did he, she, it feel?
we felt	we didn't feel	did we feel?
you felt	you didn't feel	did you feel?
they felt	they didn't feel	did they feel?

EXERCISES:

A. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM. THE FIRST SENTENCE IS DONE FOR YOU.

1. He left at 3 o'clock.

Did he leave at 3 o'clock..

He didn't leave at 3 o'clock..

2. I bought this dress in a big store.

.....

3. They went to the seaside last month.

.....

4. She travelled alone in 1982.

.....

5. They came at seven o'clock.

.....

6.. He heard the good news a minute ago.

.....

7. We arrived before you.

.....

8. He forgot her name.

.....
.....

9. The child ate some sweets before lunch.

.....
.....

10. The girl gave me all the information I wanted.

.....
.....

11. They were in London last year.

.....
.....

12. Mary studied very much last year.

.....
.....

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

1. When (your friends, arrive) last night?

2. My brother (not to be) in France in 1971.

3. Robert and Jane (go) abroad last month.

4. My eldest daughter (visit) Italy last summer.

5. John (buy) some presents for his little son when he was in London.

6. We (not to discuss) the matter before dinner.

7. How many classes (you, have) yesterday?

8. When (your first term, begin)?

9. I (buy) some books last week.

10. Her mother (make) some very delicious cakes last Sunday.

C. FILL IN EACH BLANK SPACE WITH THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB IN PARENTHESES.

Yesterday I (to have) a really bad day. I (to wake)up at 9 o'clock because I (to forget)to set my alarm clock the night before. I (get) up as fast as I (can) and I (to put)on some clothes. I ran into the kitchen and (to make) myself a cup of coffee. Then I (to drink) the coffee very fast and I (to run) to my car. It (to be)a terrible morning!

3.2 PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (NESVRŠENI PRETERIT)

prošlo vrijeme glagola "to be" + particip prezenta glavnog glagola

She **was reading**. (ona je čitala)
We **were playing**. (mi smo igrali)

- Odrični oblik se pravi dodavanjem riječice not:
She **was not reading** - She **wasn't** reading.

- Upitni oblik se pravi inverzijom:
Was she playing?
Were we playing?

Nesvršeni preterit se upotrebljava:

- da se opiše ambient, odnosno da se pred čitaoca postavi scena priče pisana u prošlom vremenu.
Obično priča počinje **nesvršenim preteritom**, a zatim se nastavlja prošlim vremenom, npr:

"James Bond **was driving** through town. It **was raining**. The wind **was blowing** hard. Nobody **was walking** in the streets. Suddenly, Bond saw the killer in a telephone box..."

- da se opiše radnja koja je trajala do trenutka kada ju je prekinula neka druga prošla radnja (obično uz priloge when, while, as, i tada se Past Continuous koristi naporedo sa Simple Past Tensom):

I **was having** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock **rang**. (Divno sam sanjao kada se alarm oglasio.);

Past Continuous

(radnja koja je prekinuta)

Simple Past

(radnja koja prekida neku drugu prošlu radnju)

She **was watching** TV when you **phoned** her. (Gledala je TV kada si je nazvao.)

- da se izrazi promjena mišljenja:

I **was going** to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to go on an excursion instead. (Mislio sam provesti dan na plaži ali sam odlučio otići na ekskurziju)

- za dvije radnje koje se dešavaju **istovremeno** (obično uz prilog while):

The children **were playing** while their mothers **were chatting**. (Djeca su se igrala dok su njihove majke čavrljale)

Kod glagola koji se ne koriste u trajnom obliku upotrebljava se obični preterit (vidi str.11).

Prilozi uz koje se koristi Past Continuous su **when, while, as**, kao i priloške odredbe **all day/night/morning, at three/seven/eight o'clock yesterday afternoon** i sl.

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik	odričan oblik	upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)
I was calling.	I was not calling	was I calling?
you were calling.	you were not calling	were you calling?
he, she, it was calling	he, she, it wasn't calling	was he, she, it calling?
we were calling	we weren't calling	were we calling?
you were calling	you weren't calling	were you calling?
they were calling	they weren't calling	were they calling?

EXERCISES

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- The children outside.
 - were playing
 - was playing
- The dog at us.
 - were barking
 - was barking
- My teacherthe exercise to me.
 - were explaining
 - was explaining
- I to my mp3 player.
 - were listening
 - was listening
- Those people towards the library.
 - were walking
 - was walking
- The cooka tasty meal.
 - were preparing
 - was preparing
- Ito fix my computer.
 - were trying
 - was trying

8. My friend and I basketball.
a) were playing b) was playing
9. The police officers the thief.
a) were chasing b) was chasing
10. My sister and my brother
a) were singing b) was singing

B. PUT THE VERB IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.

1. The sun (shine) when I went out.
2. When mother entered the room the children (sleep).
3. I met our teacher when I (go) to town.
4. She (sit) by the window when I passed by.
5. Mary (sit) at the table while her mother(prepare) lunch.
6. This time yesterday I (prepare) my lessons.
7. Mary (try) to phone Helen when I entered the room.
8. The teacher (read) the new lesson and the student (listen to) him attentively.
8. - What (you do) at 8 o'clock yesterday?
- I (have) breakfast.
9. I (drive) to the city centre when I saw you.
10. He (talk) to his aunt, but he stopped as they came in.
12. He (work) all morning yesterday.
13. - What (you do) when the telephone rang? - I (make) coffee.
14. When the taxi arrived I (still pack) some small things.
15. - Was John with you? - No, he (read) in the other room.
16. I (type) while she (dictate) to me.
17. We (have) a rest when the door-bell rang.
18. The wind (blow) the whole day yesterday.
19. Just as I (leave) home a telegram arrived.
20. He (look) at me all the time.

3.3 PAST CONTINUOUS VERSUS SIMPLE PAST

A. CHOOSE WHICH VERB TENSE (simple past or past continuous) FITS BETTER.

1. I - I didn't hear you come in.
a) was sleeping b) slept
2. I to see her twice, but she wasn't home.
a) was coming b) came
3. What? I was watching TV.
a) did you do b) were you doing
4. Robin Hood was a character who from the rich and gave to the poor.
a) stole b) was stealing
5. Hey, did you talk to her? Yes, I to her
a) was talking b) talked
6. I home very late last night.
a) came b) was coming
7. How long the flu?
a) did you have b) were you having
8.a good time in Brazil? Yes, I had a blast!
a) Were you having b) Did you have
9. We breakfast when she walked into the room.
a) had b) were having
10. Last month I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally..... it.
a) bought b) was buying

B. PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS. UNDERLINE THE CORRECT VERB FORM.

1. She *worked/was working* quietly at her desk when suddenly the door *opened/was opening* and her daughter *rushed/was rushing* in.
2. He *stood up/was standing up*, *walked/was walking* across the room, and *closed/was closing* the window.
3. A strange man *walked/was walking* into the room. He *wore/was wearing* red trousers and a pink shirt.
4. *Didn't you meet/Weren't you meeting* your wife while you *worked/were working* in Chile?

5. I *saw/was seeing* you in the park yesterday. You *sat/were sitting* on a bench with your arm round Tom.
6. As soon as I *walked/was walking* into the room, he *handed/was handing* me the letter.
7. His father was really angry with him because he *listened/was listening* to music while he *did/was doing* his homework.
8. Why *didn't they visit/weren't they visiting* me while they *stayed/were staying* in London?
9. As he *passed/was passing* the bank, a man in a mask *knocked/was knocking* him onto the ground.
10. What *did you write/were you writing* when your computer *crashed/was crashing*?

C. PUT IN THE SIMPLE PAST OR PAST CONTINUOUS. NOTE WHEN BOTH FORMS ARE POSSIBLE.

TUG-OF-WAR WITH A HEDGEHOG

Mrs. May, our District Nurse, (*drive*) home at 3 a.m. one night after an urgent visit to a sick patient. She (*drive*) along a deserted country lane, when she (*see*)..... a new kind of animal. She (*stop*) her car and (*get out*)..... The animal (*be*) clearly visible in the blaze of her headlights. It (*look*)..... like a hedgehog with a tall white hat. It (*cross*) the road without paying any attention to Mrs. May. When Mrs. May (*go*) close to it, she (*notice*)that there was a plastic yoghurt pot on the hedgehog's head. The poor creature had got its head stuck in the plastic pot! Her instincts as a nurse (*tell*)..... her she would have to rescue it, so she (*pull*) at the pot, but the hedgehog (*pull*) too. After a struggle, she (*pull*) the pot off the hedgehog's head. Mrs. May (*think*) the hedgehog (*look*) rather sad, when she (*notice*). that the pot was half full of strawberry yoghurt. She (*give*) it back to the hedgehog. The creature (*seize*)..... it, (*put*) it on its head again, and triumphantly (*continue*)..... its journey across the road.



3.4 PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (SADAŠNJI PERFEKT)

prezent pomoćnog glagol "to have" + past particip glavnog glagola

(have, has) + (infinitiv + -ed ili III kolona)

Sadašnjim perfektom se izražava povezanost između prošlosti i sadašnjosti, tačno vrijeme dešavanja radnje nije naznačeno, što znači da smo više zainteresovani za rezultat radnje nego za samu radnju. Kada bismo rekli kada se radnja odvija morali bismo upotrijebiti preterit (Simple Past Tense).

Present Perfect se koristi:

- da se opiše radnja ili stanje koje je počelo u prošlosti i nastavlja se u sadašnjosti:
This website **has been** in existence for 5 years. (Ova stranica postoji već 5 godina);
I **have lived** in Sarajevo since 1970. (Živim u Sarajevu od 1970-te, i još uvijek živim);
- da se izrazi radnja koja je završena u vremenskom periodu koji još traje:
I **have been** to Zagreb this week. (Ove nedjelje sam putovao u Zagreb, sedmica još nije završena);
- da se označi radnja koja je završena nekad u prošlosti, ali je rezultat radnje važan:
I **have bought** a car. (Kupio sam auto, važno je da je auto kupljen, nije bitno kada);
- uz priloge koji označavaju neprekidan razmak vremena: **ever, never, yet, already, since, for**:
Have you **ever been** to Bosnia? (Jeste li ikada bili u Bosni?);
- da se izrazi radnja koja se upravo dogodila (uz priloge **"just"** ili **"just now"**):
The guests **have just entered** the hall. (Gosti su upravo ušli u dvoranu).

Amerikanci ne koriste Present Perfect toliko kao Britanci. Amerikanci češće upotrebljavaju Simple Past umjesto Present Perfect-a. Amerikanac bi rekao: **"Did you have lunch?"** dok bi Britanac uvijek rekao: **"Have you had lunch?"**.

Present Perfect se koristi uz sljedeće priloške odredbe: **for, since, already, just, always, recently, lately, ever, never, how long, so far, this week/month/year...**

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik	odričan oblik	upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)
I have called (ja sam zvao)	I haven't called	have I called?
you have called	you haven't called	have you called?
he, she, it has called	he, she, it hasn't called	have he, she, it called?
we have called	we haven't called	have we called?
you have called	you haven't called	have you called?
they have called	they haven't called	have they called?

to find – naći

potvrđan oblik	odričan oblik	upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)
I have found (ja sam našao)	I haven't found	have I found?
you have found	you haven't found	have you found?
he, she, it has found	he, she, it hasn't found	have he, she, it found?
we have found	we haven't found	have we found?
you have found	you haven't found	have you found?
they have c found	they haven't found	have they found?

- **For** koristimo kada pričamo o **razdoblju vremena**: 5 minuta, 7 sedmica, 20 godina. Ako to razdoblje seže do sadašnjeg trenutka upotrebljavamo uz **for** perfekt, a ako je to razdoblje završeno moramo upotrijebiti past simple (preterit).

Tara **hasn't felt** well for two weeks. (Tara se ne osjeća dobro već dvije sedmice)

ali:

Tara **didn't feel** well for two weeks, and now she feels well. (Tara se nije dobro osjećala već dvije sedmice, a sada se osjeća dobro).

- **Since** koristimo kada znamo **od koje vremenske tačke** se odvija radnja: od 9 sati, od 7. januara, od petka.

for period vremena	since od vremenske tačke
<hr style="border: 1px solid blue; width: 150px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <hr style="border: 1px solid blue; width: 150px; margin: 0 auto;"/> </div>
20 minutes	6.15 am
three days	Monday
six months	January
a long time	I left school
ever	the beginning of time

I've **studied** for three hours. (Učim već tri sata.)

He **has watched** TV since 7 pm. (On gleda TV od 7 sati poslije podne.)

Sarah **hasn't visited** us since March. (Sara nas nije posjetila od marta.)

For se može koristiti u svim vremenima, **since** se obično koristi samo sa Perfect vremenima.

EXERCISES

A. FILL IN EACH BLANK SPACE WITH THE CORRECT PAST PARTICIPLE FOR EACH VERB.

EX: *write-->written*

1. sing:
2. know:
3. try:
4. believe:
5. study:
6. see:
7. fall:
8. laugh:
9. cry:
10. understand:

B. CHANGE EACH SENTENCE INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT:

EX: "*I am playing baseball* → *I have **played** baseball*"

1. I *am speaking* to you. I have to you.
2. That man *is driving* a car. That man has a car.
3. My friend *is sleeping*. My friend has
4. She *is* in Prague. She has in Prague.
5. They *are arguing* about money. They have money.
6. They *are taking* a test. They have a test.
7. She *is eating*. She has
8. I *am listening* to music. I haveto music.
9. The musician *is playing* a song. The musician has a song.
10. She *is flying* to Berlin. She has to Berlin.

C. CHANGE EACH SENTENCE INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT:

EX: "I played baseball → I have **played** baseball"

1. I ate vegetables. I have vegetables.
2. I came. I have.....
3. My cousins sold their car. They have their car.
4. I told a story. I have a story.
5. They saw my friend. They have my friend.
6. We cleaned our room. We have our room.
7. I flew to Mexico City. I have to Mexico City.
8. I thought about going on vacation. I have about going on vacation.
9. I spoke to Mary about you. I have..... to Mary about you.
10. She chose the blue pants. She has the blue pants.

C. PUT THE VERB IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

1. (you, read) this book yet?
2. (you, ever, be) abroad?
3. (he, finish) that work at last?
4. She (not, see) them for years.
5. He can't do it as well as he (do) it up to now.
6. I (just, introduce) him to my sister.
7. For months now, I (meet) no one except Peter and his friends.
8. I (just, bring) the umbrella you left in the classroom.
9. What (they, do) for us so far?
10. - How long (they, be) here? - I think they
..... (be) in Belgrade since last Friday.
11. She (just, leave) for Edinburgh.
12. What (you, buy) this morning?
13. I (not, visit) them this month.
14. Tom (work) hard today and is very tired.
15. They (not, arrive) yet.
16. (you, already, read) all the books on the list? - I
..... (not, touch) them yet.
17. I (tell) John to come this evening.
18. She (just, go).
19. (they, arrive) for the meeting?
20. I (not, speak) to John yet.

3.5 PRESENT PERFECT VERSUS SIMPLE PAST

A. CHOOSE WHICH VERB TENSE SIMPLE PAST OR PRESENT PERFECT FITS BETTER.

1. I volleyball in several months.
a) haven't played b) didn't play
2. I you at the party last night.
a) haven't seen b) didn't see
3. Jack's sister her friend in London last year.
a) has visited b) visited
4. I in a small town in Italy.
a) have been born b) was born
5. You her, have you?
a) haven't told b) didn't tell
6. You her, did you?
a) haven't told b) didn't tell
7. I in Los Angeles for five years (and I still live there).
a) have lived b) lived
8. I in Los Angeles for five years (but I don't no longer live there).
a) have lived b) lived
9. My girlfriend and I three times last week.
a) have gone out b) went out
10. I to work every day this week.
a) have walked b) walked

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT.

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. Father (already, book) the seats.
6. I (not, be) to the National Library yet.
7. The children were very hungry and (eat) their lunch quickly.
8. (you, arrive) late last night?
9. Where (you, spend) your holiday last summer?
10. The boy (can) play the piano when he was six.

11. We (be) friends for years.
12. I (not be) to Rome yet, but I (be) in Venice last year.
13. Mary (just, get) a letter from her friend.
14. What the customs-officer (ask) you?
15. Mary (not see) him since June.
16. Helen (see) Tom in the theatre last night.
17. This term we (be busy) preparing for our exams.
18. Who (help) Mrs. Brown to bring the parcel home yesterday?
19. I know that Jane is ill, but I (not, visit) her yet.
20. Please, wait a moment. I (not, finish) my breakfast yet.

C. PUT IN THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE SIMPLE PAST.

THE AUSTRALIAN SALUTE

Before I (visit)..... Australia, an Australian friend in London (tell)..... me I'd learn 'the Australian salute'. 'What's that?' I (ask).....' You'll find out when you get there,' he (say) I (arrive) in Perth last week. Since then, I (stay)at a nice hotel near a beautiful beach. I (never visit)Australia before and I am enjoying my stay. I (swim)e very day from the time I (arrive)..... Yesterday, an Australian friend (suggest)a. tour into 'the bush'. I (agree) at once. The first thing I (notice)when we (be) in the bush (be) the flies. After a while I (remember) the conversation I had had in London before I (come)here. 'What's the "Australian salute"?' I (ask) suddenly, as I waved my right arm to keep the flies away. 'That's it!' my friend said as he (wave).back!



Veliki broj gramatičara i semantičara smatra da u engleskom jeziku buduće vrijeme kao vrijeme ne postoji, jer su konstituente njegove forme elementi glagolskog načina, pa se oblik kojim se obilježava budućnost ne može pripisati kategoriji vremena. S obzirom da govoriti o budućnosti ne znači govoriti o čvrstim činjenicama, već o nečemu što će se možda tek ostvariti, a to znači iznositi stavove, to je izražavanje budućnosti, svakako, konstituenta modalnosti – oblici koji izražavaju budućnost pripadaju glagolskom načinu. U izražavanju budućnosti učestvuju: budući oblik (buduće vrijeme), budući aspekatski oblici, oblici vremena i aspekta koji imaju značenje budućnosti, polumodali, modalni idiomi i značenja pojedinih glagola.

4.1 FUTURE SIMPLE (BUDUĆI OBLIK/PROSTO BUDUĆE `VRIJEME`)

subjekat + pomoćni glagol will + infinitiv glavnog glagola

Odrične rečenice se prave umetanjem riječi **not** između pomoćnog i glavnog glagola, a upitne rečenice **inverzijom** subjekta i pomoćnog glagola.

U prvom licu jednine i množine umjesto glagola **will**, može se koristiti glagol **shall**, međutim u modernom engleskom **will** se više koristi od **shall**:

I **shall** call - we **shall** call (Ja ću zvati - Mi ćemo zvati).

Prosto buduće vrijeme se upotrebljava da bi označila radnja koja će se desiti u budućnosti.

Prosto buduće vrijeme se naročito često upotrebljava poslije glagola koji označavaju očekivanje, nadu itd.

I hope we **will** have better luck next day. (Nadam se da ćemo imati više sreće drugi put.)
We expect that he **will** come tomorrow. (Očekujemo da će on doći sutra.)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

I will call (ja ću zvati)
you will call
he, she, it will call
we will call
you will call
they will call

odričan oblik

I will not call
you will not call
he, she, it will not call
we will not call
you will not call
they will not call

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

will I call?
will you call?
will he, she, it call?
will we call?
will you call?
will they call?

Prosto buduće vrijeme se koristi:

- za izražavanje budućih radnji koje će se možda desiti:

We'll visit Disney one day. (Posjetićimo Diznilend jednog dana.)

- da bi se izrazila prijetnja ili obećanje:

Stop or I **will** shot! (Stoj ili pucam!)
I **will call** you when I get there. (Pozvaću te kad stignem tamo.)

- da bi se izrazila namjera ili odluka donešena u trenutku govorenja:

My bags are heavy! **I'll help you.** (Ja sam se u tom trenutku,
bez prethodnog razmišljanja ponudio da pomognem)
The garden is very untidy. **We'll cut the grass.**

- iza glagola **hope, believe, expect** i sl. i izraza **I'm sure, I'm afraid** kao i sa priložima **probably, perhaps** i sl.

They'll probably go to work.
I'm sure you **will** pass the test.

Izraze:

- **Will you...?** koristimo kada molimo nekog da uradi nešto za nas:

Will you post this letters instead of me, please? (Da li bi ga poslao ova pisma umjesto mene, molim te?)

- **Shall I...?** kada želimo da ponudimo da uradimo nešto za nekoga:

Shall I help you clean the garage? (Da li želiš da ti pomognem u čišćenju garaže?)

- **Shall we ...?** kada nešto predlažemo:

Shall we go to the theater tonight? (Hoćemo li poći u bioskop večeras?)

Buduće prosto vrijeme ne koristimo u zavisnim klauzama iza **while, before, until, as soon as, after, if** ili **when**. U ovim klauzama se javlja Simple Present Tense.

I'll make a phone call while I **wait** for you. (ne: while I will wait for you)

We will go to school when we **are** five years old.

I will invite her as soon as she **comes**.

I won't do anything until you **are** ready.

EXERCISES

A. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM. THE FIRST SENTENCE IS DONE FOR YOU.

- 1. They will wait for us.
Will they wait for us?
They won't wait for us.
- 2. I'll come again next week.
.....
.....
- 3. We'll do what we can.
.....
.....
- 4. They'll come soon.
.....
.....
- 5. She will be here tomorrow.
.....
.....
- 6. You will find it very easy.
.....
.....
- 7. He will be back in a minute.
.....
.....
- 8. We'll begin work on October 15th.
.....
.....
- 9. I'll see you on Sunday.
.....
.....
- 10. The shops will be open at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.
.....
.....

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR THE FUTURE SIMPLE.

- 1. I promise I (buy) you a present when I (return) from my holiday.
- 2. When she (pass) her driving test, she (buy) a car.
- 3. John (fix) the tap as soon as (come) back from work.
- 4. He (write) a letter to her every day while he (be) at college.
- 5. I (call) you before I (leave) for Paris.

4.2 BE GOING TO, SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Budućnost se kao što je već rečeno može izraziti i glagolskim oblicima koji mogu u svojim pomjerenim značenjima da izraze budućnost, a to su: prost prezent, preterit, sadašnji perfekt, prošli perfekt, sadašnji progresiv i sadašnji perfektivni progresiv. U ovom poglavlju osvrnućemo se na polumodal **be going to** kojim se takođe izražava budućnost, kao i dva glagolska oblika: **prezent (Simple Present)** i **sadašnji progresiv (Present Continuous)**.

4.2.1 BE GOING TO

Polumodal **be going to**, koji nije sinhronijski vezan za glagol **go**, upotrebljava se uglavnom u neformalnom stilu i ima dvije buduće implikacije:

a) Može da znači da govornik misli na radnju koja predstavlja sigurnost govornika u buduće ispunjenje sadašnje namjere, što je najčistija budućnost koja zavisi od nečije volje. Ovaj oblik se upotrebljava češće nego budući oblik, kada je značenje **namjere** u pitanju, kada spremnost pređe u namjeru.

She **is going to be** a nurse when she grows up. (Ona će biti medicinska sestra kada odraste; to je njena namjera, i ovom rečenicom govornik iskazuje sigurnost da će se to i ostvariti jednog dana, u ovom slučaju kada ona odraste)

Bob **is going to drive** to London tomorrow morning. (bliska budućnost, namjera)

b) Isto tako, oblik **be going to** može da izrazi vjerovatan **budući rezultat sadašnjeg uzroka**, i njime se tada izražava bliska budućnost.

Look at the clouds. It **is going to rain**. (Pogledaj te oblake. Padaće kiša; govornik iskazuje vjerovatan budući rezultat na osnovu nekog indikatora u sadašnjosti)

You look pale. You **are going to faint**. (Blijeda si. Onesvijestićeš se.)

potvrđan oblik

odričan oblik

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

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

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

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?

EXERCISES

A. SUPPLY 'BE GOING TO' OR 'WILL' IN THIS DIALOGUE.

SITUATION: MR. SIMS IS DRIVING. HIS WIFE IS SITTING BESIDE HIM.

HE: Where (*we spend*) the night?

SHE: Cardiff. I've booked us in at the Angel Hotel. Why do you ask?

HE: That's another thirty miles away. We (*run*)..... out of petrol before we get there. I (*stop*)..... at the next filling-station.

Half an hour later.

SHE: This road goes on forever.

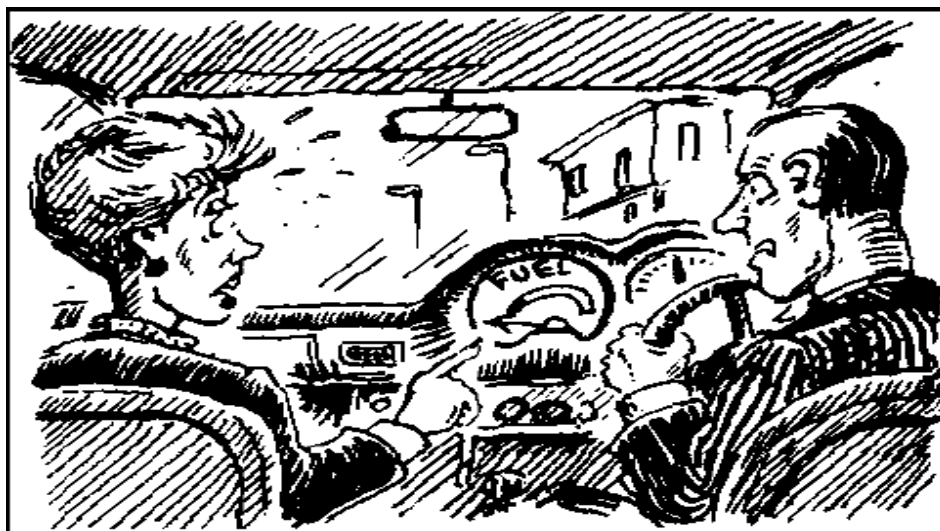
HE: We (*get*)..... stuck. The car's stopping. We (*have to*)..... walk.

SHE: Come on then. Perhaps someone (*give*)..... us a lift.

HE: Not a filling-station in sight and look at those black clouds. It (*rain*)

SHE: Look! A car's coming. I (*wave*)..... to the driver.

HE: Oh good! He's slowing down. He (*stop*).....



4.2.2 SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PROST PREZENT (Simple Present Tense) je oblik koji se, posle oblika za budućnost *will + infinitiv*, najčešće koristi kada se govori o budućnosti. Javlja se u ovom značenju u IF-klauzama i WHEN-klauzama (vidi str. 36). Ako se javlja u glavnim klauzama, onda ima značenje sigurnosti, kao što su **tvrdnje u vezi sa kalendarom, redom vožnje ili u opisima događaja koji se ne mijenjaju**. Upotrebljava se sa dinamičnim glagolima koji imaju značenje plana, sa kojima predstavlja nešto što se uzima kao normalno (npr: Tommorrow **is** Sunday. What time **does** the match **begin**?). Naime, budući prezent ne izražava mogućnost, već **sigurnu budućnost**.

What will you say, if I **marry** the boss? (Šta ćeš da kažeš ako se udam za šefa?)

The plane **takes off** at 2.30. (Avion polijeće u 2.30)

School **recommences** on January 12. (Škola ponovo počinje 14. januara.)

SADAŠNJI PROGRESIV (Present Continuous) se odnosi na budući događaj koji se očekuje u sadašnjosti i kao i sve progresivne forme u značenju budućnosti izražava predviđanje koje proizilazi iz **sadašnjih planova ili dogovora**. Present Continuous Tense sa budućim značenjem može takođe da znači da su budući događaji neminovost. Obično se Present Continuous koristi za radnju koja je **isplanirana** a desiće se u bliskoj budućnosti.

They **are leaving** for Mexico tommorrow.

(Oni odlaze za Meksiko sutra; to je njihov plan, već su sve dogovorili i sutra sigurno putuju)

They **are seeing** their doctor on Wednesday.

We **are having** supper with the Smiths next Sunday.

EXERCISE:

1. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR THE PRESENT SIMPLE.

1. What time (the play/start) tommorrow?
2. My sister..... (go) to university in September.
3. The Browns..... (move) to their new house this weekend.
4. Natalie..... (have) party on Sunday.
5. The flight to Berlin..... (leave) at six o'clock.

REZIME:

% vjerojatnoća da će se radnja ostvariti (prije nego govornik izgovori rečenicu)		oblik	koristi se za:	primjer
	0%	will + infinitiv	odluke u trenutku govorenja	Don't get up. I'll answer the phone.
	70%	`be going to`	namjere	We're going to watch TV tonight.
	90%	Present Continuous	utvrđene planove	I'm taking my exam in June.
	99.999%	Simple Present	red vožnje, kalendar, raspored časova	My plane takes off at 6.00am.

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE APPROPRIATE FUTURE FORM (WILL, GOING TO, PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PRESENT SIMPLE)

1. I (probably, phone) you on Friday.
2. Look at that tree. It (fall down).
3. I'm sure he (buy) me something.
4. We (go) on holiday next week.
5. The train (arrive) in half an hour.
6. She studies medicine. She (be) a doctor one day.
7. She is waiting for him to call her. I don't think he (call) her.

5.1 MAKING WH-QUESTIONS THROUGH A THREE-STAGE SYSTEM

WH-questions se prave na isti način kao i YES/NO questions, s tim što je na početku pitanja upitna riječ². Treba dakle imati na umu da posle WH-word (*when, where, why, how, how many, what*) slijedi upitan oblik, a ne potvrđan, a upitan oblik se gradi prema pravilima koja su data pri objašnjavanju vremena. Tako će upitan oblik rečenice koja je u Simple Present Tensu počinjati sa **do** ili **does** + **subjekat** + **infinitiv glavnog glagola**, upitan oblik rečenice koja je u Simple Past Tensu počće se **did**, nakon kojeg slijedi **subjekat** rečenice i naravno **infinitiv glavnog glagola**, a kod svih ostalih vremena upitan oblik gradićemo inverzijom. Građenje WH-questions možemo objasniti i kao proces koji se odvija u tri faze.

Faza I: identifikacija vremena u potvrdnoj rečenici (npr. rečenica **She arrived early this morning** je u Simple Past Tensu)

Faza II: preinačenje rečenice iz potvrdnog u upitan oblik na osnovu pravila o građenju upitnog oblika za određeno vrijeme (u slučaju rečenice **She arrived early this morning**, s obzirom da je u pitanju Simple Past Tense, upitan oblik se gradi dodavanjem pomoćnog glagola **did** na početak upitne rečenice i vraćanjem glavnog glagola u **osnovni oblik-infinitiv**: **DID** she **ARRIVE** early this morning?)

Faza III: dodavanje odgovarajuće upitne riječi ispred upitnog oblika u zavisnosti od toga koji dio rečenice je podvučen. Ilustrujmo to na datoj rečenici: Ako je u rečenici **She arrived early this morning** podvučena priloška odredba **early this morning**, WH-question počćemo upitnim prilogom **WHEN** i naše pitanje glasiće **WHEN DID SHE ARRIVE?** (Naravno podvučeni dio rečenice izuzimamo iz postavljenog pitanja!)

A. NAPRAVITE WH-QUESTION ZA SVAKU OD DATIH REČENICA VODEĆI SE SISTEMOM 3 FAZE KAKO BISTE DOŠLI DO KONAČNOG ODGOVORA. PRVA REČENICA JE URAĐENA.

REČENICA	FAZA I (IDENTIFIKOVANJE VREMENA)	FAZA II (UPITAN OBLIK)	FAZA III (WH-QUESTION: KONAČAN ODGOVOR)
She lives <u>in Berlin</u> .	Simple Present Tense	Does she live in Berlin?	<u>Where</u> does she live?

² Pod terminom 'upitna riječ' misli se na upitne zamjenice ili priloge: what, who, whose, where, when, how, how much, how often, how many, why itd.

I started work <u>on Monday</u> .			
I closed the door <u>because I was cold</u> .			
Linda is talking <u>to Paul</u> .			
She was reading <u>newspapers</u> all day yesterday.			
I go shopping <u>every Saturday morning</u> .			
Weather will be nice <u>tomorrow</u> .			
They have built <u>a house</u> .			
My sunglasses <u>cost \$45</u> .			

5.2 FINAL STEP TOWARDS MAKING WH-QUESTIONS

A. MAKE QUESTIONS FOR THE SENTENCES ASKING ABOUT THE UNDERLINED.

AFFIRMATIVE

1. I read books very often. (Simple Present Tense)
2. I read³ a book last week. It was awesome! (Simple Past Tense)
3. I am reading her book at the moment. (Present Continuous Tense)
4. I was reading a book at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. (Past Continuous Tense)
5. I have read his book recently. (Present Perfect Tense)
6. I will read that book as soon as I get a chance. (Future Simple Tense)

³Verb 'read' is irregular: READ – READ – READ

QUESTION FORMS

A. ANSWERS:

QUESTION WORD + AUXILIARY VERB + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB			
UPITNA RIJEČ POMOĆNI GLAGOL SUBJEKAT GL. GLAGOL			
1.	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>DO</u>	<u>YOU</u> READ?
2.	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>DID</u>	<u>YOU</u> READ?
3.	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>ARE</u>	<u>YOU</u> READING?
4.	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>WERE</u>	<u>YOU</u> READING?
5.	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>HAVE</u>	<u>YOU</u> READ?
6.	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>WILL</u>	<u>YOU</u> READ?

Kao što vidite samo za Present Simple Tense (1. rečenica) i za Past Simple Tense (2. rečenica) pri pravljenju pitanja uvodimo pomoćni glagol ***DO/DOES*** i ***DID***.

A za ostala vremena (Present Continuous Tense, Past Continuous Tense, Present Perfect i Future Simple), koji u svojoj formi već imaju pomoćne glagole (*BE, HAVE, WILL*), ne uvodimo nikakve druge pomoćne glagole, već pitanje pravimo **inverzijom**.

B. MAKE WH-QUESTIONS USING THE RULES GIVEN.

FORM

Present Simple Tense

She meets a lot of people every day.

Past Simple Tense

He met an old friend yesterday.

QUESTIONS

How many.....?

When

Present Continuous Tense

We are doing a tense revision now.

What

Past Continuous Tense

He was studying all day yesterday.

When

Present Perfect Tense

I have lived in Podgorica for 26 years.

Where

Future Simple Tense

I will go to the cinema tomorrow.

When

C. MAKE QUESTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS USING THE GIVEN QUESTION WORDS:

1. The plane landed at 6 o'clock.

When

2. He talks about politics all day long.

What.....

3. She keeps her clothes in a large wardrobe.

Where.....

4. She gave a present to her boyfriend.

Who.....

5. They are watching a film on TV.

What.....

6. They went to the supermarket yesterday.

When.....

7. We were in London last year.

Where.....

8. They arrived home by taxi.

How.....

9. He is very interested in music.

What.....

10. I was looking for my book of English.

What.....

E. MAKE QUESTIONS FOR THE SENTENCES ASKING ABOUT THE UNDERLINED.

1. They left at eleven o'clock last night.

.....

2. They are talking about his new job.

.....

3. She always buys her clothes in this department store.

.....

4. She gave the report to the secretary.

.....

5. They are building a new house here.

.....

6. I have known my teacher for three months.

.....

7. We will stop at the petrol station because we've run out of petrol.

.....

8. They are interested in research work.

.....

9. The police are looking for a murderer.

.....

10. He has studied for the exam.

.....

11. He will work in a summer camp.

.....

12. Robert thinks that you are a liar.

.....

13. They stayed in that hotel for seven days.

.....

14. She has just arrived.

.....

15. We have a lot of good friends.

.....

CHAPTER SIX: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

WHO – *koji, -a, -e*

Odnosna zamjenica **who** upotrebljava se isto kao i zamjenica – *koji, -a, -e* u našem jeziku, ali u engleskom samo za lica.

I wish I knew the person who did it.

This is the boy who speaks English.

WHICH – *koji, -a, -e*

Odnosna zamjenica **which** se upotrebljava za stvari.

Take the glass which is on the table.

The place which you took me to was splendid.

Which se može odnositi na cijelu prethodnu rečenicu ili dio rečenice. U tom slučaju ispred *which* se stavlja zarez, i *which* se prevodi sa što.

The decision was postponed, which was exactly what he wanted.

THAT – *koji, -a, -e*

Odnosno **that** je nenaglašeno. Odnosi se i na lica i stvari.

You are the very girl that I've been looking for.

The things that he describes are very useful.

WHOSE – *čija, -i, -e*

Odnosna zamjenica **whose** upotrebljava se u engleskom jeziku da označi pripadnost. Upotrebljava se za lica i stvari.

This is the boy whose father you met yesterday.

The book whose pages are torn belongs to my son.

WHERE, WHEN – *gdje, kada*

Odnosni prilozi **where** i **when** često zamjenjuju predlog i odnosnu zamjenicu *which*.

The office in which he works – The office wherehe works

The days on whichyou don't work – The days whenyou don't work.

PEOPLE	<i>WHO/THAT</i>
THINGS/ANIMALS	<i>WHICH/THAT</i>
POSSESSION	<i>WHOSE</i>
TIME	<i>WHEN</i>
PLACE	<i>WHERE</i>

A. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN (WHO, WHICH, WHOSE, WHEN, WHERE)

1. The cupI bought is broken.
2. How old is the girlhit you?
3. Have you seen the bookI bought you yet?
4. There's the womancar was stolen.
5. This is the houseI spent my childhood.
6. It was the yearwe won the playoff.
7. Where did you buy the dressyou were wearing yesterday?
8. My best friendlives in Australia is coming to Montenegro this week.
9. This is the palacethe princess lived.
10. Is this the manwife won the lottery?
11. The childlives next door is really happy.
12. You will find the children under the treeis behind the house.
13. That was the day.....I got married.
14. The restaurantI had lunch was great.
15. Take the cupis on the table.
16. That was the yearhe was in the Army.
17. I don't know the boywas rewarded.
18. This is the street inwe lived.
19. He was the firstbrought the good news.
20. Thosewere present at the lecture will tell you everything you want.

CHAPTER SEVEN: PREPOSITIONS

A. KORISTIMO:

- **AT** za doba dana *at five o'clock at midnight at lunchtime*
- **ON** za dane i datume: *on Monday, on Friday, on 16 May 1999 on my birthday, on Christmas Day, on holiday*
- **IN** za mjesec, godine, godišnja doba, gradove: *in October, in 1988, in the 18th century, in winter, in summer, in London*
- **AT** u sljedećim izrazima: *at night, at weekends⁴, at Christmas, at the moment, at home, at a party, at work, at the airport, at the door, laugh at someone*
- **IN** u sljedećim izrazima: *in hospital, in bed, in the world, in office, in the morning, in the afternoon⁵, in love with,*
- you **go/come/travel TO:** *to Italy, to bed, to a concert, to the bank⁶*
- **BY** u sljedećim izrazima: *by car, by bus, by plane⁷*

B. **ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION**

<i>ashamed of</i>	<i>proud/ jealous of</i>
<i>aware of</i>	<i>responsible for</i>
<i>good/ bad at</i>	<i>scared of</i>
<i>capable of</i>	<i>sorry for</i>
<i>fed up with</i>	<i>successful in</i>
<i>frightened of</i>	<i>surprised/ shocked by</i>
<i>interested in</i>	<i>angry about sth⁸</i>
<i>impressed with</i>	<i>excited/ happy/ nervous</i>
<i>familiar with</i>	<i>/ careful about</i>

⁴ ali **on weekdays**

⁵ Ispred **last/next/this/every** ne koristi se **at/in/on**: *I'll see you next Friday. They got married last March.*

⁶ ali **go home, come home, arrive home!**

⁷ ali **on foot** (pješke)

⁸ ali **angry at/with** someone: *I am angry with you.*

A. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION IF NECESSARY:

1. Parents should be very careful any information they give their children.
2. I am not afraidspiders.
3. I am not usedsuch rudeness.
4. Don't be angryme, please.
5. He was sorrybeing late.
6. See younext week, Jerry!
7. I have always been good..... mathematics but badEnglish.
8. She arrivesTokyofive o'clockthe morning.
9. I was born15 February1998.
10. She travelsworkbus but today she is goingfoot.
11. I think she ishome.
12. Don't be jealousyour sister.
13. I am not familiar English grammar.
14. I goEngland twice a year.
15. Sarah never goes outnight orweekends.

MID-TERM ENGLISH TEST
(mock test)

Name

Index no.

A. REWRITE THE SENTENCES PUTTING THE ADVERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT PLACE.

1. Do they go shopping? (often)

.....

2. Mary is on time for work. (always)

.....

3. She goes to bed at 10 p.m. every night. (usually)

.....

4. I can park my car properly. (never)

.....

4/

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

1. Sharon(work) in a bakery but this week she
(help) her father in his shop.

2. Peter and Sally (not, usually, have) cereals for breakfast.

3. We are busy now. We (write) a letter.

4. Look! Helen (wave) to us from across the street

5. James (speak) English with a strong foreign accent.

6. What (this sign, mean)?

7. Be quiet or you will wake the baby. She (sleep).

8. She (sleep) about fourteen hours a day.

10/

C. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE OR THE PAST CONTINUOUS.

1. I (see) you in the park yesterday. You.....
(sit) on a bench with your arm round Tom.

2. Anna (iron) while her husband.....
(smoke) his pipe.

3. How long has he known Julian? He (meet) her when she
(be) 25.

4. (Sam, enjoy) his trip to Whales last weekend?

5. We (play) happily with our toys when she

(hit) James on the head.

6. - What (you do) at 8 o'clock yesterday?

- I (have) breakfast.

7. His father was really angry with him because he (listen) to music while he (do) his homework.

8. He (stand) up, (walk) across the room, and (close) the window.

12/

D. MAKE QUESTIONS FOR THE SENTENCES ASKING ABOUT THE UNDERLINED.

1. They left at eleven o'clock last night.
When

2. They are talking about his new job.
What

3. She always buys her clothes in this department store.
Where

4. I was passionately reading a book on insects at that time.
How

5. We are interested in research work.
What

6. I saw Jeremy last week.
Who

12/

E. CORRECT THE MISTAKES:

- 1. We plays football at the moment.
- 2. Jennifer don`t eats vegetables.
- 3. Steve studyes mechanical engineering.
- 4. Jim always is on time for work.
- 5. I taked several deep breaths to keep from exploding at Jerry!

5/

F. WRITE:

a) simple present forms - third person singular of the verbs below:

stay	
carry	
kiss	

b) past simple of the verbs below:

spend	
travel	
drop	

3/

FINAL TEST
(mock test)

Name

Index no.

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE 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. Where (you, spend) your holiday last summer?
5. Mary (just, get) a letter from her friend.
6. This term we (be) busy preparing for our exams.
7. I know that Jane is ill, but I (not visit) her yet.
8. My sister (play) the violin since she was six.

7/

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE APPROPRIATE FUTURE FORM (WILL, GOING TO, PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PRESENT SIMPLE)

1. He hardly studies at all. He (fail) his exams.
2. She is waiting for him to call her. I don't think he (call) her.
3. We (see) our shrink next Wednesday at five.
4. The lecture (start) at 10! You are late, young girl!
5. Dorothy says she (be) a nurse and help people when she grows up.
6. Probably, we (go) to the pub when we finish with our work.

12/

C. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. Most of the materials we encounter in our daily lives, such as air, milk, and steel, are mixtures and *they* contain two or more substances that can be physically separated from each other.

.....
.....
.....

2. The ancient Greeks originated the concept that all matter is composed of a limited number of simple substances called *elements*.

.....
.....
.....

8/

D. CORRECT THE MISTAKES:

- 1. They never go out at weekdays.
.....
- 2. I am at school since nine o'clock.
.....
- 3. I will be a doctor when I grow up.
.....
- 4. Did you left early last night?
.....
- 5. This is the place which we lived for years.
.....
- 6. He haven't arrived yet.
.....

6/

E. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN OR RELATIVE ADVERB.

- 1. Whales are animals can stay under water for more than 20 minutes.
- 2. That was the year I got married.
- 3. Edison was the man invented the light bulb.
- 4. This is the girlbrother goes to school with me.

4/

F. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION IF NECESSARY:

- 1. You should be ashamed yourself.
- 2. She doesn't workweekends.
- 3. He was bornOctober,1993, I think.
- 4. Comehomenext week pleaseeee!
- 5. Are you familiarthe situation in Bombay?

5/

IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
be	was, were	been	biti
become	became	become	postati
begin	began	begun	početi
break	broke	broken	polomiti
bring	brought	brought	donijeti
build	built	built	graditi
buy	bought	bought	kupiti
catch	caught	caught	uhvatiti
choose	chose	chosen	izabrati
come	came	come	doći
cut	cut	cut	posjeći
cost	cost	cost	koštati
do	did	done	raditi
drink	drank	drunk	piti
drive	drove	driven	voziti
eat	ate	eaten	jesti
feel	felt	felt	osjećati
find	found	found	naći
forget	forgot	forgotten	zaboraviti
get	got	got	dobiti, stići
give	gave	given	dati
go	went	gone	ići
have	had	had	imati
hear	heard	heard	čuti
hit	hit	hit	udariti

keep	kept	kept	držati, čuvati
know	knew	known	znati
leave	left	left	napustiti, otići
let	let	let	pustiti, dopustiti
lose	lost	lost	izgubiti
make	made	made	napraviti
meet	met	met	sresti
pay	paid	paid	platiti
put	put	put	staviti
read	read	read	čitati
run	ran	run	trčati
ring	rang	rung	zvoniti
say	said	said	reći
see	saw	seen	vidjeti
sell	sold	sold	prodati
send	sent	sent	poslati
sing	sang	sung	pjevati
sit	sat	sat	sjedjeti
sleep	slept	slept	spavati
speak	spoke	spoken	govoriti
spend	spent	spent	potrošiti, provesti
swim	swam	swum	plivati
take	took	taken	uzeti
tell	told	told	reći
think	thought	thought	misliti
understand	understood	understood	shvatiti
win	won	won	pobjediti
write	wrote	written	pisati

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT I

STUDENT:

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN EITHER THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

1. Sarah (speak) Italian and French but she (not, speak) German.
2. Be careful! You'll wake up my Mom. She (sleep).
3. He (not, travel) to work every day.
4. My brother and my father (work) in London but at the moment they(be) in Moscow.
5. Sarah (not, like) pizza and macaroni but she (enjoy) eating hamburgers.
6. He (smoke) more than a package of cigarettes every day. Look! He (smoke) a cigarette now.
7. They usually (go) to school by bus but today we(go) on foot.
8. I (be) busy now. I (write) a letter to my parents. I (not, write) to them very often.
9. My parents (not, eat) meat. They (be) vegetarians.
10. I (not, think) he is a fool!
11. My parents never (eat) meat. They (be) vegetarians.

Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1 What's that book you *'re reading?* (read)
- 2 We usually *.go.* to the beach at the weekend. (go)
- 3 She to me every week. (write)
- 4 'Where's Kevin?'
'He football with his friends.' (play)
- 5 My boss to New York every month. (fly)
- 6 Can you answer the phone? I (cook)
- 7 Look! That man to get into our car. (try)
- 8 to school every morning? (you walk)
- 9 The bank on Sundays. (not open)
- 10 Her son her very often. (not visit)

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT II

STUDENT:

Simple Past vs. Present Perfect Simple

Test your knowledge on Simple Past and Present Perfect Simple.

Form

Write down the correct form (pronoun + verb).

	Simple Past	Present Perfect Simple
I / open	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
he / write	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
they / do	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
you / swim	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
she / give	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Use

When do we use which tense?

1. 'Already' is a signal word for ...
2. 'Just' is a signal word for ...
3. '2 years ago' is a signal word for ...
4. 'Yet' is a signal word for ...
5. 'Yesterday' is a signal word for ...

Positive Sentences

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).

1. Mary (win) the lottery last year.
2. We (prepare / already) dinner.
3. James (find) your ring in the garden yesterday.
4. He (come / just) home.
5. They (buy) their car two years ago.

Negative Sentences

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).

1. I (see / not) anyone yet.
2. Phil (go / not) to the cinema last night.
3. We (be / not) to the zoo so far.
4. She (arrive / not) yet.
5. Emily (visit / not) me last week.

Questions

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).

1. (you / read) the book yet?
2. How many letters (they / write) so far?
3. (he / tell) you the truth when you saw him?
4. (you / be) at home last night?
5. How often (you / travel) abroad recently?

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT III

STUDENT:

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE APPROPRIATE FUTURE FORM (WILL, GOING TO, PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PRESENT SIMPLE)

1. I (be) an acrobat when I grow up.
2. 'The fire has gone out.' – 'So, it has! I (go) and get some sticks.
3. She (have) lunch with the president tomorrow.
4. 'Why so you have so much food on the table?'
'Because I (prepare) something special'
5. Look at the clouds. It (rain).
6. 'I hear you have bought a new house. ' `Yes, we (move) in next week.
7. 'I don't know how to use this computer. ' `OK, I (help) you.
8. Don't worry about the exam. I am sure you (pass).
9. I..... (have) lunch with my cousin tomorrow.
10. The train..... (leave) at 4 p.m.
11. My sister has wonderful plans. She says she..... (be) an astronaut.
12. Karen (go) to the airport as soon as she (finish) work.
13. Probably, we (go) to the pub when we (finish) with our work.
14. Shania promise you (call) me as soon as you (get) there!
15. Look! There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. I am afraid the boat (sink).

LITERATURE:

1. Alexander, L.G., *Longman English Grammar*, Harlow: Longman, 1999
2. Allen, W. Stannard, *Living English structure*, Harlow: Longman, 2001
3. Carter, Ronald and Michael McCarthy, *Cambridge grammar of English: a comprehensive guide*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006
4. Dooley, Jenny, Evans Virginia, *Grammarway 2*, Swansea: Express Publishing, 1998
5. Lakić, Igor, *Basic English grammar*, Institut za strane jezike, Podgorica, 1997
6. Mihailović, Lj, *Gramatika engleskog jezika*, Naučna knjiga, Beograd, 1988
7. Popović Ljubica, Mirić Vera, *Gramatika engleskog jezika sa vežbanjima*, Beograd: IP 'Zavet', 2002
8. Popović, Ljubica, Marina Popović, *Gramatika engleskog jezika kroz testove*, Beograd: IP 'Zavet', 1996
9. Swan, M., *Practical English Usage*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996
10. Thompson, A.J. and Martinet A.V., *A Practical English Grammar: Exercises 1*, Oxford University Press, 1995
11. Thompson, A.J. and Martinet A.V., *A Practical English Grammar: Exercises 2*, Oxford University Press, 1997
12. Thomson, A.J. and A.V. Martinet, *A Practical English grammar*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986