

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

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

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THE EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS

(II)

The EU body promoting the common interests of its members is **the European Commission**. The Commission is the politically independent institution that represents and upholds the interests of the EU as a whole. It is the driving force within the EU's institutional system. It proposes legislation, policies and programmes of action and it is responsible for implementing the decisions of Parliament and the Council.

The term “Commission” is used in two senses. First, it refers to the “members of the Commission”, i.e. the team of 20 men and women appointed by the member states and Parliament to run the institution and take its decisions. Second, the term “Commission” refers to the institution itself and to its staff.

Informally, the Members of the Commission are known as “Commissioners”. They have all held political positions in their countries of origin and many have been government ministers, but as Members of the Commission they are committed to acting in the interests of the Union as a whole and not taking instructions from national governments.

A new Commission is appointed every five years, within six months of the elections to the European Parliament. The Commission remains politically accountable to Parliament, which has the power to dismiss it by adopting a motion of censure. The Commission attends all the sessions of Parliament, where it must clarify and justify its policies. It also replies regularly to written and oral questions posed by MEPs.

The day-to-day work of the Commission is done by its administrative officials, experts, translators, interpreters and secretarial staff. There are approximately 24000 of these European civil servants.

The 'seat' of the Commission is in Brussels, but it also has offices in Luxembourg, representations in all EU countries and delegations in many capital cities around the world.

The European Commission has four main roles:

1. to propose legislation to Parliament and the budget;

2. to manage and implement EU policies and the budget;

3. to enforce European law (jointly with the Court of Justice);

4. to represent the European Union on the international stage, for example by negotiating agreements between the EU and other countries.

It is up to the Commission President to decide which Commissioner will be responsible for which policy area, and to reshuffle these responsibilities (if necessary) during the Commission's term of office. The President, with the Commission's approval, is also entitled to demand a Commissioner's resignation.

The team of 20 Commissioners (also known as "the College") meets once a week, usually on Wednesdays in Brussels. Each item on the agenda is presented by the Commissioner responsible for that policy area and the College takes a collective decision on it.

The Commission's staff is organised into 36 departments, known as "Directorates-General" (DGs) and "services" (such as the Legal Service and Translation Service). Each DG is responsible for a particular policy area and is headed by a Director-General who is answerable to one of the Commissioners.

It is the DGs that actually devise and draft the Commission's legislative proposals, but these proposals become official only when 'adopted' by the College at its weekly meeting. Suppose, for example, that the Commission sees a need for EU legislation to prevent pollution of Europe's rivers. The Directorate-General for the Environment will draw up a proposal, based on extensive consultations with the European industry and farmers, with environment ministries in the member states and with environmental organisations.

The proposed legislation will then be discussed with all relevant Commission departments and amended if necessary. It will then be checked by the Legal Service and by the Commissioners' 'cabinets' (personal political staff).

Once the proposal is fully ready, the Secretary-General will put it on the agenda for a forthcoming Commission meeting. At this meeting, the Environment Commissioner will explain to his or her colleagues why this legislation is being proposed and they will discuss it. If there is agreement, the College will adopt the proposal and the document will be sent to Council and the European Parliament for their consideration.

It there is disagreement among the Commissioners, the President will ask them to vote on it. If 11 or more of the 20 members are in favour, the proposal will be adopted. Thereafter it will have the unconditional support of all the Commission members.

(adapted from “How the European Union Works”,
published by the European Commission, 2003)

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

1. common
2. appoint
3. committed
4. accountable
5. dismiss
6. motion
7. civil servant
8. reshuffle
9. forthcoming
10. unconditional

Find the verbs in the text that precede the following nouns.
Then make your own sentences using these collocations

1. _____ an institution
2. _____ a decision
3. _____ a position
4. _____ a proposal
5. _____ a legislation
6. _____ a policy
7. _____ law
8. _____ an agreement
9. _____ agenda
10. _____ a resignation

Find the verbs in the text that precede the following nouns.
Then make your own sentences using these collocations

1. RUN an institution
2. TAKE a decision
3. HOLD a position
4. DRAW UP a proposal
5. PROPOSE a legislation
6. IMPLEMENT a policy
7. ENFORCE law
8. NEGOTIATE an agreement
9. PUT ON agenda
10. DEMAND a resignation

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

What is common to the following sentences?

I will call you if I have time.

She would come if she had time.

If I had known that I would not have done it.

ZERO CONDITIONAL

If you **don't water** flowers, they **die**.

If you **have** a headache, **stop** watching TV.



If clause:

PRESENT SIMPLE

Main clause:

PRESENT SIMPLE
or **IMPERATIVE**

With zero conditional

we express **a general truth** or we give **advice**.

Complete these conditionals with personal information.



1. If I have a problem,
2. If I need money,
3. If I need a friend,
4. If I have a fight with my boyfriend/ girlfriend,

Exchange information with a partner.

What do you do if you have a problem?

FIRST CONDITIONAL

If the weather **is** nice, we **will go** for a walk.

If you **don't apologize**, she **will** never **trust** you again.



If clause:

PRESENT SIMPLE



Main clause:

FUTURE SIMPLE

The first conditional refers to the **present** and **future**.

It expresses a **possible condition** and
its **probable result in the future**.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

**THE BEST WAY TO TRANSLATE
FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IS
BY USING “AKO” IN OUR
LANGUAGE! SOMETIMES
“UKOLIKO” CAN BE USED TOO.**

Translate the following sentences:

Ako dođe, pozvaću te.

If he comes, I will call you.

Ukoliko budem imao vremena, posjetiću ih.

If I have time, I will visit them.

Kupiću taj brod ako budem imao dovoljno novca.

I will buy that boat if I have enough money.

Neću Vas uznemiravati ako ste zauzeti.

I will not disturb you if you are busy.

Complete these statements with personal information.



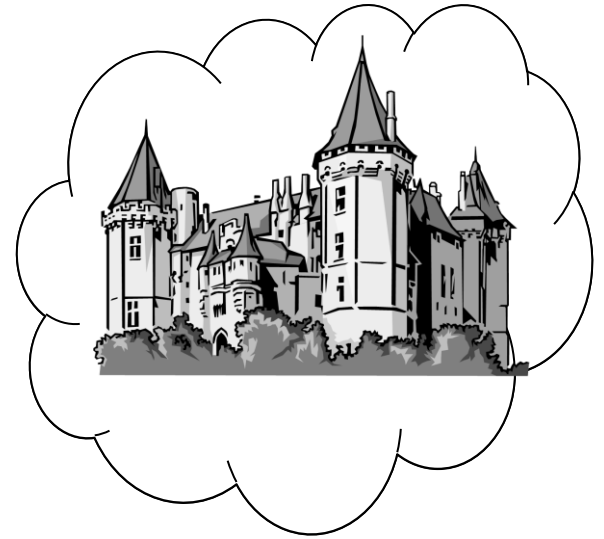
Exchange information with a partner.
What *will* you do if.....?

1. If I have money,
2. If I have time tonight,
3. If I feel like,

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Jack wants to buy a house but he can't do this because he doesn't have any money.

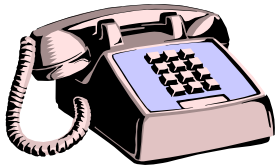
If I had a lot of money,
I would buy a big house.



SECOND CONDITIONAL

Susan wants to phone Paul but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number.

If I knew his number,
I would phone him.



SECOND CONDITIONAL

The second conditional refers to **the present** and **future**.

It expresses **an unreal situation** and its probable result.

The situation or condition is **improbable, impossible, imaginary**, or contrary to known facts.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

If I **had** a lot of money, I **would buy** a big house.

If I **knew** his number, I **would phone** him.



if-clause:

PAST TENSE SIMPLE



main clause:

PRESENT CONDITIONAL

would + infinitive

FIRST v. SECOND CONDITIONAL

If John **runs** fast, he **will win** the race.

This is still possible to happen.

If John **ran** fast, he **would win** the race.

This is unlikely to happen because John doesn't run fast.

FIRST v. SECOND CONDITIONAL

THE DIFFERENCE: FIRST and SECOND CONDITIONAL

Both conditionals refer to **the present** and **future**.

The difference is about **probability, not time**.

First conditional: real and possible situations

Second conditional: unlikely to happen

FIRST v. SECOND CONDITIONAL

HOW TO RECOGNIZE SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

SECOND CONDITIONAL REFERS TO **PRESENT OR FUTURE** SO YOU COULD ALWAYS ADD “**SADA**” ILI “**SJUTRA**” TO CHECK IF THE SENTENCE REFERS TO PRESENT TIME:

KAD BIH ZNAO ŠTA SE DESILO REKAO BIH TI.
KAD BIH ZNAO (**SADA**) ŠTA SE DESILO REKAO BIH TI
(**SADA**)

DA ZNAM KO JE ONA POZVAO BIH JE.
DA ZNAM (**SADA**) KO JE ONA POZVAO BIH JE.

DA SAM ZNAO KO ĆE DOĆI NE BIH DOŠAO.

DA SAM ZNAO (**SADA?**) (**JUČE?**)

FIRST v. SECOND CONDITIONAL

**SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES ARE
TRANSLATED EITHER USING:**

KAD BIH/KAD BISMO/KAD BISTE

ILI

**DA + PREZENT (DA ZNAM, DA UMIJEM, DA SMATRAM
....)**

Complete these statements with personal information.


Exchange information with a partner.
What *would* you do if.....?

1. If I won the lottery,
2. If I were a superhero,
3. If I could travel anywhere in the world,
4. If I had time,

Translate the following sentences:

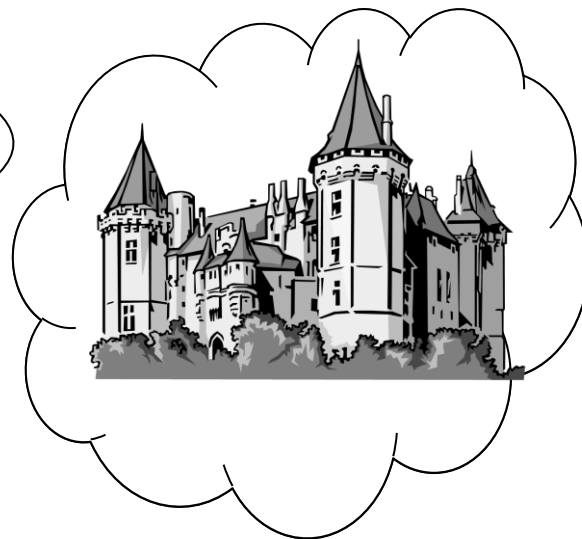


1. Da imam novca, kupio bih auto.
2. Kad bih znao njeno ime, pozvao bih je.
3. Da imam vremena, napisao bih joj pismo.
4. Da sam na tvom mjestu, ne bih to ućionio.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

Jack wanted to buy a house **last year** but he couldn't do that because he didn't have any money.

If I had had a lot of money,
I would have bought
a big house.



THIRD CONDITIONAL

Yesterday, Susan wanted to phone Paul but she couldn't do that because she didn't know his number.

If I had known his number,
I would have phoned him.



THIRD CONDITIONAL

The third conditional refers to **the past** and it is **not based on facts**. It expresses the a situation which is **contrary to reality in the past**.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

If I **had had** a lot of money, I **would have bought** a big house.

If I **had known** his number, I **would have phoned** him.



if-clause:

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE



main clause:

PAST CONDITIONAL
would + have + past participle

SECOND v. THIRD CONDITIONAL

If I **saw** a car accident, I **would call** an ambulance.

But I don't see an accident now. This is unlikely to happen.

If I **had seen** a car accident, I **would have called** an ambulance.

But I didn't see an accident yesterday.
This is contrary to the fact in the past.

SECOND v. THIRD CONDITIONAL

THE DIFFERENCE: SECOND and THIRD CONDITIONAL

The difference is **about time**.

Second conditional: refers to the present and future

Third conditional: refers to the past situations

SECOND v. THIRD CONDITIONAL

**THIRD CONDITIONAL SENTENCES CAN BE
RECOGNIZED BY INSERTING ADVERB – “JUČE”**

**DA SAM ZNAO ISTINU....
DA SMO IMALI VREMENA....
DA SU NAS POZVALI...**

(JUČE)

SECOND v. THIRD CONDITIONAL

IN THIRD CONDITIONAL SENTENCES WE USE:

DA + PERFEKAT

(DA SMO ZNALI, DA SMO UMJELI, DA SU REKLI, DA SU NAS OBAVIJESTILI...)

SECOND v. THIRD CONDITIONAL

Translate the following sentences:

Da sam bio tamo, reko bih joj istinu.

Da sam znao da je u bolnici, posjetio bih je.

Da smo pobjedili, kupio bih jahtu.

MIXED CONDITIONALS

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO OUR LANGUAGE:

IF I HAD BOUGHT A CAR, I WOULD NOT HAVE TO WALK NOW.

IF WE HAD BOUGHT THE TICKETS, WE WOULD NOT FEEL STUPID NOW.

IF WE HAD PHONED THEM, WE WOULD NOT BE LOST.

MIXED CONDITIONALS

WHAT DO WE “MIX” IN MIXED CONDITIONALS?

TIME REFERENCES!

PAST AND PRESENT

**WE TALK ABOUT PRESENT RESULTS OF SOMETHING
WE DID OR DIDN'T DO IN THE PAST!**

DA SAM TADA BIO PAMETNIJI, SADA BIH BIO BOGAT.

**TADA, JUČE – PROŠLOST
SADA – SADAŠNJOST**

MIXED CONDITIONALS

WE ALWAYS HAVE THE FOLLOWING PATTERN:

PAST – IF CLAUSE

WE USE PAST PERFECT TENSE (III CONDITIONAL)

PRESENT – MAIN CLAUSE (NOW)

WOULD + INFINITIVE (II CONDITIONAL)

MIXED CONDITIONALS

Translate the following sentences:

Da sam JUČE bio tamo, sada bih bio spokojan.

Da sam znao da je u bolnici, sada ne bih bio iznenađen.

Da smo pobjedili, sada bismo bili na Kubi.

MIXED CONDITIONALS

WHEN IT COMES TO MIXED CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

SADA IS ALWAYS EMPHASIZED!

Da sam znao ko je to uradio (**juče**), sada ne bih nagađao.

Da me je poslušao (**juče**), sada bi bio bogat.

II Choose the correct form of the verb given in parentheses.

1. If I visit her I _____ (stay) there for a long time.
2. If he _____ (do) it, they will punish him.
3. You _____ (give) me your seat if you were kind.
4. If the food had been bad we _____ (not eat) it.
5. He _____ (have) some money if he had sold his books.

6. If we had attended his lecture, we _____
(know) the answer to his question.

7. I _____ (go) with you if I had time.

8. What _____ (happen) if he
doesn't come?

9. What would you have done if you
_____ (meet) Tom?

10. I shall stay at home if it _____ (rain).

11. What _____ (happen) if he hadn't
come home in time?

12. If I _____ (be) you, I would buy that car.

13. I would have come if I _____ (have) time.

14. If you could choose, which picture
_____ (take)?

15. She would have to go to the bank if she
_____ (not have) money to pay the rent.

16. If you _____ (start) early, you'll get
there in time.

17. He will have to consult a doctor if he _____
(not feel) well.

18. _____ (you do) the same
thing if you had been there?

19. If I were you, I _____ (give up) smoking.

20. They would have certainly come if they
really _____ (want to).

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

FIRST CONDITIONAL *AKA* THE REAL/OPEN CONDITIONAL

IF + SIMPLE PRESENT WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVE

HOW TO RECOGNIZE FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

CONJUNCTIONS AKO/UKOLIKO ARE ALWAYS USED!

AKO POZOVE, OBAVIJESTIĆU TE.

AKO BUDEM IMAO VREMENA, POSJETIĆU IH.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

**SECOND CONDITIONAL AKA THE IMPROBABLE/UNREAL
CONDITIONAL (ŠBBKBB)**

IF + SIMPLE PAST WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVE

HOW TO RECOGNIZE SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

**SENTENCES ALWAYS REFER TO NOW, THIS MOMENT OR
THE FUTURE! TRY TO INSERT **SADA ILI SJUTRA** TO HELP
YOU IDENTIFY TIME REFERENCE.**

**KAD BIH/KAD BI TI/KAD BISMO/KAD BISTE ... OR
DA ZNAM, DA UMIJEMO, DA IMAJU**

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

KAD BISMO IMALI VREMENA POZVALI BISMO TE.
DA UMIJEM DA SVIRAM GITARU, ODSVIRAO BIH TU PJESMU.
DA IMAM MILION DOLARA, KUPIO BIH TU ZGRADU.
KADA BISMO ZNALI O ČEMU JE RIJEČ, REKLI BISMO TI.

MAŠTAMO ŠTA BISMO SADA/SJUTRA PROMIJENILI.
MEĐUTIM, SUROVA REALNOST NAS OPOMINJE DA SAMO
MAŠTAMO. OTUD USLOVLJAVANJE.
REČENICE U DRUGOM KONDICIONALU SU U SUKOBU SA
REALNOŠĆU.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

**THIRD CONDITIONAL *AKA* THE IMPOSSIBLE CODITIONAL
(ŠTA BI BILO DA JE BILO)**

IF + PAST PERFECT

WOULD/WOULDN'T HAVE + V-ED/III column (PAST PARTICIPLE)

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

**THIRD CONDITIONAL *AKA* THE IMPOSSIBLE CODITIONAL
(ŠTA BI BILO DA JE BILO)**

IF + PAST PERFECT

WOULD/WOULDN'T HAVE + V-ED/III column (PAST PARTICIPLE)

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

HOW TO RECOGNIZE THIRD CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

SENTENCES ALWAYS REFER TO THE PAST!

TRY TO INSERT **JUČE ILI TADA** TO HELP YOU IDENTIFY
TIME REFERENCE.

**DA SAM ZNAO, DA SI UMIO, DA JE OTKRIO, DA SMO SE
POTRUDILI, DA SU POŠLI**

(JUČE, NE ~~SADA~~!)

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

DA SMO IMALI VREMENA POZVALI BISMO TE.
DA SAM UMIO DA SVIRAM GITARU, ODSVIRAO BIH TU
PJESMU.

DA SAM IMAO MILION DOLARA, KUPIO BIH TU ZGRADU.
DA SMO ZNALI O ČEMU JE RIJEČ, REKLI BISMO TI.

MAŠTAMO ŠTA BISMO PROMIJENILI U PROŠLOSTI, SVJESNI
DA JE TO APSOLUTNO NEMOGUĆE!

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

**MIXED CONDITIONAL *AKA* WHY ARE YOU TORTURING US
WITH THIS?!!!!???**

IF + PAST PERFECT (III conditional)

WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVE (II conditional)

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

HOW TO RECOGNIZE MIXED CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

THESE SENTENCES ARE ALL ABOUT: PRESENT RESULTS OF PAST ACTIONS. WE EXPERIENCE SOMETHING NOW BECAUSE OF SOMETHING FROM THE PAST! IN THESE SENTENCES SADA IS ALWAYS EMPHASIZED!!!

DA SAM ZNAO/DA SMO OTKRILI/UMJELI (TADA, U PROŠLOSTI)

SADA BISMO/NE BISMO (SADAŠNJI REZULTAT)

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES - SUMMARY

DA SAM NAUČIO DA SVIRAM GITARU, SADA BIH ODSVIRAO
TU PJESMU.

DA SAM PRIHVATIO TIH MILION DOLARA, SADA BIH BIO
BEZBRIŽAN.

DA SMO ZNALI O ČEMU JE RIJEČ, SADA NE BISMO MORALI
DA ZOVEMO POLICIJU.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Biće vrlo umorni ako putuju cijele noći.

They will be very tired if they travel all night.

2. Kad bi sad stigao on bi nam kazao šta da radimo.

If he arrived/came now, he would tell us what to do.

3. Da ne pada kiša išao bih na utakmicu.

If it didn't rain/weren't raining, he would go to a game.

4. Da ste bili na sastanku, vi biste ga vidjeli.

If you had been at/in the meeting, you would have seen him.

5. Da sam tamo sve bih im sredio.

If I were there, I would take care of everything.

6. Uhvatio bi autobus da je brže išao.

He would have caught the bus, if he had walked faster.

7. Kuda ćemo ih voditi ako dođu iduće nedelje?

Where will we take them if they come next week?

8. Kad bi sad došao dao bi nam najbolji savjet.

If he came now, he would give us the best advice.

9. Da ste mi juče kazali odmah bih napisao pismo.

If you had told me that yesterday, I would have written a/the letter straightaway.

10. Da je padala kiša, ja bih otišao kući.

If it had been raining, I would have gone home.

11. Ako mi pomogneš završiću do 6 sati.

If you help me, I will finish by 6.

12. Sad ne bi imali nikakvih nepravilnosti da su na vrijeme kupili karte.

If they had bought the tickets on time, they wouldn't be in trouble now.

13. Ako ne legnem rano neću sutra rano ustati.

If I don't go to bed early, I will not get up early tomorrow.

14. Da je pažljiviji, ne bi bio u nepravilnosti.

If he were more careful, he wouldn't be in trouble.

15. Da sad idu na more mogli bismo ići zajedno.

If they were going to the seaside now, we could/would go together.

16. Da sam na tvom mjestu, ja to ne bih radio.

If I were you, I would not do that.

17. Da ste pročitali jučerašnje novine, znali biste te novosti.

If you had read yesterday's newspapers, you would have known the news (also possible: you would know the news)

18. Da ste bili pažljiviji, sada ne biste morali da prolazite kroz sve ovo.

If you had been more careful, you wouldn't have to go through all this now.

19. Da me nije briga ne bih ni pošao tamo.

If I didn't care, I wouldn't have gone/wouldn't go there.

20. Da mi nije drago ne bih ih ni pozvao da dođu.

If I weren't glad, I wouldn't have invited them to come.

NEED MORE PRACTICE?

1. Ako predate izvještaj do večeras, objavićemo ga.
2. Kad bih znao odgovor na to pitanje, saopštio bih vam ga.
3. Da su potpisali ugovor, SADA bi sve bilo drugačije.
4. Ako donesu odluku na vrijeme, svi ćemo biti zadovoljni.
5. Kad bih bio član Parlamenta, bio bih mnogo odgovorniji.
6. Da smo zaključili ugovor sa njima, sada bismo bili uspješniji.
7. Da sam na Vašem mjestu, ne bih govorio o tome.

8. Da ste pročitali novine, znali biste novosti sada.

(mixed)

9. Kad bismo ih predali sudu, dobili bismo parnicu (II) (to take to court – predati sudu)

10. Ako dođete na sastanak, nećete biti otpušteni. (I)

11. Da smo riješili taj problem, dobili bismo sada pomoć EU.(mixed)

12. Da sam u Vašoj poziciji, razgovarao bih sa predsjednikom Komisije. (II)

13. Ako prevedem sve ove rečenice, položicu ispit. (I)

14. Kad bih preveo sve ove rečenice, položio bih ispit. (II)

15. Da sam preveo sve ove rečenice, položio bih ispit. (III)

16. Da sam preveo sve ove rečenice, sada bih znao kako da uradim ovu vježbu (mixed).

NEED MORE PRACTICE?

1. Ako predate izvještaj do večeras, objavićemo ga. (I)
2. Kad bih znao odgovor na to pitanje, saopštio bih vam ga. (II)
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6. Da smo zaključili ugovor sa njima, sada bismo bili uspješniji. (mixed)
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15. Da sam preveo sve ove rečenice, položio bih ispit.

16. Da sam preveo sve ove rečenice, sada bih znao kako da uradim ovu vježbu.



That's all Folks!

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

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