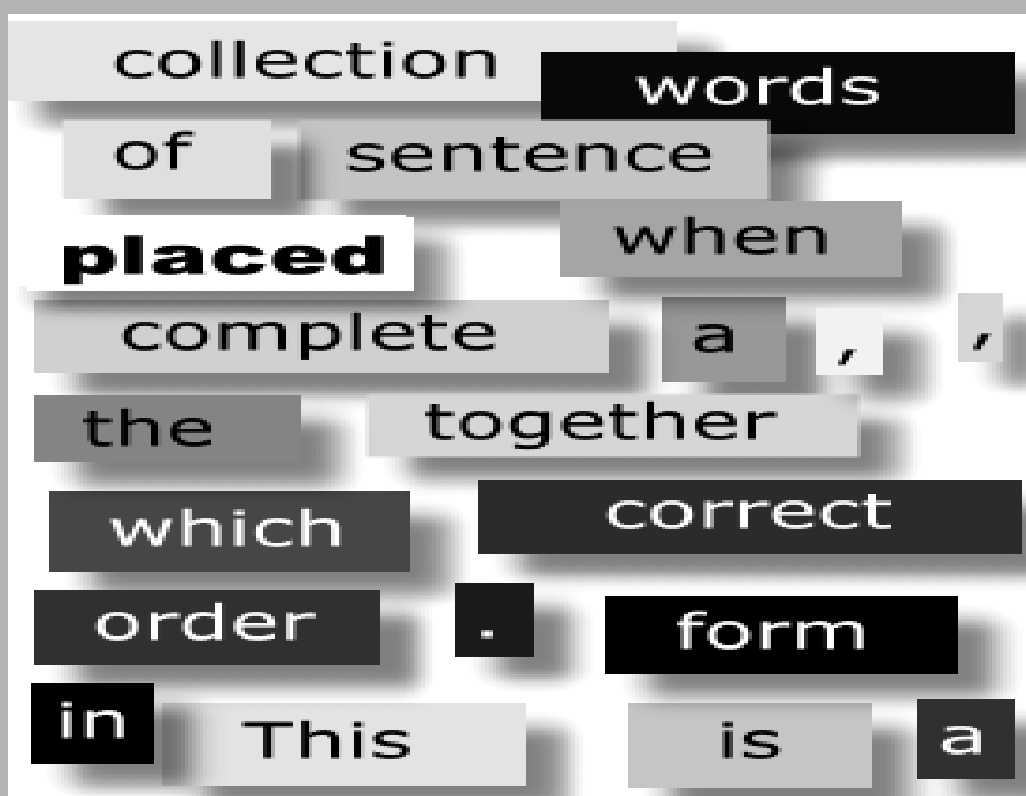


UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
INSTITUT ZA STRANE JEZIKE

EKONOMSKI FAKULTET

PRIPREMA ZA ZAVRŠNI ISPIT

ENGLESKI JEZIK (III STEPEN)



PIREDIO: DANILO ALAGIĆ

PODGORICA, MAJ 2014.

PART ONE - GRAMMAR

THE PAST AND PERFECT TENSES

1.1. 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 gradi po nekom pravilu i uči se napamet.

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:

- a) da se izrazi radnja koja se desila u prošlosti i **potpuno završila** pa nema nikakve veze sa sadašnjošću:
I **was** in Liverpool last year. (Bio sam u Liverpoolu prošle godine);

- b) da se izrazi radnja koja je **trajala neko vrijeme u prošlosti** bez ikakve veze sa sadašnjošću:
We **went** to school when we were children. (Išli smo u školu kada smo bili djeca);

- c) 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)

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?

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

1. When*did your friend arrive*..... (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.

1.2. 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 rječice 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

Simple Past

(radnja koja je prekinuta)

(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 ćaskale.)

Kod glagola koji se ne koriste u trajnom obliku upotrebljava se obični preterit (*understand, know, like, hate, love, mean, believe, seem, belong* etc.).

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

I was calling.
you were calling.
he, she, it was calling
we were calling
you were calling
they were calling

odričan oblik

I was not calling
you were not calling
he, she, it wasn't calling
we weren't calling
you weren't calling
they weren't calling

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

was I calling?
were you calling?
was he, she, it calling?
were we calling?
were you calling?
were they calling?

EXERCISES

A. 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.
9. - What (you do) at 8 o'clock yesterday?
- I (have) breakfast.
10. I (drive) to the city centre when I saw you.

1.3. PAST PERFECT TENSE (PROŠLI PERFEKT)

preterit pomoćnog glagola *have* + prošli particip

(had) + (infinitiv + -ed ili III kolona)

Prošli perfekat se odnosi na radnju u prošlosti koja se završila **prije neke druge prošle radnje**.

*Before I arrived Ann **had left**.*

Rečenice u kojima se javlja prošli perfekat obično su vezane sa **before** ili **after** i ovi veznici glavni su indikatori da je riječ o prošlom perfektu.

*Before we moved here, we **had lived** in London.*

*After she **had done** her homework she went skiing.*

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

I had called (ja sam zvao)
you had called
he, she, it has called
we had called
you had called
they had called

odričan oblik

I hadn't called
you hadn't called
he, she, it hasn't called
we hadn't called
you hadn't called
they hadn't called

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

had I called?
had you called?
had he, she, it called?
had we called?
had you called?
had they called?

to find – naći

potvrđan oblik

I had found (ja sam našao)
you had found
he, she, it has found
we had found
you had found
they had found

odričan oblik

I hadn't found
you hadn't found
he, she, it hasn't found
we hadn't found
you hadn't found
they hadn't found

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

had I found?
had you found?
had he, she, it found?
had we found?
had you found?
had they found?

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Simple.

1. The hotel that Peter (recommend) was small but pretty.
2. He was busier than he (ever be) in his life.
3. He hoped no one knew what (happen) to him.
4. When I arrived at the theatre the play (already begin).
5. I thought of the girl I (meet) the day before.
6. His father was sure that he (give) the right advice.

PAST TENSES - REVISION

A. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM (INCLUDING WH-QUESTIONS AS WELL ASKING ABOUT THE UNDERLINED PHRASES). 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.

When did he leave?

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.

.....

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

1. The sun (shine) when I (go out).

2. When mother (enter) the room the children (sleep).

3. I (meet) our teacher when I (go) to town.

4. She (sit) by the window when I (pass) by.

5. Mary (sit) at the table while her mother (prepare) lunch.

6. This time yesterday I (prepare) my lessons.

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 (see) you.

C. 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. I *saw/was seeing* you in the park yesterday. You *sat/were sitting* on a bench with your arm round Tom.

3. As soon as I *walked/was walking* into the room, he *handed/was handing* me the letter.

4. His father was really angry with him because he *listened/was listening* to music while he *did/was doing* his homework.

5. As he *passed/was passing* the bank, a man in a mask *knocked/was knocking* him onto the ground.

6. What *did you write/were you writing* when your computer *crashed/was crashing*?

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

I went (go) to the shop for some bread, but they had sold out (sell out).

The meeting (finish) by the time I (get) there.

I (invite) Tim to dinner, but he (already arrange) to do something else.

When I (get) to the airport, I realised I (forget) my passport.

Erica (ask) me to go to Spain with her, but I (already book) a holiday in Italy.

I (see) Gary Dale when I (be) in town.

I (not see) him for ten years!

E. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE, PAST PERFECT OR PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. She (tell) us that she (already, be) to Paris.
2. By the time we (reach) the station the train (leave).
3. The little boy (refuse) to admit that he (eat) the chocolate.
4. Brian and Teresa (know) each other for ten years before they (get) married.
5. Although the rock band U2 (perform) occasionally before small audiences in the late 70s, their major hit (not, arrive) until the 80s.
6. When the teacher (arrive), they (play) in the back of the classroom.
7. She (walk) down the street when she (trip) on the pavement.
8. We (walk) in the mountains when we (hear) a piercing scream.
9. They (have) so much fun at the party, so they (decide) to stay.
10. I (drive) my new car when I (have) the accident.

THE FUTURE

1.1 FUTURE SIMPLE (BUDUĆI OBLIK/PROSTO BUDUĆE VRIJEME)

subjekat + pomoćni glagol will + infinitiv glavnog glagola

Odrične rečenice se prave umetanjem rječice **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 **think, 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?)

Buduće prosto vrijeme ne koristimo u zavisnim klauzama iza **while, before, until, as soon as, after, if** ili **when**. U ovim klauzama se u klauzi koja počinje veznicima i prilozima *while, before, as soon as* - 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.*

1.2 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 perfekat, 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)**.

1.2.1 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.)

to call - zvati

potvrđan oblik	odričan oblik	upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)
I am going to call (ja ću zvati)	I am not going to call	Am I going to call?
you are going to call	you aren't going to call	Are you going to call?
he, she, it is going to call	he, she, it isn't going to call	Is he, she, it going to call?
we are going to call	we aren't going to call	Are we going to call?
you are going to call	you aren't going to call	Are you going to call?
they are going to call	they aren't going to call	Are they going to call?

N.B. OBLIK GOING TO SE **UVIJEK KORISTI UZ GLAGOL TO BE** (oblike AM, IS, ARE za budućnost)!!! BEZ GLAGOLA TO BE OBLIK GOING TO JE NEGRAMATIČAN.

I going to do that tomorrow. (netačno)
I am going to do that tomorrow. (tačno)

1.2.2 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: Tomorrow **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.*

Glagoli **see, have, move, go, meet** su glagoli koji se najčešće upotrebljavaju u obliku Present Continuous sa značenjem dogovora u budućnosti.

REZIME:

% vjerovatnoća da će se radnja ostvariti (prije nego govornik izgovori rečenicu)		oblik	koristi se za:	primjer
	0%	will + infinitiv	odluke u trenutku govorenja	<i>Don't get up. I'll answer the phone.</i>
████████	75%	`be going to`	namjere, dokaz	<i>We're going to watch TV tonight. Look at the clouds. It is going to rain.</i>
██████████	90%	Present Continuous	utvrđene planove	<i>I'm taking my exam in June.</i>
██████████	99.999%	Simple Present	red vožnje, kalendar, raspored časova	<i>My plane takes off at 6.00am.</i>

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

- I (probably, phone) you on Friday.
- Look at that tree. It (fall down).
- I'm sure he (buy) me something.
- We (go) on holiday next week.
- The train (arrive) in half an hour.
- She studies medicine. She (be) a doctor one day.
- She is waiting for him to call her. I don't think he (call) her.
- We (have) dinner with the Smiths tomorrow.
- This class (start) at 10 not 11, young lady!
- I bought a house. I (spend) my holidays there.

THE FUTURE - REVISION

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."
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.

INFINITIVE vs. GERUND

INFINITIV

Infinitiv je forma koja je jednaka osnovi glagola, i ovaj oblik predstavlja glagol kao riječ (leksemu) u rječniku i nema kategorije lica i vremena, kao ni kategorije gramatičkog broja i roda. U engleskom jeziku razlikujemo dva oblika sadašnjeg infinitiva:

- to-infinitiv e.g. *to play, to cry, to love etc.*
- krnji infinitiv (bez "to") *play, cry, love etc.*

Infinitiv koristimo:

a) iza sljedećih glagola:

<i>advise</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>choose</i>	<i>decide</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>beg</i>	<i>tell</i>	<i>invite</i>
<i>expect</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>offer</i>	<i>promise</i>
<i>plan</i>	<i>refuse</i>	<i>seem</i>	<i>want</i>

I plan to leave.
She asked him to stay. He learned to drive.

b) posle izraza:

<i>I would like</i>
<i>I would love</i>
<i>I would prefer</i>

I would love to help you.
They would like to see you.

Iza modalnih glagola (*can, must, should.*) koristimo **krnji infinitiv**. e.g. *You must leave.*

Iza glagola *let* and *make* takođe koristimo **krnji infinitiv** (bez to!) e.g. *She made me call him. Let her go out.*

GERUND

Gerund je oblik glagola sa sufiksom -ing (*fishing, riding, stopping*).

Gerund koristimo:

a) iza sljedećih glagola:

<i>admit</i>	<i>avoid</i>	<i>give up</i>	<i>keep</i>
<i>go¹</i>	<i>confess</i>	<i>risk</i>	<i>finish</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>hate</i>	<i>enjoy</i>
<i>prefer</i>	<i>deny</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>postpone</i>

I prefer/love staying home.
Joanna gave up smoking.

b) iza predloga (AT, IN, ON, OF, ABOUT, AFTER, BY) :

I am interested in fishing.
She is good at swimming.

c) iza izraza: **be busy, it's no use, it's not worth**

He is busy preparing the exam.

d) iza izraza: **look forward to**

I look forward to seeing you
I look forward to meeting them.

e) iza izraza: **Would you mind...**

Would you mind closing the door?

¹ -ing` oblik se koristi iza glagola *go* kada govorimo o aktivnostima npr.. *I go skiing every weekend. She goes running in the park very often.*

INFINITIVE vs. GERUND - EXERCISES

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT INFINITIVE FORM OR THE -ING FORM:

1. I would like (go out) tonight.
2. She hates (play) cards.
3. I can't make a decision. I keep (change) my mind.
4. He had made his decision and refused (change) his mind.
5. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed (be) by the sea again.
6. I look forward..... (hear) from you.
7. They are bad at (write) essays.
8. Let us (go) to the theatre tonight.
9. He is going to ask Ivy (marry) him.
10. I made him (promise) that he wouldn't tell anybody.
11. My father didn't allow me..... (take) his new car.
12. Are you looking forward (go) on holiday?
13. Actually I wanted (ask) you to give me a call when you finish .
14. He admitted (steal) the jewelry.
15. How about (meet) for lunch tomorrow?
16. She was interested in (ski).
17. Thanks very much for (invite) me to your party.
18. I'd like (visit) Ireland.
19. Would you mind (close) the window? It is rather chilly.
20. He wouldn't let me..... (read) the letter.
21. It's no use..... (tell) her the truth.
22. You must be fed up with (learn) English.

KONDITIONALI

1.1 Zero Conditional - Nulti kondicional

Forma:

If rečenica + glavna rečenica

U If rečenici koristimo Present Simple Tense kao i u glavnoj rečenici, zato što ovim kondicionalom izražavamo nešto što je univerzalna istina. Ovaj kondicional se i zove Nulti zato što na engleskom Condition znači uslov, dakle on izražava nulti uslov ili nepostojanje bilo kakvog uslova za njegovu realizaciju. Dakle, s obzirom da izražava univerzalnu istinu, ne postoji nikakav uslov za njegovo izvršenje.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT SIMPLE

If you drop an egg, it breaks. Ako ispustiš jaje, ono će se slomiti.
If you boil water, it evaporates. Ako kuvaš vodu, ona isparava.
If you have a headache, take an aspirin. Ako te boli glava, uzmi aspirin.

1.2 First conditional - Prvi Kondicional - realni

Ovaj kondicional je realan, jer izražava uslov koji je realan. Npr. Za mene je realno da ću sutra izaći u grad sa prijateljima, pa formiram rečenicu I kondicionala:

If I go out tomorrow, I will meet my friends.
Ako izađem sutra, srešću svoje prijatelje.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
PRESENT SIMPLE	FUTURE SIMPLE (will + infinitive)

Dakle u If - rečenici koristimo Present Simple Tense, a u glavnoj rečenici Future Simple. S obzirom da se opet govori o nečemu što je prilično realno i činjenično, opet koristimo Present Simple Tense u glavnoj rečenici. Ali, ovdje za razliku od Nultog kondicionala, ipak postoji neka vrsta uslovljenosti i veća doza neizvjesnosti da li će se radnja izvršiti. Mada je njeno izvršenje veoma realno, jer je uslov takođe realan.

If he studies hard, he will pass an exam.
Ako puno uči, položiće ispit. – dakle, on uči dosta i sigurno će položiti ispit.

If I send her a letter, she will be really happy.
Ako joj pošaljem pismo, biće veoma srećna. – Dakle, ja planiram da joj pošaljem pismo.

1.3. VREMENSKE REČENICE

Vremenske rečenice su rečenice koje se, kao i uslovne rečenice, sastoje od glavne, nezavisne klauze i zavisne klauze (koja ne može da stoji nezavisno od glavne rečenice). Zavisna rečenica/klauza počinje veznicima **BEFORE**, **AFTER**, **WHEN**, **AS SOON AS**, **UNTIL** i sl.

VREMENSKA KLAUZA (klauza koja počinje veznicima i priložima WHEN , AFTER , BEFORE , AS SOON AS , UNTIL ...)	MAIN CLAUSE
PRESENT SIMPLE	FUTURE SIMPLE (will + infinitive)

*I will give them a ring **BEFORE** they go on holiday.*

*I will believe it **WHEN** I see it.*

***UNTIL** I **decide** what to do, I won't tell them.*

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - REVISION

A. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. If you eat too much, you _____ (be) ill.
2. You will pass your examination if you _____ (work) hard.
3. You _____ (catch) the train if you _____ (leave) earlier. There's still chance to catch it.
4. Before she _____ (do) a degree, she will have to pass all her exams.
5. If you _____ (not water) the plants, they often _____ (die).
6. If water _____ (freeze), it _____ (turn) to ice.
7. When he _____ (make) progress, he will be able to leave.
8. After I _____ (meet) my friend, I _____ (ask) him to come round.
9. If you _____ (touch) fire, you _____ (get) burnt.
10. If you send her a bunch of flowers she _____ (be) very happy.

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 He'll do it today if he has (have) time.
- 2 If we _____ (not leave) now, we _____ (miss) the plane.
- 3 We _____ (not be able to) stay at our favourite hotel unless we _____ (book) it soon.
- 4 I _____ (tidy up) the house this afternoon if you _____ (do) the shopping.
- 5 If people _____ (not do) enough exercise, they _____ (put) on weight.
- 6 I've nearly finished. I _____ (call) you as soon as I _____ (be) ready.
- 7 If you _____ (want) a relaxing holiday, _____ (not go) to a big city.
- 8 I _____ (take) some sun cream with me tomorrow in case it _____ (be) very sunny.
- 9 If you _____ (not know) what to do, you must _____ (ask) a colleague.

DODATNA GRAMATIČKA OBJAŠNENJA

Zamenice složene sa -self - Self-Pronouns

('self' pronaunz)

	I	II		I	II
myself	(maɪ' self, mi' self)		ourselves	(aʊə' selvz)	
yourself	(jə' self, ja' self)		yourselves	(jɜ:' selvz, ja' selvz)	
himself	(hɪm' self, ɪm' self)		themselves	(ðəm' selvz)	
herself	(hɜ:' self, ə' self)				
itself	(ɪt' self)				

Ove složene zamenice upotrebljavaju se kao (The self-pronouns are used as):

1. Povratne zamenice - Reflexive Pronouns (ri' feksiv 'pronaunz)
2. Zamenice za isticanje - Emphatic Pronouns (ɪm' fetik 'pronaunz)
3. Lične zamenice - Personal Pronouns (pɜ:snəl 'pronaunz)

1. Ove složene zamenice upotrebljavaju se povratno sa povratnim glagolima i onda su nenaglašene (Compound personal pronouns are used reflexively with reflexive verbs and they are unstressed):

Primeri (Examples):

He hurt <i>himself</i> .	Povredio se.
She is looking at <i>herself</i> in the glass.	Ona se ogleda u ogledalu.
They gave <i>themselves</i> a great deal of trouble.	Zadali su sebi mnogo nevolja.
He said nothing, but helped <i>himself</i> to some strawberries.	Ne reče ništa, već se posluži jagodama.
She made <i>herself</i> some tea.	Skuvala je sebi čaj.
She often talks to <i>herself</i> .	Često razgovara sama sa sobom.
They are very pleased with <i>themselves</i> .	Vrlo su zadovoljni sobom.

2. Ove složene zamenice upotrebljavaju se za isticanje i onda su naglašene (The self-pronouns are used for emphasis):

Primeri (Examples):

I did it <i>myself</i> .	Sama sam to uradila.
We decided to go there <i>ourselves</i> .	Odlučili smo da sami odemo tamo.
She told me the news <i>herself</i> .	Ona sama mi je saopštila tu vest.
You should do it <i>yourself</i> .	Vi sami treba da uradite.
They were there <i>themselves</i> .	Oni sami su bili tamo.
He wrote the letter <i>himself</i> .	Sam je napisao to pismo.

Fill in the gaps with a reflexive pronoun.

- 1 My daughter made the decision *herself* .
- 2 The washing-up isn't going to do you know!
- 3 We really enjoyed last night. Thanks very much.
- 4 My son made dinner for the whole family by last night!
- 5 Dave and Polly designed their cottage
- 6 Simon! If you don't like the way I've done it, do it
- 7 Promise me that you will both look after
- 8 I didn't need any help – I made up my mind

Primerica (Note):

Isticanje je još jače ako se -self zamenica stavi neposredno iza subjekta-imenice ili lične zamenice (The emphasis is even stronger if the -self pronoun follows the subject):

I <i>myself</i> did it.	Ja sama sam to učinila.
He said that Tom <i>himself</i> asked for it.	Kazao je da je sam Tom to tražio.
She <i>herself</i> wrote the letter.	Ona sama je napisala pismo.
We <i>ourselves</i> decided to go there.	Mi sami smo odlučili da odemo tamo.
John <i>himself</i> made the decision.	Sam Džon je doneo tu odluku.
You <i>yourself</i> said so.	Vi sami ste tako kazali.

3. Složene lične zamenice upotrebljavaju se umesto ličnih: I, you itd. ako su vezane sa prethodnom imenicom sa *and* ili *like* (Compound personal pronouns are used instead of personal pronouns I, you, etc. if they are connected with the preceded noun by *and* or *like*):

Primeri (Examples):

My sister and <i>myself</i> were the only persons present.	Moja sestra i ja bile smo jedine osobe prisutne.
There has always been complete understanding between his mother and <i>himself</i> .	Postojalo je uvek potpuno razumevanje između njegove majke i njega.
She like <i>myself</i> , is very interested in music.	Ona, kao i ja, vrlo je zainteresovana za muziku.

By *myself*, by *yourself*, by *himself* itd., znači *sam* (By *myself*, by *yourself*, by *himself*, etc., means *alone*):

Primeri (Examples):

I can do that <i>by myself</i> .	Mogu sama to da uradim.
The house stands <i>by itself</i> .	Kuća je stajala osamljena.
You must find it rather dull living here all <i>by yourself</i> .	Mora da nalazite da je prilično sumorno živeti ovde sasvim sam.
She was sitting in the room <i>by herself</i> .	Sedela je sama u sobi.
Can he do it <i>by himself</i> or does he need help?	Može li sam to da uradi ili mu je potrebna pomoć?

Oneself upotrebljava se kad se odnosi na uopšteni subjekat:

Primeri (Examples):

One must always allow <i>oneself</i> a rest from time to time.	Čovek mora dati sebi odmora s vremena na vreme.
One should not live for <i>oneself</i> alone.	Ne treba živeti samo za sebe.
To be pleased with <i>oneself</i> .	Biti zadovoljan sam sobom.

ADJECTIVES (PRIDJEVI)

Pridjev je u engleskom jeziku nepromjenljiva riječ, pa se prema tome pridjevom ne može izraziti ni rod, ni broj ni padež. Pridjev obično stoji ispred imenice.

Comparasion (Poređenje pridjeva)

Pridjevi imaju tri stupnja poređenja:

prvi stupanj - jednakost - **positive**
drugi stupanj - nejednakost - **comparative**
treći stupanj - nadmoćnost - **superlative**.

Jednakost se izražava pomoću riječi "as...as" i pozitivna pridjeva.

He is as rich as his friend. (On je isto toliko bogat kao njegov prijatelj).

Komparativ, kojim se izražava umanjenost, obrazuje se pomoću riječi "less...then":

He is less rich than his brother. (On je manje bogat od svog brata)

Komparativom se izražava **uvećanost**, i obrazuje se:

- kod jednosložnih i nekih dvosložnih pridjeva dodavanjem nastavka "**er**":

He is richer than his friend. (On je bogatiji od svog brata);

- kod višesložnih pridjeva dodavanjem nastavka "**more**" ispred pridjeva:

He is more independent than his brother. (On je samostalniji od svog brata);

Treći stupanj **superlativ** može biti:

- relativni, kada je poređenje izraženo pridjevom na najvišem ili najnižem stepenu.

On se pravi kod:

- jednosložnih i nekih dvosložnih pridjeva dodavanjem člana **the** i nastavka "**-est**":

She is the richest (Ona je najbogatiji);

- višesložnih pridjeva dodavanjem "**the most**":

She is the most intelligent (Ona je najpametniji);

- Pravopisna pravila pri poređenju

Ako se pridjev završava **kratkim samoglasnikom iza kojeg dolazi suglasnik**, taj se suglasnik udvostručuje:

fat- fatter- the fattest (debeo),

big- bigger- the biggest (velik).

Ako se pridjev završava vokalom "e", na komparativ i superlativ dodaju se nastavci "-r", odnosno "-st":

fine - finer- the finest (lijep).

Ako se pridjev završava slovom "y" ispred kojeg se nalazi suglasnik ono se mijenja u "i":

pretty- prettier- the prettiest (drag),

ali *gray- grayer- the grayest* (jer "y" dolazi poslije samoglasnika, a ne suglasnika).

Poređenje pridjeva pomoću nastavka "-er" za komparativ i "-est" za superlativ naziva se germansko poređenje. Na ovaj način porede se svi jednosložni pridjevi - sa izuzetkom sljedećih:

just (*more just, the more just*); **right** (*more right, the most right*)

Germanskim načinom poređenja porede se još i dvosložni pridjevi koji se završavaju na "-y", "-ow", "-er" ili na silabično "I", kao i pridjevi koji imaju naglasak na drugom slogu:

pretty, prettier, the prettiest;

simple, simpler, the simplest;

narrow, narrower, the narrowest;

polite, politer, the politest.

clever, cleverer, the cleverest

Poređenje koje se dobiva dodavanjem riječi "**more**" za komparativ i "**the most**" za superlativ ispred pridjeva naziva se romansko poređenje. Ovim načinom porede se svi višesložni pridjevi koji imaju naglasak na prvom slogu, kao i pridjevi koji se završavaju na "-ed" i "-ing":

famous, more famous, the most famous;

learned, more learned, the most learned;

beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful.

Mnogi dvosložni pridjevi mogu se porediti na oba načina. Takvi su pridjevi:

common, cruel, pleasant, quiet, cheerful, handsome...

Nepravilna komparacija pridjeva - Irregular comparasion

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good (dobar)	better	the best
bad (loš)		
evil (zao)	worse	the worst
ill (bolestan)		
many (mnogo)	more	the most
little (malen)	less	the least
late (kasan)	later (kasniji)	the latest (najnoviji)
	latter (dalji po redu)	the last (posljednji)
far (daleko)	farther (prostorno dalji)	the farthest
	further (dalji po redu)	the furthest

Ex. A. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets:

1. Which is (cold) planet in our solar system? Pluto.
2. Which is (heavy) animal in the world?
3. Is the Mount Everest (high) than Kilimanjaro?
4. Are women (shy) than men? And are they (just) and (right) than men?
5. Has an eagle got (good) sight than humans?
6. What is (popular) sport in your country?
7. Which are (hot) deserts in the world?
8. Was Albert Einstein (intelligent) man of his time?
9. Who is (beautiful) – Angelina or Monica?
10. He was a bit depressed yesterday, but today he looks (happy).
11. I prefer this chair to that one. It is (comfortable).
12. It was an awful day. It was (bad) day of my life.
13. The United States is very large but Canada is (large).

IDENTIFYING AND CORRECTING MISTAKES (ISPRAVLJANJE GREŠAKA)

A. IDENTIFY THE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND CORRECT THEM. THE FIRST SENTENCE IS DONE FOR YOU.

INCORRECT: Do you watch TV in the evenings always?

CORRECT: Do you always watch TV in the evenings?

1. When did you gone home?

2. Children tend being very noisy.

3. Why are you so unpatient?

4. They didn't used to live in London.

5. I had a shower when the phone rang.

6. What do you do last night at eight?

7. While I was watching TV she ironed.

8. I tryed to help you but you didn't listen.

9. Harriet was opening the door and walked into the house.

10. Brian drank tea at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

11. The film is starting at 8 o'clock.

12. Wait here until he will come.

13. I haven't maked any mistakes in this exercise.

14. She always does mistakes in her maths test.

15. Soap operas really take on my nerves.

16. Ross hasn't got much confident.

17. I went to see my sister out at the station.

18. My girlfriend is very sensible, she gets embarrassed very easily.

19. The patient did a complete recovery.

20. I knew I seen her before.

.....
21. I used to go to my sister's wedding last year.

.....
22. I have never travelled of my own.

.....
23. She is a better swimmer then I.

.....
24. I live in the ground floor.

.....
25. The police let him to go home.

.....
26. She is shier than me.

.....
27. We watched the football alive.

.....
28. Your room is a mess. You need to tidy all those things away.

.....
29. Most belts are made of tin.
.....

PART TWO - VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY - EXERCISES

A.

Match a verb in A to a word/phrase in B. Check in **V4.1** p122.

A	B
do/play	a new album/a CD
appear	a concert/a gig
release	on TV
go to	a hit single
have	on tour
be/go	a concert/a gig/a festival
have	someone play live
see	onstage
be/go	an album/a CD in the charts

B.

Choose the correct word.

- 1 He works long hours and never takes time off.
a) ambitious b) generous c) **reliable**
- 2 They often go on holiday to places I've never heard of!
a) organised b) adventurous c) ambitious
- 3 Tim gets embarrassed quite easily.
a) sensitive b) sensible c) brave
- 4 My sister always brings me back a present from her holidays.
a) reliable b) practical c) generous
- 5 I think he prefers to travel on his own.
a) determined b) independent c) confident
- 6 Kathy will know what time the meeting is.
a) practical b) talented c) organised
- 7 My boss always makes good decisions.
a) sensitive b) mean c) sensible
- 8 They won't give up until they find the answer.
a) determined b) reliable c) adventurous

C.**Write the adjectives.**

- 1 *Selfish* people usually only think about themselves.
- 2 R..... people always do what they promise to do.
- 3 A..... people want to be very successful or powerful.
- 4 G..... people give money and presents to other people.
- 5 S..... people make good decisions based on reasons and facts.
- 6 B..... people show no fear in dangerous situations.
- 7 M..... people don't like spending money.
- 8 S..... people won't change their minds when others want them to.
- 9 C..... people are sure that they can do things successfully.
- 10 P..... people are good at planning things.
- 11 A..... people think they are better than other people.
- 12 S..... people understand other people's feelings and problems.
- 13 A..... people behave in an angry or violent way.
- 14 E..... people show a lot of interest and excitement about something.
- 15 R..... people aren't polite.
- 16 V..... people try to hurt other people.
- 17 S..... children behave badly because their parents always give them what they want.

D. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

WORD	TRANSLATION EQUIVALENT(S)
<i>a gig</i>	
<i>release</i>	
<i>remedy</i>	
<i>treat</i>	
<i>heal</i>	
<i>determined</i>	
<i>reliable</i>	
<i>sensible</i>	
<i>sensitive</i>	
<i>stubborn</i>	
<i>mean</i>	
<i>generous</i>	
<i>cure</i>	
<i>recovery</i>	
<i>sap</i>	

E. PUT THESE WORDS/PHRASES INTO GROUPS 1-3.

~~a terraced house~~ ~~with a nice view~~
~~a balcony~~ a detached house a loft
 a semi-detached house in the country
 a cottage a garage in the suburbs
 a study a basement a cellar
 a three-storey house/building
 in a good/bad/rough neighbourhood
 an en-suite bathroom a bungalow
 on the ground/first/top floor
 within walking distance of the shops
 a fitted kitchen

- 1 types of home
a terraced house
- 2 location
with a nice view
- 3 parts of a home
a balcony

F.

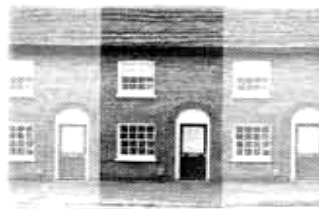
Write the types of homes.



1 *a three-*
..... *storey house*



2



3



4



5



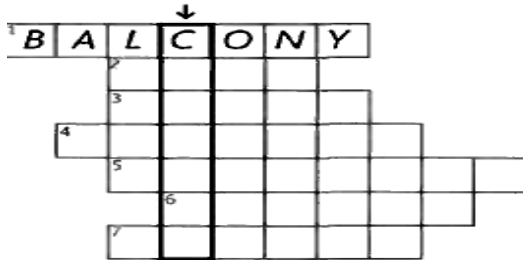
6

G.

Do the puzzle. Find the type of house (↕).

A room or place ...

- 1 outside the house.
- 2 at the top of the house.
- 3 where you work.
- 4 where you cook.
- 5 where you wash.
- 6 where the car is parked.
- 7 at the bottom of the house.



H.

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of these verbs.

clear throw (x 2) come take
sort give tidy put go

- 1 I've been clearing out the junk in the loft.
- 2 Have you _____ out which clothes you want to keep?
- 3 _____ your toys away – it's time for bed!
- 4 I'm _____ out these old CDs! Do you want any of them?
- 5 Don't forget to _____ through the pockets before you wash those trousers.
- 6 I don't want any money for the old sofa – I'm happy to _____ it away for nothing.
- 7 When are you going to _____ away those old newspapers?
- 8 Are you _____ back tonight or are you staying at your friend's house?
- 9 Have you _____ up the living room? It was a mess earlier.
- 10 The dentist said he'd have to _____ a tooth out.

I.

Complete the phrasal verbs.

- 1 Do you want to come back later?
- 2 Could you t..... o..... the rubbish, please?
- 3 I need to s..... o..... my desk. I can't find anything.
- 4 I think I'll c..... o..... the garage this weekend.
- 5 I'm going to g..... t..... these boxes and t..... a..... anything I don't want.
- 6 Rebecca, could you please t..... u..... your room and p..... a..... all those clothes that are on the floor?
- 7 If you don't want it, why don't you g..... it a..... to someone?

J.

What is the main material usually used in these items?

~~rubber~~ plastic metal paper wool
cardboard wood glass cotton leather

- 1 a tyre rubber
- 2 a mirror
- 3 shoes
- 4 socks
- 5 boxes
- 6 a ballpoint pen
- 7 a microwave oven
- 8 a jumper
- 9 a bookshelf
- 10 a magazine

K. DO WE USE MAKE OR DO WITH THESE PHRASES?

the cleaning a decision a course a mistake
homework money friends nothing exercise
the washing-up a noise the shopping dinner
some work the washing a degree an excuse
someone laugh/cry an exam up your mind
the housework progress a cake someone a favour
a mess of something an appointment

L.

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

- 1 I love doing nothing at the weekend.
- 2 Don't a noise. The baby's asleep.
- 3 Gary's very good at excuses when he arrives late for lessons.
- 4 My father usually the washing-up.
- 5 George, can you me a favour?
- 6 I couldn't up my mind which CD to buy.
- 7 I think you're progress this year.
- 8 Have you your homework yet?
- 9 Maria always me laugh.
- 10 I dinner for my family last Saturday.
- 11 I'm a course in photography.
- 12 Have you an appointment yet?
- 13 I hate the cleaning.

M. PROVIDE SYNONYMS FOR THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

choose	<i>pick</i>	by chance	
satisfied		attitude	
lucky		sure	
behave		deal with	
notice		show	

c) Match a word/phrase in A to a synonym in B.

A concerned frightened make a decision try to do talk to someone nice enormous pleased wonderful terrible		B chat to someone glad have a go at doing huge scared make up your mind worried brilliant awful pleasant
--	--	---

N.

Fill in the gaps with a synonym of the words in brackets.

- 1 He thought the film was *brilliant* . (wonderful)
- 2 How do you p..... your lottery numbers?
(choose)
- 3 I'm very f..... to work here. (lucky)
- 4 Are you s..... it was him? (certain)
- 5 Staying at home on Friday night makes a
p..... change. (nice)
- 6 Why are you looking so c..... ? (worried)
- 7 My aunt is s..... of spiders. (frightened)
- 8 I'm quite s..... with life at the moment.
(content)
- 9 I often c..... to my neighbours. (talk)
- 10 Didn't you think he was a..... a bit
strangely? (behaving)
- 11 I'm very g..... to be here (pleased).
- 12 That house is absolutely h..... . (enormous)

FINAL TEST
(mock test)

Name	Index no.
Teacher	

A. READING COMPREHENSION

The era of mass tourism in the mountain regions of industrialized countries began soon after World War II. This new phenomenon was a result of many factors, including increases in urban populations, income, vacation time, and mobility.

Today, in the era of cheap, global air travel, almost no mountains in any corner of the world are out of reach. Moreover, 'adventure tourists' and 'eco-tourists' are willing to pay well, and their money is very welcome to poor governments and communities.

Although stories about the problems caused by tourism have become increasingly frequent in recent years, it is not necessarily a destructive force. The situation could be far better if tour operators and legislators considered how best to integrate tourism into the existing culture, with a minimal impact on the environment, and without host countries becoming too dependent on it. Merely restricting tourism cannot be the solution, because people's desire to see new places will not just disappear.

But the real key to the problem lies in giving indigenous communities greater control over the rate at which tourism grows, and the paths it takes. Encouragingly, more and more communities are demonstrating that, with firm decision-making, this is possible.

1. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

- a) There are still a lot of inaccessible areas in the mountains.
- b) Some people are controlling the growth of tourism in their communities.

2. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mass tourism in the mountains ... | 3. Tourism is not necessarily a problem if ... |
| a) was a result of World War II. | a) it is integrated into the local culture. |
| b) occurred partly because people had more money. | b) it is not accepted by the community but integrated into culture. |
| c) helped to improve income and mobility. | c) it can be avoided, causing minimal impact on the environment. |
| 2. Nowadays, mountain communities ... | 4. According to the text, we need to ... |
| a) are happy to receive money from tourism. | a) reduce people's desire to see new places. |
| b) see tourism as an impossible problem. | b) restrict tourism in rural areas. |
| c) are willing to pay well to visit new destinations. | c) control the growth of tourism and how it develop |

3. Find a word or phrase in the text which, in context, is similar in meaning to:

- a) *inexpensive*
- b) *limit*

6

B. READ THE TEXT BELOW AND DECIDE WHICH ANSWER (A, B, C or D) BEST FITS EACH SPACE.

Travelling to all (1)of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a (2)village, but how well do we know and understand (3) other? Here is a (4) test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting (5) four o'clock. What time (6) you expect your (7) business colleagues to arrive?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A angle | B corner | C angles | D corners |
| 2. A international | B global | C globally | D globe |
| 3. A one | B each | C every | D all the |
| 4. A simply | B simplified | C simple | D simplicity |
| 5. A at | B on | C in | D into |
| 6. A will | B are | C are you able to | D must |
| 7. A stranger | B alien | C unknown | D foreign |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

6

C. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS OR PAST PERFECT.

- I (drive) a car when I (run) into a lamp post.
- When I arrived the house was empty. Everyone (go out).
- As soon as he saw the police, he (run off).

6

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

- Ask John if you have any problems with your homework. I'm sure he(help) you.
- Peter and Pat (come) for a meal tonight.
- "Why are you making sandwiches? - Because we (have) a picnic on the beach.
- The train (leave) at 5.30 p.m.

8

E. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM (GERUND OR INFINITIVE)

- We were all too afraid to speak. Nobody wanted (say) anything.
- I enjoy..... (listen) to music.
- He had made his decision and refused (change) his mind.
- She wanted me (do) the cooking.
- I adore (read) good detective stories.
- My parents let me (do) what I wanted when I was young.

6

F. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM

- If you (not call) him now, he (be) very angry.
- As soon as demand (increase), prices(rise).
- If you (cool) the liquid to 32 degrees, it (freeze).

6

G. FIND THE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND CORRECT THEM

- She is looking forward to see you.
.....
- Ann hasn't got much confident.
.....
- My flat is as big than yours.
.....

6

H. DECIDE WHICH OF THE WORDS BELOW FITS THE GAPS.

- He usually us laugh when we meet up with friends.
A takes B has C makes D gets
- If you want to open a bottle of wine, you need a
A screwdriver B hammer C corkscrew D drill
- If you buy furniture, you will have to put it together.
A flatset B flatpack C flatsack D flatlack
- Your room is a mess. You need to it
A put out B throw out C clear out D throw away
- After she has moved house, she has got a lot more living room.
A space B spacious C spacy D spaced
- Children tend to be when they want to get a toy.
A unpatient B patient C impatient D impatience

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

6
