



BUSINESS ENGLISH 4 U



UDŽBENIK ENGLESKOG POSLOVNOG JEZIKA ZA SAMOUKE SA IZRAĐENIM
GRAMATIČKIM I JIZIČNIM VJEŽBAMA I OBJAŠNJENJIMA NA HRVATSKOM JEZIKU

ENGLESKO - HRVATSKA VERZIJA

MILIVOJ MESIĆ, prof.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH
FOR PROFESSIONALS

BOOK 1

Copyright Milivoj Mesić

CONTENTS – SADRŽAJ

– IZGOVOR I ZNAKOVI TRANSKRIPCije – ABECEDA	6
Unit 1	8
– AT THE HOTEL (PRESENT TENSE OF TO BE, TO HAVE, CAN)	
– U HOTELU (SADAŠNJE VRIJEME GLAGOLA BITI, IMATI, MOĆI)	
Unit 2	15
– IN A HOTEL ROOM (PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE)	
– U HOTELSKOJ SOBI (SADAŠNJE GLAGOLSKO VRIJEME)	
Unit 3	21
– IN A RESTAURANT (NUMBERS)	
– U RESTORANU (BROJEVI)	
Unit 4	26
– A BUSINESS APPOINTMENT (PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)	
– POSLOVNI SASTANAK (TRAJNI PREZENT)	
Unit 5	33
– AT MR. BROWN'S OFFICE (SIMPLE PAST TENSE)	
– U UREDU GOSPODINA BROWNA (PROŠLO VRIJEME)	
Unit 6	39
– A TELEPHONE CALL (SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE)	
– TELEFONSKI POZIV (BUDUĆE VRIJEME)	
Unit 7	43
– AT THE RESTAURANT (I) (PAST TENSE – IRREGULAR VERBS)	
– U RESTORANU (I) (PROŠLO VRIJEME – NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI)	
Unit 8	52
– AT THE RESTAURANT (II) (COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES)	
– U RESTORANU (II) (STUPNJEVANJE PRIDJEVA)	
Unit 9	57
– SHOPPING IN OXFORD STREET (PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE)	
– KUPOVANJE U OXFORD ULICI (PROŠLO TRAJNO VRIJEME)	
Unit 10	63
– CONVERSATION AFTER LUNCH (PRESENT PERFECT TENSE – POSSESIVE GENITIVE)	
– RAZGOVOR POSLIJE RUČKA (PROŠLO VRIJEME – PERFEKT)	
Unit 11	71
– GOING OUT ("GOING TO" FUTURE TENSE)	
– IZLAZAK ("GOING TO" BUDUĆE VRIJEME)	
Unit 12	77
– SAY WHAT MR. WHITE MUST, MAY, NEED OR CAN TO DO (MODAL VERBS)	
– RECITE ŠTO G. WHITE MORA, SMIJE, TREBA ILI MOŽE URADITI (MODALNI /NAČINSKI/ GLAGOLI)	
Unit 13	82
– AT THE AIRPORT (CONDITIONAL)	
– U ZRAČNOJ LUCI (KONDITIONAL)	
Unit 14	89
– ON BOARD THE PLANE (FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE)	
– U AVIONU (TRAJNO BUDUĆE VRIJEME)	

Unit 15	– A CONVERSATION ON THE PLANE (PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS) – RAZGOVOR U AVIONU (TRAJNI PERFEKT)	97
Unit 16	– RETURNING HOME (PAST PERFECT SIMPLE) – POVRATAK KUĆI (PLUSKVAMPERFEKT)	105
Unit 17	– THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE – ENGLISKI JEZIK	111
	– ARE YOU LONESOME TONIGHT? – JESI LI USAMLJENA VEČERAS?	112
	– A LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS – POPIS NEPRAVILNIH GLAGOLA	113
	– A TABLE OF TENSES – TABLICA ENGLISKIH GLAGOLSKIH VREMENA	115
	– TIME LINE – PRIKAZ GLAGOLSKIH VREMENA NA "VREMENSKOJ" CRTI	116

**AT THE HOTEL***Characters: Mr. White (W), Receptionist (R), Bellboy (B)*

- 1** Mr. White is a businessman from Canada. He is 35 (thirty-five) years old. He is tall, with dark hair and blue eyes. He speaks English and French. He is at the reception desk now.
- 5** **W:** Good morning. My name is John White. I come from Canada. Can you give me a single room with a shower for two nights?
R: Good morning Mr. White. We are glad to have you in our hotel. We can give you a nice room with a large bed and shower. It is on the third floor.
10 **W:** How much is the room per night?
R: It is not expensive. £ 65 (sixty-five pounds) per night. Is that all right?
W: It is O.K. I think the rate is fine.
15 **R:** Can I have your passport, please?
W: Here you are. Can I have it back later? I need it at the bank to change some foreign money.
R: You can change the money here. We have the same exchange rates.
20 **W:** That is good. I have American, German, French and British money. I have some traveller's cheques, too, but I prefer to carry cash.
R: How much money would you like to have?
W: Not too much. How much is a good meal in a restaurant?
25 **R:** We have a restaurant here in the hotel. But it is not cheap. I think a good meal is about £ 20 (twenty pounds) without drinks.
W: It is not expensive. Can you take my suitcase to my room?
30 **R:** The bellboy can do it.
B: We can take the lift. It is there in the corner. Here we are. The third floor. Your room is 308, this way, down the corridor on the left.
35 **W:** Thank you. Here is your tip.
B: Thank you, sir.

U HOTELU*Likovi: gospodin White (W), Recepcionar (R), Nosač (B)*

- 1** Gospodin White je poslovni čovjek iz Kanade. On je star trideset pet godina. On je visok, s tamnom kosom i plavim očima. On govori engleski i fra ncuski. On je kod recepcijskog stola sada.
- 5** **W:** Dobro jutro. Moje ime je John White. Ja dolazim iz Kanade. Možete li mi dati jednokrevetnu sobu s tušem, za dvije noći?
R: Dobro jutro gospodine White. Drago nam je (mi smo zadovoljni) što ste (što Vas imamo) u našem hotelu. Mi Vam možemo dati lijepu sobu s velikim krevetom i tušem.
10 Ona je na trećem katu.
W: Koliko je soba po noći (za noć)?
R: Nije skupa (ona nije skupa). Šezdeset pet funti po noći (za noć). Je li to u redu?
W: To je u redu. Ja mislim da je cijena dobra.
15 **R:** Mogu li dobiti Vašu putovnicu, molim?
W: Izvolite! Mogu li je dobiti natrag kasnije? Trebam je u banci da promijenim nešto stranog novca.
R: Vi možete promijeniti novac ovdje. Mi imamo iste kursne tečajeve.
20 **W:** To je dobro. Ja imam američki, njemački, francuski i britanski novac. Ja imam nešto putničkih čekova, ali ja više volim nositi gotovinu.
R: Koliko novaca biste Vi željeli?
25 **W:** Ne previše. Koliko je dobar obrok u restoranu?
R: Mi imamo restoran ovdje u hotelu. Ali on nije jeftin. Ja mislim da je dobar obrok oko 20 funti, bez pića.
W: To nije previše skupo. Možete li odnijeti moj kovčeg u moju sobu?
30 **R:** Nosač može to učiniti
B: Mi možemo uzeti dizalo. (Možemo ići dizalom). Ono je (dizalo) tamo u kutu. Ovdje smo! (Evo nas!) Treći kat. Vaša soba je 308, ovim putem, niz hodnik na lijevo.
35 **W:** Hvala Vam. Evo Vaše napojnice.
B: Hvala Vam gospodine.

**PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS – FRAZE I IZRAZI**

1. can you give me – možeš/možete li mi dati
2. I come from – ja dolazim iz, ja sam iz
3. how much is – koliko je, koliko stoji (košta)
4. here you are – izvoli, izvolite
5. I prefer to carry – ja više volim nositi, ja preferiram nositi
6. how much money would you like – koliko novca biste Vi voljeli, htjeli

7. can you take my – možete li ponijeti moj
8. it is not expensive – to nije skupo
9. he can do it – on to može učiniti
10. this way – ovim putem, ovuda
11. down the corridor – niz hodnik

VOCABULARY

unit (ˈju:nɪt) – jedinica, postrojba hotel (həʊˈtel) – hotel business (ˈbiznis) – posao Canada (ˈkænədə) – Kanada old (əʊld) – star dark (dɑ:k) – taman, tamna, tamni hair (heə) – kosa eyes (aɪz) – oči French (frentʃ) – francuski now (naʊ) – sada name (neɪm) – ime from (frɒm) – iz, od shower (ˈʃaʊə) – tuš, pljusak we (wi) – mi can (kæn) – mogu, možeš, možete third (θɜ:d) – treći large (la:dʒ) – prostran, velik per night (pə:ˈnaɪt) – za noć later (ˈleɪtə) – kasnije rate (reɪt) – cijena German (dʒə:mən) – njemački traveller's cheques (ˈtrævələz tʃeks) – putnički čekovi how (haʊ) – kako here (hiə) – ovdje dollar (ˈdɒlə) – dolar without (wɪˈðaʊt) – bez do (du:) – učiniti corner (ˈkɔ:nə) – ugao left (left) – lijevo this (ðɪs) – ovaj, ova me (mi) – meni, mi in (ɪn) – u opportunity (ɒpəˈtju:nɪti) – prilika would you like (wʊd ju: laɪk) – biste li Vi željeli	at (æt) – kod is (ɪz) – je man (mæn) – muškarac, čovjek he (hi:) – on tall (tɔ:l) – visok/a/i all right (ɔ:lˈraɪt) – u redu an eye (ənˈaɪ) – oko speak (spi:k) – govoriti reception (riˈsepʃən) – recepcija good (gʊd) – dobar I (aɪ) – ja (uvijek se piše velikim slovom) for (fɔ:) – za glad (glæd) – zadovoljan give (ɡɪv) – dati floor (flɔ:) – kat, pod it (ɪt) – ono O.K. (əʊ keɪ) – u redu expensive (ɪksˈpensɪv) – skup need (ni:d) – trebati foreign (ˈfɔrɪŋ) – stran British (brɪtɪʃ) – britanski traveller (trævələ) – putnik much (mʌtʃ) – mnogo to carry (kæri) – voziti meal (mi:l) – obrok drink (drɪŋk) – piće this way (ðɪs weɪ) – ovuda, ovim putem tip (tɪp) – napojnica that (ðæt) – to, ono two (tu) – dva, dvije think (θɪŋk) – misliti same (seɪm) – isti like (laɪk) – voljeti too (tu:) – također lucky (ˈlʌki) – sretan but (bʌt) – ali	the (ðə) – određeni član a (ə) – neodređeni član from (frɒm) – iz, od thirty-five (θɜ:tiˈfaɪv) – trideset i pet with (wɪð) – s, sa and (ænd) blue (blu:) – plavi English (ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ) – engleski desk (desk) – radni stol morning (ˈmɔ:nɪŋ) – jutro come (kʌm) – doći single room (sɪŋɡl ru:m) – jednokrevetna soba singe (sɪŋɡl) – pojedinačni night (naɪt) – noć to have (təˈhæv) – imati (to je znak infinitiva) nice (naɪs) – lijep how much (haʊ mʌtʃ) – koliko sixty-five (sɪkstiˈfaɪv) – šezdeset pet to change (tə tʃeɪndʒ) – promijeniti American (əˈmerɪkən) – američki exchange rate (ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ reɪt) – mjenjački kurs prefer (priˈfə:) – više voljeti cash (kæʃ) – gotovina exchange (ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ) – izmjena, promjena cheap (tʃi:p) – jeftin to have a drink – popiti piće take (teɪk) – uzeti, odnijeti down (daʊn) – dolje, niz sir (sə:) – gospodin there (ðeə) – tamo year (jɜ:) – godina
--	--	---

GRAMMAR - GRAMATIKA

POMOĆNI GLAGOLI TO BE – BITI i TO HAVE – IMATI

U ovo vježbi susrećemo se sa sadašnjim vremenom **PRESENT TENSE** pomoćnih glagola **TO BE** – biti i **TO HAVE** – imati i glagolom **CAN**.

Kada ispred glagola stoji riječ **TO**, znači da je glagol dan u svojem osnovnom obliku – infinitivu ili neodređenom obliku. Ako ga stavljamo uz lica taj postupak nazivamo sprežanjem ili konjugiranjem glagola. U sljedećim primjerima dajemo ta dva pomoćna glagola u sadašnjem vremenu (*Present Tense*) uz sva lica jednine (**ja, ti, on, ona, ono**) i sva lica množine (**mi, vi, oni, one, ona**). Obratite pažnju da u jedini imamo u trećem licu tri oblika: **he** (hi:) – on, **she** (ʃi:) – ona, **it** (ɪt) – ono. U množini imamo u trećem licu **they** (ðei) koji se može prevesti po potrebi oni, one, ona.

Možda Vam izgleda da previše prostora posvećujemo objašnjenjima. Ako su Vam objašnjenja suvišna toliko bolje za Vas. Prvenstvo su namijenjena onim učenicima (bilo mladima ili odraslima) koji su već pomalo zaboravili gramatiku.

U engleskom jeziku glagoli u infinitivu (neodređenom obliku) imaju riječicu TO.

Sadašnje vrijeme glagola **TO BE** glasi:



CD 1 – 5



POTVRDNI OBLIK - AFFIRMATIVE FORM (ə'fe:mə:tiv fə:m)

I am (ai æm)	– I'm (aim)	– ja sam
you are (ju: a:)	– you're (juə)	– ti si
hi is (hi: iz)	– he's (hiz)	– on je
she is (ʃi: iz)	– she's (ʃi:z)	– ona je
it is (it iz)	– it's (itz)	– ono je
we are (wi: a:)	– we're (wiə)	– mi smo
you are (ju: a:)	– you're (juə)	– vi ste
they are (ðei a:)	– they're (ðeiə)	– oni su, one su, ona su

(I se uvijek piše velikim slovom.)

Pored redovnog oblika I am, postoji i skraćeni oblik I'm, you're...

UPITNI OBLIK – INTERROGATIVE FORM

(intə'rʃgətiv fə:m)

am I?	– jesam li ja?
are you?	– jesi li ti?
is he?	– je li on?
is she?	– je li ona?
is it?	– je li ono?
are we?	– jesmo li mi?
are you?	– jeste li Vi?
are they?	– jesu li oni?

NIJEČNI OBLIK – NEGATIVE FORM

(ˈnegətiv fə:m)

I am not (ai æm nɒt)
you are not (ju: a: nɒt)
hi is not (hi:iz nɒt)
she is not (ʃi:iz nɒt)
it is not (it iz nɒt)
we are not (wi: a: nɒt)
you are not (ju: a: nɒt)
they are not (ðei a: nɒt)

SKRAĆENI OBLIK

– I'm not (aim nɒt)	– ja nisam
– you aren't (ju: a:rnt)	– ti nisi
– he isn't (hi:iznt)	– on nije
– she isn't (ʃi:iznt)	– ona nije
– it isn't (it iznt)	– ono nije
– we aren't (wi a:rnt)	– mi nismo
– you aren't (ju: a:rnt)	– vi niste
– they aren't (ðei a:rnt)	– oni nisu

Drugi pomoćni glagol po važnosti je **TO HAVE – IMATI**.



CD 1 - 6



SADAŠNJE VRIJEME GLAGOLA TO HAVE

POTVRDNI OBLIK – AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I have (ai hæv)	– ja imam
you have (ju: hæv)	– ti imaš
he has (hi: hæz)	– on ima
she has (ʃi: hæz)	– ona ima
it has (it: hæz)	– ono ima
we have (wi: hæv)	– mi imamo
you have (ju: hæv)	– Vi imate
they have (ðei hæv)	– oni imaju

UPITNI OBLIK – INTERROGATIVE FORM

have I?	– Imam li ja?
have you?	– Imaš li ti?
has he?	– Ima li on?
has she?	– Ima li ona?
has it?	– Ima li ono?
have we?	– Imamo li mi?
have you?	– Imate li Vi?
have they?	– Imaju li oni?

NIJEČNI OBLIK – NEGATIVE FORM

I have not	– ja nemam
you have not	– ti nemaš
he has not	– on nema
she has not	– ona nema
it has not	– ono nema
we have not	– mi nemamo
you have not	– vi nemate
they have not	– oni nemaju

(Skraćeni oblik)

I haven't (ai: hævnt)
you haven't (ju: hævnt)
he hasn't (hi: hæznt)
she hasn't (ʃi: hæznt)
it hasn't (it: hæznt)
we haven't (wi: hævnt)
you haven't (ju: hævnt)
they haven't (ðei hævnt)

Glagol **CAN** se naziva modalni glagol i posvojoj funkciji je sličan pomoćnim glagolima.



CD 1 - 7



SADAŠNJE VRIJEME GLAGOLA CAN

POTVRDNI OBLIK – AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I can (ai: kæn)	– ja mogu
you can (ju: kæn)	– ti možeš
he can (hi: kæn)	– on može
she can (ʃi: kæn)	– ona može
it can (it kæn)	– ono može

UPITNI OBLIK – INTERROGATIVE FORM

can I?	– Mogu li ja?
can you?	– Možeš li ti?
can he?	– Može li on?
can she?	– Može li ona?
can it?	– Može li ono?

we can (wi: kæn)	– mi možemo	can we?	– Možemo li mi?
you can (ju: kæn)	– Vi možete	can you?	– Možete li Vi?
they can (ðei kæn)	– oni mogu	can they?	– Mogu li oni?

NIJEČNI OBLIK – NEGATIVE FORM

I cannot (ai'kenət)	– ja ne mogu
you cannot (ju: kenət)	– ti ne možeš
he cannot (hi: 'kenət)	– on ne može
she cannot (ʃi: 'kenət)	– ona ne može
it cannot (it 'kenət)	– ono ne može
we cannot (wi: 'kenət)	– mi ne možemo
you cannot (ju: 'kenət)	– Vi ne možete
they cannot (ðei kenət)	– oni ne mogu

(Skraćeni oblik)

I can't (ai ka:nt)
you can't (ju: ka:nt)
he can't (hi: ka:nt)
she can't (ʃi: ka:nt)
it can't (it ka:nt)
we can't (wi: ka:nt)
you can't ((ju: ka:nt)
they can't (ðei ka:nt)

ČLANOVI

Članovi su riječi koje ne postoje u hrvatskom jeziku. U engleskom jeziku postoje neodređeni i određeni član i stavljaju se ispred imenice. Za sada nije potrebno previše inzistirati na ulozi i značenju tih vrsta riječi.

Neodređeni član je nastao od broja "one" – jedan i ima dva oblika:

- a – ako imenice počinje sa suglasnikom,
- an – ako imenice počinje sa samoglasnikom

Primjeri: **a boy (ə bɔi) – dječak**

an apple (ən æpl) – jabuka

Neodređeni član se upotrebljava samo s imenicama u jednini. Uz imenice u množini nema neodređenog člana:

boys – dječaci

apples – jabuke

Množina se dobije tako da se imenici doda nastavak "s".

Određeni član ima oblik "the" i čita se (ðə) ispred imenica koje počinju sa suglasnikom a (ði) ako stoji ispred imenica koje počinju sa samoglasnikom. U množini imaju isti oblik "the", i vrijede ista pravila izgovora.

Primjeri: – **the boy (ðə bɔi)** – **the apple (ði æpl)**
– **the boys (ðə bɔiz)** – **the apples (ði æpls)**

LIČNE ZAMJENICE

Lične zamjenice su:	- I (ai) – ja	- we (we:) – mi
	- you (ju:) – ti	- you (ju:) – Vi
	- he (hi:) – on	- they (ðəi) – oni, one, oni
	- she (ʃi:) – ona	
	- it (it) – ono	

Ja se kaže **"I"** (ai) – veliko slovo I. Ti i Vi ista riječ i uvijek se piše malim slovom, dakle uvijek **you**.

HOW MUCH and HOW MANY

"How much" i "How many" znači KOLIKO?

How much se upotrebljava uz imenice koje se ne mogu brojiti. Glagol je uvijek u jednini.

How many se upotrebljava uz imenice koje se mogu brojiti. Glagol je uvijek u množini.

Primjeri: – **How much water?** – Koliko vode?
– **How much money?** – Koliko novaca?
– **How many apples?** – Koliko jabuka?
– **How many rooms?** – Koliko soba?

UPITNE RIJEČI

Upitne riječi su:

– What (wɒt)	– What is your name?	– Što je Vaše ime? (Kako se zovete)
– Who (hu:)	– Who are you?	– Tko ste Vi? Tko si ti?
– When (wen)	– When is the breakfast?	– Kada je doručak?
– Where (wɜə)	– Where is the room?	– Gdje je soba?
– Why (wai)	– Why are we tired?	– Zašto smo mi umorni?
– How (hau)	– How are you?	– Kako si ti? Kako ste Vi?
– Which (wɪtʃ)	– Which is your book?	– Koja je tvoja knjiga?

POSVOJNI PRIDJEVI

Posvojni pridjevi – u hrvatskom ih nazivamo POSVOJNE ZAMJENICE.

– jedan oblik je za sve naše rodove za jedninu i množinu.

my (maɪ) – **moj, moje, moji**

your (jɔ:) – **tvoj, tvoje, tvoji**

his (hɪz) – **njego, njegove, njegovi**

her (hə) – **njezin, njezine, njezini**

its (ɪts) – **njegov, njegove, njegov**

our (aʊə) – **naš, naše, naši**

your (jɔ:) – **Vaš, Vaše, Vaši**

their (ðeə) – **njihov, njihovi, njihove**

POZDRAVI I OSLOVLJAVANJE

Ujutro do 12 sati Englezi kažu **GOOD MORNING** (gud ˈmɔ:nɪŋ) – DOBRO JUTRO. Od 12 sati do navečer pozdrav je **GOOD AFTERNOON** (gud a:ftənu:n) – DOBAR DAN (dobro poslijepodne). Navečer pozdravljaju s **GOOD EVENING** (gud i:vniŋ) – DOBRA VEČER. Prije odlaska na spavanje kažu **GOOD NIGHT** (gud nait) – LAKU NOĆ. Osobe koje se bolje poznaju prilikom susreta kažu **HELLO** (ˈheləu) – zdravo, **HI** (hai) – bok. Na odlasku formalni pozdrav je **GOODBYE** (gud bai) – zbogom. **BYE BYE** je pozdrav na odlasku između osoba koje se dobro poznaju.

DOVIĐENJA se kaže **SO LONG** (səʊˈlɒŋ), **SEE YOU** (si:ju). U Egleskoj se još kaže **CHEERIO** (ˈtʃiəriəu) – doviđenja.

Kada se nekome obraćamo upotrebljavamo prezime ispred kojeg stavljamo:

MR – MISTER (mɪstə) – gospodin

MRS (mɪsɪz) – gospođa

MISS (mɪs) – gospođica

U novije vrijeme u pisanom engleskom stavlja se i MS kao oznaka za žensku osobu za koju ne znamo, da li je udana ili neudana. Izgovara se (mæz).

Ako se nekome obraćamo bez navođenja prezimena, kažemo **SIR** (sə:) – gospodine ili **MADAM** (mædəm) – gospođo. Nazivi zanimanja dolaze bez MR – npr. **DOCTOR** (ˈdɒktə) – doktore, **TEACHER** (ti:tʃə) – učitelj. Nikako se nemojte obratiti sa Mr Doctor ili Mr Teacher, to je krivo.

THERE IS – THERE ARE

THERE IS (ðeə ɪz) – **THERE ARE** (ðeə ˈa:) – **IMA, NALAZI SE, POSTOJI**

There is/there are su izrazi koje se često upotrebljavaju. Sastoje se od riječi "there" (ə) koja znači "tamo" i riječi "is" ili "are". Doslovni prijevod glasi "tamo je" ili "tamo su", ali se tako ne prevodi na hrvatski. Pravilan prijevod je **IMA, NALAZI SE, POSTOJI**. **There is** se koristi s imenicom u jednini.

There is a car in the street. – Ima (jedan) auto na ulici.

There are se upotrebljava s imenicom u množini.

There are cars in the street. – Nalaze se automobili na ulici.

I WOULD LIKE

Izraz **I would like** se često koristi u govornom jeziku. Prevodi se sa Ja bih željela, Ja bih voljela. Iza tog izraza dolazi infinitiv glagola (neodređeni oblik).

I would like to have – Ja bih voljela imati, ja bih želio imati

I would like to be – Ja bih željela biti, ja bih želio biti



CD 1 – 8



DICTATION – DIKTAT

The Hotel International is in London. It is a modern building with eight floors. It has eighty-eight rooms and four suites. There are two restaurants, a coffee shop, a conference hall and a small swimming pool with a fitness room. There is also a car park for about forty cars. The hotel is located in Grosvenor Square, in the centre of London. There is a tube station not far from the hotel. The tube can take you to all important places in London. The fares are not too expensive. You pay about £1 pound. £1 pound is about 2 Euros or \$ 1,50 (American dollars). A lovely park is near the hotel. There are trees and flowers in it. In the centre of the park there is a beautiful fountain. Many people come to the park every day.

TRANSLATION – PRIJEVOD

Hotel International je u Londonu. On je moderna zgrada sa osam katova. Ima osamdeset osam soba i četiri apartmana. Nalaze se (ima) dva restorana, kavana, konferencijska dvorana, mali plivači bazen sa sobom za vježbanje. Postoji također parkiralište za oko četrdeset kola. Hotel je lociran na Grosvenor trgu, u centru Londona. Nalazi se stanica podzemne željeznice nedaleko od hotela. Podzemna željeznica može Vas odvesti do svih važnih mjesta u Londonu. Cijene karata nisu tako skupe. Vi plaćate oko jednu funtu. Jedna funta je oko 2 Eura ili 1,50 američkog dolara. Lijepi park je pored hotela. Nalazi se drveće i cvijeće u njemu (u parku). U centru parka nalazi se lijepa fontana. Mnogo ljudi dolazi u park svaki dan.

VOCABULARY

modern (ˈmɒːdən) – suvremen, moderan	building (ˈbɪldɪŋ) – zgrada	with (wɪð) – s, sa
eight (eɪt) – osam	floor (floː) – kat, pod	eighty (ˈeɪti) – osamdeset
room (rum) – soba	suite (swi:t) – apartman	there are (ðeə ˈaː) – ima, nalazi se, postoji
restaurant (reˈstɔːrənt) – restoran	coffee shop (ˈkɒfiʃɒp) – kavana	conference (ˈkɒnfərəns) – konferencija
hall (hɔːl) – dvorana, predvorje	small (smɔːl) – maleni	swimming pool (ˈswɪmɪŋ puːl) – plivači bazen
fitness room (fɪtnɪs ru:m) – soba za vježbanje	there is (ðeə ɪz) – ima, nalazi se, postoji	for (fɔː) – za
located (ləuˈkeɪtɪd) – smješten	car park (kɑː pɑːk) – parkiralište	centre (ˈsentə) – centar, središte
of (əv) – od	square (skweə) – trg	come (kʌm) – doći
every (ˈevri) – svaki	many (ˈmæni) – mnogi	station (steɪʃn) – stanica
not (nɒt) – ne	tube (tju:b) – podzemna željeznica, cijev	from (frɒm) – od, iz
take (teɪk) – uzeti, odvesti	far (faː) – daleko	important (ɪmˈpɔːtnt) – važan
place (pleɪs) – mjesto	all (ɔːl) – svi, sve, sva	too (tuː) – previše, suviše
expensive (ɪksˈpensɪv) – skup	fare (feə) – cijena karte	about (əˈbaʊt) – o, okolo, oko
pound (paʊnd) – funta (novac)	to pay (peɪ) – platiti	American (əˈmerɪkən) – američki
lovely (ˈlʌvli) – krasan, lijep	Euro (ˈjuəroː) – euro	near (niə) – pored, blizu
tree (triː) – drvo, stablo	park (pɑːk) – park	beautiful (ˈbjuːtɪfʊl) – prekrasan
to (tu) – do	flower (ˈflaʊə) – cvijet	currency (ˈkʌrənsɪ) – valuta
	day (dei) – dan	



CD 1 – 9



EXERCISES (eksəˈsaɪzɪs) - VJEŽBE

I. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS – ODGOVORITE NA OVA PITANJA

1. Who is Mr. White? Mr. White is a businessman from Canada	1. Tko je gospodin White?
2. How old is he? He is thirty-five years old.	2. Kako star je on? (Koliko je star?)
3. Is he tall? Yes, he is tall.	3. Je li on visok?
4. Where is he now? He is at the reception desk now.	4. Gdje je on sada?
5. Where is his room? His room is on the third floor.	5. Gdje je njegova soba?
6. Is his room expensive? No, his room is not expensive.	6. Je li njegova soba skupa?

7. How much is the room? The room is £ 65 (sixty-five pounds).	7. Koliko stoji soba? (Koliko je soba?)
8. What can Mr. White do at the hotel? He can change some money at the hotel.	8. Što gospodin White može uraditi u hotelu?
9. Is the restaurant cheap? No, it is not cheap.	9. Je li restoran jeftin?
10. How much is a good meal? It is about 20 pounds.	10. Koliko je (stoji) dobar obrok?
11. Is it with or without drinks? It is without drinks.	11. Je li to sa ili bez pića?
12. Would you like to have a drink? No, I would not like to have a drink.	12. Bi li ti želio popiti piće?
13. Who can take his suitcase? The bellboy can take his suitcase.	13. Tko može odnijeti (uzeti) njegov kovčeg?
14. What number is his room? His room is 308.	14. Koji je broj njegove sobe?
15. Where is it? It is down the corridor.	15. Gdje je ona?

PAZITE! Soba je na engleskom it – znači srednji rod. Kada prevodimo našu rečenicu "Gdje je ona?", a misli se na sobu, nećemo prevesti sa Where is she?, nego Where is it? She dolazi kao zamjenica samo za osobe, a ne za stvari i predmete.

II. STAVI U PRAZNE PROSTORE ODGOVARAJUĆE OBLIKE GLAGOLA BITI (TO BE):

	Rješenja	Prijevod
1. I Mr. White.	- I am Mr. White.	Ja sam g. White.
2. Who you?	- Who are you?	Tko si ti? ili Tko ste Vi?
3. Where we?	- Where are we?	Gdje smo mi?
4. Why..... he tired?	- Why is he tired?	Zašto je on umoran?
5. We..... hungry and thirsty.	- We are hungry and thirsty.	Mi smo gladni i žedni.
6. They at the hotel.	- They are at the hotel.	Oni su u hotelu.
7. The rate O.K.	- The rate is O.K.	Cijena je OK.
8. She from Canada.	- She is from Canada.	Ona je iz Kanade.

III. STAVI U PRAZNE PROSTORE ODGOVARAJUĆE OBLIKE GLAGOLA IMATI (TO HAVE):

	Rješenja	Prijevod
1. She a big suitcase	- She has a big suitcase.	Ona ima velik kofer.
2. We some foreign money.	- We have some foreign money.	Mi imamo nešto stranog novca.
3. The receptionist a key.	- The receptionist has a key.	Recepcionar ima ključ.
4. Mr. White a passport.	- Mr. White has a passport.	G. White ima putovnicu.
5. They US dollars.	- They have US dollars.	Oni imaju američki novac.
6. I some traveller's cheques.	- I have some traveller's cheques.	Ja imam neke putničke čekove.
7. You a large bed.	- You have a large bed.	Vi imate prostran krevet. (Ti imaš)
8. It two windows.	- It has two windows.	Ona (neka soba)ima dva prozora.

"It" je lična zamjenica srednjeg roda koja se upotrebljava za stvari. Kada zamjenicu "it" prevedemo na hrvatski jezik, upotrebljavamo našu ličnu zamjenicu koja odgovara našem rodu. Npr. soba je na hrvatskom jeziku ženskog roda, dok je u engleskom jeziku srednjeg roda. Zato kažemo "ona ima", a prevodimo na engleski jezik "it has".

IV. PREVEDITE NA HRVATSKI SLJEDEĆE REČENICE:

	RJEŠENJA
1. This is our hotel.	1. Ovo je naš hotel.
2. His car is blue.	2. Njegov auto je plavi.
3. Their room is on the third floor.	3. Njihova soba je na trećem katu.
4. Your suitcase is in the lift.	4. Tvoj kofer je u liftu.
5. Where is her passport?	5. Gdje je njezina putovnica?
6. Your money is on the desk.	6. Vaš novac je na stolu.
7. Why is my room so expensive?	7. Zašto je moja soba tako skupa?
8. Where is our room?	8. Gdje je naša soba?
9. It is on the third floor.	9. Ona je na trećem katu.
10. It has a large window.	10. Ona ima veliki prozor.

V. PREVEDITE NA ENGLISKI JEZIK RJEŠENJA IZ GORNJE VJEŽBE.

**SHOPPING IN OXFORD STREET**

- 1 Mr. White was very busy yesterday. In the morning, he was shopping in Oxford Street from ten to twelve. First he looked at the shop window before deciding what to buy. While he was walking down Oxford Street, he was thinking about his family. They did not come to London. They stayed at home in Montreal.
- 5 Oxford Street is the main shopping area in London. There are several big department stores there. One of the biggest is SELFRIDGES and one of the most famous is MARKS AND SPENCER. They have a large selection of clothes, like suits, jackets, trousers, shirts, ties, pullovers and underwear. In the women's department one can find skirts, blouses, costumes, dresses, overcoats and raincoats. The prices are not too high. If foreigners shop there, they can get a special discount. Namely, VAT (Value Added Tax) is given back to foreigners if they take what they bought out of the country.
- 10 Mr. White was talking there to a shop assistant. While he was talking to him, other customers were patiently waiting for their turn. The shop assistant showed him how to get to the men's department. He also gave him some information about the sizes in clothes. Mrs. White takes size 10 and he had no problems in finding a nice pair of gloves to her. The problem was with his children. He did not know what size they took and he needed some extra help from the shop assistant.
- 15 While he was looking at the different pullovers a phone rang. The shop assistant excused himself and answered the phone. Mr. White looked at his watch. It was nearly 12 o'clock. He paid at the cash desk, took a taxi and went to meet Mr. Brown.
- 20
- 25
- 30

KUPOVANJE U OXFORD ULICI

- 1 G. White je bio veoma zauzet jučer. Ujutro, on je kupovao u Oxford ulici od 10 do 12 sati. Prvo je gledao u izloge trgovina prije odluke što da kupi. Dok je hodao niz Oxford ulicu razmišljao je o svojoj obitelji. Oni nisu došli u London. Oni su ostali kod kuće u Montrealu.
- 5 Oxford ulica je glavno trgovačko područje u Londonu. Ima nekoliko velikih robnih kuća tamo. Jedna od najvećih je SELFRIDGES a jedna od najpoznatijih je MARKS AND SPENCER. Oni imaju veliki izbor odjeće kao što su odijela, sakoi, hlače, košulje, kravate, puloveri i rublje. U odjelu za žene mogu se naći suknje, bluze, kostimi, haljine, ogrtači i kišni kaputi. Cijene nisu previše visoke. Ako stranci tamo kupuju, oni mogu dobiti specijalni popust. Naime, VAT (porez na dodanu vrijednost) vraća se strancima ako oni iznesu izvan zemlje ono što su kupili.
- 10 G. White je tamo razgovarao s trgovačkim pomoćnikom. Dok je on razgovarao s njim ostale mušterije su strpljivo čekale na svoj red. Trgovački pomoćnik mu je rekao kako da dođe do odjela za muškarce. On mu je također dao neke informacije o veličinama (brojevima) odjeće. Gospođa White nosi broj 10 i on nije imao problema da nađe lijepi par rukavica za nju. Problem je bio s njegovom djecom. On nije znao koji veličinu ona nose i trebao je dodatnu pomoć od trgovačkog pomoćnika.
- 15 Dok je gledao različite pulovere zazvonio je telefon. Pomoćnik se ispričao i odgovorio na telefon. Gospodin White je pogledao na sat. Bilo je skoro 12 sati. On je platio na blagajni, uzeo taksi i otišao je da se nađe s g. Brownom.
- 20
- 25
- 30

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS – FRAZE I IZRAZI

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mr. White was – G. White je bio | 18. they can get a special discount – oni mogu dobiti posebni popust |
| 2. in the morning – ujutro | 19. namely – naime |
| 3. he was shopping – on je kupovao | 20. Value Added Tax – porez na dodanu vrijednost (PDV) |
| 4. first he looked at – prvo je pogledao | 21. is given back – vraća se (daje natrag) |
| 5. before deciding – prije odluke | 22. shop assistant – trgovački pomoćnik |
| 6. what to buy – što kupiti | 23. while he was talking – dok je on razgovarao |
| 7. while he was walking – dok je hodao | 24. they were patiently waiting – oni su strpljivo čekali |
| 8. down the street – niz ulicu | 25. their turn, my turn – njihov red, moj red |
| 9. he was thinking – on je razmišljao | 26. men's department – muški odjel |
| 10. they stayed – oni su ostali | 27. he takes size 50 (fifty) – on nosi broj (veličinu) 50 |
| 11. the main shopping area – glavno trgovačko područje | 28. a nice pair of gloves – lijepi par rukavica |
| 12. department stores – robne kuće | 29. what size they took – koju veličinu oni nose |
| 13. the most famous – najpoznatije | 30. extra help – dodatna pomoć |
| 14. they have a large selection – oni imaju veliki izbor | 31. he excused himself – on se ispričao |
| 15. the women's department – ženski odjel | 32. he went to meet Mr. Brown – on je otišao sresti g. Browna |
| 16. one can find – može se naći | |
| 17. if foreigners shop there – ako stranci kupuju tamo | |

VOCABULARY

busy (ˈbɪzi) – zauzet, zaposlen to buy (baɪ) – kupiti shop window (ʃɒp ˈwɪndəʊ) – izlog while (waɪl) – dok area (æriə) – područje, prostor store (stɔː) – trgovina large (laːdʒ) – velik, prostran like (laɪk) – kao, nalik trousers (ˈtraʊzəːz) – hlače sweater (ˈswetəː) – vesta women's (ˈwɪmɪnz) – ženski blouse (blaʊz) – bluza overcoat (əʊvəˈkəʊt) – ogrtač high (haɪ) – visoka discount (dɪsˈkaʊnt) – popust value (ˈvælju) – vrijednost given back – vraćen to take (teɪk) – uzeti country (ˈkʌntri) – zemlja to wait (weɪt) – čekati to get to – doći do information (ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn) – obavijest to know (nəʊ) – znati help (help) – pomoć rang (ræŋ) – prošlo vrijeme od "to ring" nearly (ˈniəli) – skoro cash desk (kæʃ desk) – blagajna get (get) – dobiti	yesterday (ˈjestədeɪ) – jučer bought (bɔːt) – prošlo vrijeme od "kupiti" before (bɪˈfɔː) – prije to think (θɪŋk) – misliti, razmišljati several (ˈsevrəl) – nekoliko department store – robna kuća selection (sɪˈlekʃən) – izbor suit (sjuːt) – odijelo shirt (ʃɛːt) – košulja pullover (pulˈəʊvə) – pullover to find (faɪnd) – naći costume (ˈkɒstjuːm) – kostim raincoat (reɪnˈkəʊt) – kišni ogrtač too (tuː) – suviše, također namely (ˈneɪmli) – naime to add (æd) – dodati to give (gɪv) – dati out (aʊt) – van customer (ˈkʌstəmə) – mušterija turn (tɜːn) – red men's (menz) – muški size (saɪz) – veličina, broj to need (niːd) – trebati different (ˈdɪfərənt) – različit to excuse (ɪksˈkjuːz) – ispričati se to pay (peɪ) – platiti if (ɪf) – ako	to shop (ʃɒp) – kupovati shop (ʃɒp) – trgovina deciding (dɪˈsaɪdɪŋ) – odlučivanje to stay (steɪ) – ostati department (dɪˈpɑːtmənt) – odjel famous (ˈfeɪməs) – poznat clothes (ˈkləʊðz) – odjeća jacket (ˈdʒækit) – sako tie (taɪ) – kravata underwear (ˈʌndəweə) – donje rublje skirt (skɜːt) – suknja dress (dres) – haljina price (praɪs) – cijena special (ˈspeʃəl) – posebni, specijalni VAT – porez na dodanu vrijednost tax (tæks) – porez back (bæk) – natrag to take out – iznijeti patiently (ˈpeɪʃəntli) – strpljivo to show (ʃəʊ) – pokazati some (səm) – nešto a pair of gloves (ə peə əvˈglʌvz) – par rukavica to ring (rɪŋ) – zvoniti watch (wɒtʃ) – ručni sat paid (peɪd) – prošlo vrijeme od "to pay" foreigner (ˈfɔːrɪŋə) – stranac
--	--	---

GRAMMAR - GRAMATIKA

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE – PROŠLO TRAJNO VRIJEME

U ovoj vježbi obradit ćemo novo glagolsko vrijeme: **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE se tvori od **PAST TENSE pomoćnog glagola TO BE** i glavnog glagola s nastavkom **-ING**.

Primjer: "to walk" – šetati

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I was walking.
you were walking.

he was walking.
she was walking.
it was walking.

we were walking.
you were walking.
they were walking.

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Was I walking?
Were you walking?

Was he walking?
Was she walking?
Was it walking?

Were we walking?
Were you walking?
Were they walking?

NEGATIVE FORM

I was not (wasn't) walking.
You were not (weren't) walking.

He was not (wasn't) walking.
She was not (wasn't) walking.
It was not (wasn't) walking.

We were not (weren't) walking.
You were not (weren't) walking.
They were not (weren't) walking.

Na hrvatski se to glagolsko vrijeme prevodi s našim prošlim vremenom: ja sam šetao, ti si šetao, on je šetao itd.

To vrijeme se koristi za duže radnje u prošlosti ili ako je duža radnja prekinuta s kraćom prošlom radnjom.

Primjeri: I was shopping from 10 to 12 yesterday. – duža prošla radnja
I was talking to him when the phone rang. – duža radnja prekinuta s kraćom radnjom

Već smo prije istaknuli da se glagolska vremena u engleskome jeziku pojavljuju u dvije varijante. To su: **SIMPLE TENSES** – obična glagolska vremena i **CONTINUOUS TENSES** – trajna glagolska vremena. Svako od tih vremena upotrebljava se za određenu radnju. Za sada ne možemo tražiti da precizno naučite kada se koje vrijeme upotrebljava. To je zadatak koji traži duže razdoblje učenja. Ponoviti ćemo koja vremena već znademo.

Uzet ćemo glagol to talk – razgovarati i navesti primjere uvijek u drugom licu ali u sva tri oblika (potvrdni, upitni i niječni).

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

I talk.
Do I talk?
I do not (don't) talk.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

He talked.
Did he talk?
He did not (didn't) talk.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

We shall (we'll) talk.
Shall we talk?
We shall not (shan't) talk.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

You are talking.
Are you talking?
You are not (aren't) talking.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

He was talking.
Was he talking?
He was not (wasn't) talking.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Još nismo obradili.

U gornjim primjerima u zagradama se skraćeni oblici koji se upotrebljavaju u govornom jeziku. U pisanom jeziku koriste se puni oblici. Znači, do sada smo obradili pet glagolskih vremena.

Mi Vam savjetujemo, da ponovite od prve vježbe sve te oblike tako da se lakše snadete u toj materiji koja postaje sve složenija. Neka Vaš moto postane: **PONAVLJATI, PONAVLJATI, PONAVLJATI!**



CD 2 – 7



EXERCISES - VJEŽBE

I. ASK AND ANSWER

1. Who was very busy yesterday? Mr. White was very busy yesterday.	1. Tko je bio veoma zaposlen?
2. What did he do in the morning? He did some shopping in Oxford Street.	2. Što je on radio ujutro?
3. What did he do first? First he looked at the shop window.	3. Što je on uradio prvo?
4. Did his family come to London too? No, his family did not come to London.	4. Je li njegova obitelj također došla u London?
5. Were did they stay? They stayed in London.	5. Gdje su oni ostali?
6. What is Oxford Street? Oxford Street is the main shopping area in London.	6. Što je ulica Oxford?
7. What is there in Oxford Street? There are several big department stores in Oxford Street.	7. Što se nalazi u Oxford ulici?
8. Which is the biggest and which is the most famous one? Selfridges is the biggest and Marks and Spencer is the most famous department store.	8. Koja je najveća i najpoznatija?

9. What do they have? They have a large selection of clothes.	9. Što oni imaju?
10. Who can get a special discount there? Foreigners can get a special discount.	10. Tko može dobiti specijalni popust tamo?
11. Who was Mr. White talking to? Mr. White was talking to a shop assistant.	11. S kime je gospodin White razgovarao?
12. What were the other customers doing? They were waiting for their turn.	12. Što su druge mušterije radile?
13. What size does Mrs. White take? She takes size 10.	13. Koji broj nosi gospođa White?
14. What did he buy for his wife? He bought a pair of gloves for her.	14. Što je on kupio za svoju suprugu?
15. What about his children? He did not know what size they took.	15. A što je bilo sa njegovom djecom?
16. What did he need? He needed help from the shop assistant.	16. Što je on trebao?
17. Why did the shop assistant excuse himself? The shop assistant excused himself because the phone was ringing.	17. Zašto se pomoćnik ispričao?
18. What time was it? It was nearly twelve o'clock.	18. Koliko je sati bilo?
19. Where did Mr. White pay? He paid at the cash desk.	19. Gdje je gospodin White platio?
20. How did he leave? He took a taxi.	20. Kako je on otišao?

II. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO THE INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORMS – PREBACITE SLJEDEĆE REČENICE U UPITNI I NIJEČNI OBLIK:

1. They were playing football. (Oni su igrali nogomet.)	→	Were they playing football? They were not (weren't) playing football.
2. She was travelling by plane. (Oni su igrali nogomet.)	→	Was she travelling by plane? She was not (wasn't) travelling by plane.
3. My friend was paying in cash. (Moj prijatelj je plaćao u gotovini.)	→	Was my friend paying in cash? My friend was not (wasn't) paying in cash.
4. They were putting the food on the table. (Oni su stavljali hranu na stol.)	→	Were they putting the food on the table? They were not (weren't) putting the food on the table.
5. He was doing his job. (On je radio svoj posao.)	→	Was he doing his job? He was not (wasn't) doing his job.
6. I was talking to him. (Ja sam razgovarao sa njim.)	→	Was I talking to him? I was not (wasn't) talking to him.
7. Mr. White was watching TV. (Gospodin White je gledao TV.)	→	Was Mr. White watching TV? Mr. White was not (wasn't) watching TV.

III. IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES USE THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE (OBIČNO PROŠLO VRIJEME ILI TRAJNO PROŠLO VRIJEME) – U SLJEDEĆIM PRIMJERIMA UPOTRIJEBITE PRAVILNE OBLIKE GLAGOLA U PROŠLOM VREMENU (PAST TENSE SIMPLE ILI CONTINUOUS).

THE GENERAL RULE IS THAT WE USE CONTINUOUS PAST TENSE FOR A LONGER ACTION AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE FOR A SHORTER ACTION. IF WE HAVE TWO SIMULTANEOUS LONGER ACTIONS WE USE CONTINUOUS PAST TENSE FOR BOTH ACTIONS – OSNOVNO PRAVILO JE DA SE DUŽA RADNJA IZRAŽAVA S CONTINUOUS OBLIKOM, A KRAĆA SA PAST TENSE SIMPLE. AKO IMAMO DVIJE ISTOVREMENE DUŽE PROŠLE RADNJE OBJE SE SASTAVLJAJU U PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.

- I _____ (to eat) my breakfast when he _____ (to call) me.
I was eating my breakfast when he called me.
(Ja sam jeo svoj doručak kada me je on nazvao.)
- She _____ (to do) her shopping when I _____ (to meet) her.
She was doing her shopping when I met her.
(Ona je obavljala svoju kupovinu kada sam je sreo.)

3. They _____ (to play) cards and we _____ (to read) newspapers.
They were playing cards and we were reading newspapers.
(Oni su igrali karte a mi smo čitali novine.)
4. The children _____ (to jump) on the couch when their mother _____ (enter) the room.
The children were jumping on the couch when their mother entered the room.
(Djeca su skakala na kauču kada je njihova majka ušla u sobu.)
5. Mr. White _____ (to look at) the shop windows when he _____ (to meet) Mr. Brown.
Mr. White was looking at the shop windows when he met Mr. Brown.
(G. White je gledao izloge trgovina kada se susreo s g. Brownom.)
6. They _____ (to order) drinks at the bar when the bomb _____ (to explode).
They were ordering drinks at the bar when the bomb exploded.
(Oni su naručivali piće kada je bomba eksplodirala.)
7. She _____ (to travel) for three hours before she _____ (to arrive) in New York.
She was travelling for three hours before she arrived in New York.
(Ona je putovala tri sata prije nego stigla u New York.)
8. The phone _____ (to ring) for five minutes before he _____ (to lift) the handset.
The phone was ringing for five minutes before he lifted the handset.
(Telefon je zvonio kroz pet minuta prije nego je on podigao slušalicu.)



CD 2 – 8



DICTATION – DIKTAT

SHOPPING

Mrs. Brown usually goes shopping on Saturday morning. She always goes to the women's department of large department stores and looks at the fashionable clothes there. She likes dresses made of pure silk, pullovers of pure wool and shirts and blouses made of pure cotton. She does not like artificial materials. Sometimes she also buys small presents for her husband, like a pair of socks, a tie or a shirt. She generally pays by cheque or she uses her Diners or American Express Cards. It is much more convenient. She never carries a lot of cash. She never forgets to have a look at the shoe department. Italian shoes made of genuine leather are what she likes most.

When she was a student she liked casual wear. Tennis shoes, jeans, T-shirts and sweaters were her favourite clothes. Nowadays as a businesswoman she cannot wear such clothes. She must be elegant and she follows fashion pretty much.

KUPOVINA

Gđa. Brown obično ide u kupovinu u subotu ujutro. Ona uvijek ide u ženski odjel velikih robnih kuća i promatra modnu odjeću tamo. Ona voli haljine načinjene od čiste svile, pulovere od čiste vune i košulje i bluže načinjene od čistog pamuka. Ona ne voli umjetne materijale. Ponekad ona također kupuje sitne poklone za svojeg supruga kao par čarapa, kravatu ili košulju. Ona uglavnom plaća čekom ili koristi svoje Diners ili American Express kartice. To je mnogo pogodnije. Ona nikad ne nosi puno gotovine. Ona nikad ne zaboravi pogledati odjel sa cipelama. Talijanske cipele načinjene od prirodne kože su ono što se njoj najviše sviđa.

Kada je bila studentica, sviđala joj se (voljela je) neformalnu (sportsku) odjeću. Tenisice, traperice, majice s kratkim rukavima i džemperi su bile njezina omiljena odjeća. U današnje doba, kao poslovna žena ona ne može nositi takvu odjeću. Ona mora biti elegantna i prilično prati modu.

VOCABULARY

usually (juːʒuəli) – obično department (diˈpa:tmənt) – odjel dress (dres) – haljina silk (silk) – svila shirt (ʃə:t) – košulja material (məˈtɪriəl) – materijal	always (ˈɔ:lweiz) – uvijek clothes (ˈkləʊðz) – odjeća made of (meɪd əv) – načinjena od cotton (kɒtn) – pamuk blouse (blauz) – bluza small (smɔ:l) – maleni, sitan	women's (wɪmɪnz) – ženski to like (laɪk) – voljeti pure (pjʊə) – čista wool (wu:l) – vuna artificial (aːtɪˈfiʃəl) – umjetni present (ˈprezənt) – poklon
--	--	--

husband (ˈhʌzbənd) – suprug never (ˈnevə) – nikada to forget (fəˈget) – zaboraviti genuine (ˈdʒenjuɪn) – prirodna, prava most (məʊst) – najviše jeans (dʒiːnz) – traperice favourite (ˈfeɪvərɪt) – omiljen as (æz) – kao	card (kɑːd) – kartica a lot of (ə lɒt əv) – puno, mnogo to have a look at (hæv ə luk ət) – pogledati casual (ˈkæʒjuəl) – sportska, formalna T-shirts (tiˈʃɜːts) – majice s kratkim rukavima	convenient (kənˈvinient) – pogodan cash (kæʃ) – gotovina shoe (ʃuː) – cipela leather (ˈleðə) – koža wear (weə) – odjeća sweater (ˈswetə) – džemper, pullover nowadays (ˈnaʊədeɪz) – u današnje vrijeme
---	---	---

**ON BOARD THE PLANE***Characters: Mr. White (W), Mr. Hamilton (H)*

- 1 Mr. White is on board the plane now. This is a huge BOEING 747 aircraft, popularly called a JUMBO JET. It has more than 300 seats divided into three classes: First Class, Business Class and Economy Class. Mr. White's seat is in Business Class. During the flight they will serve a hot meal and refreshing drinks to make the flight more pleasant.
- 5 It is a non – stop flight and they will be flying for about 8 hours. The passengers will be listening to music or watching movies on TV screens.
- 10 Mr. White is now comfortably sitting in his seat. His neighbour is a young man from Scotland who is going to visit his girlfriend in Canada. Mr. White introduces himself and they shake hands.
- 15 W: Let me introduce myself. My name is Peter White.
H: How do you do? I am Robert Hamilton. I come from Glasgow.
W: Is this your first trip to Canada?
H: Oh, no. I have been there several times. The last time I went there was six months ago to visit my girlfriend. I'm going to stay with her now.
- 20 W: How do you like Montreal?
H: It is a wonderful city. It is an Olympic city too. The Summer Olympic Games took place in Montreal in 1976.
- 25 At that moment the captain addressed the passengers and said: "Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This is Captain Harisson speaking. Welcome aboard the plane on our flight to Montreal. From London to Montreal we will be flying for 8 hours and 10 minutes, at an altitude of 35 000 feet. The weather on our route is fine. The outside temperature is minus 53 degrees Celsius. Our arrival in Montreal is scheduled for two thirty – five p.m. local time. On behalf of all the crew I wish you a pleasant flight."
- 30 W: Will you be staying at your girlfriend's home all the time?
H: Not this time. We will be travelling around the country. The scenery in Canada is fantastic, especially in the mountains in the heart of the country. I can't wait to see that area.
- 40 W: And when will you be coming back to Britain?
H: In about six weeks if all goes as planned. I must continue my studies and the winter term starts in October.

U AVIONU (UKRCAN U AVIONU)*Likovi: gospodin White (W), gospodin Hamilton (H)*

- 1 G. White je u avionu sada. To je ogroman BOEING 747 zrakoplov, popularno nazvan JUMBO JET (JUMBO MLAŽNJAK). On ima više od 300 sjedala podijeljenih u tri klase (razreda): Prva klasa, Poslovna klasa i Ekonomska klasa. Njegovo sjedalo je u poslovnoj klasi. Za vrijeme leta servirat će topli obrok i osvježavajuća pića da učine let ugodnijim.
- 5 To je non-stop (bez prekidanja) let i oni će letjeti oko 8 sati. Putnici će slušati glazbu i gledati filmove na TV ekranima.
- 10 G. White sada udobno sjedi u svom sjedalu. Njegov susjed je mladić iz Škotske koji će posjetiti svoju djevojku u Kanadi. G. White se predstavlja i oni se rukuju.
- 15 W: Dozvolite mi da se predstavim. Moje ime je Peter White.
H: Drago mi je. Ja sam Robert Hamilton. Ja dolazim (ja sam) iz Glasgowa.
W: Je li to Vaše prvo putovanje u Kanadu?
H: O ne. Ja sam bio tamo nekoliko puta. Posljednji put ja sam išao tamo prije pola godine da posjetim svoju djevojku. Namjeravam boraviti kod nje sada.
- 20 W: Kako Vam se sviđa Montreal?
H: To je predivan grad. On je također i olimpijski grad. Ljetne olimpijske igre održale su se u Montrealu 1976.
- 25 U taj trenutak kapetan se obratio putnicima i rekao: "Dobar dan dame i gospodo, govori Vam kapetan Harisson. Dobro došli u avion na našem letu do Montreala. Od Londona do Montreala mi ćemo letjeti 8 sati i 10 minuta, na nadmorskoj visini od 35 000 stopa. Vrijeme na našoj ruti je lijepo. Vanjska temperatura je minus 53 stupnjeva Celzijusa. Naš dolazak u Montreal je prema planu u 2 sata 35 minuta poslije podne po lokalnom vremenu. U ime cijele posade želim Vam ugodan let."
- 30 W: Hoćete li Vi boraviti u domu Vaše djevojke cijelo vrijeme?
H: Ne ovaj puta. Mi ćemo putovati okolo po zemlji. Krajolik u Kanadi je fantastičan pogotovo u planinama u srcu zemlje. Ne mogu dočekati da vidim to područje (jedva čekam da vidim).
- 40 W: A kada ćete se vratiti natrag u Britaniju?
H: Za otprilike 6 tjedana ako sve ide kao što je planirano. Moram nastaviti svoje studije, a zimski semestar počinje u listopadu.

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS – FRAZE I IZRAZI

1. on board the plane – ukrcani na avion
2. a huge aircraft – golem zrakoplov
3. popularly called – popularno zvan
4. it has more than – ima više od
5. divided into – podijeljen u
6. during the flight – za vrijeme leta

7. refreshing drinks – osvježavajuća pića
8. to make the flight – učiniti let
9. more pleasant – ugodniji
10. a non-stop flight – let bez zaustavljanja
11. they will be flying – oni će letjeti
12. for about 8 hours – oko 8 sati

13. they will be listening – oni će slušati	27. welcome aboard – dobro došli u avion
14. he is comfortably sitting – on udobno sjedi	28. on our flight to – na našem letu
15. he is going to visit – on će posjetiti	29. we will be flying – mi ćemo letjeti
16. he introduces himself – on se predstavlja	30. the weather on our route – vrijeme na našoj ruti
17. to shake hands – rukovati se	31. the outside temperature – vanjska temperatura
18. let me introduce myself – dozvolite mi da se predstavim	32. our arrival is scheduled – naš dolazak je prema redu letenja
19. my name is – moje ime je (zovem se)	33. on behalf of – u ime
20. how do you do – kako ste (fraza kod upoznavanja)	34. a pleasant flight – ugodan let
21. I come from – ja dolazim iz (ja sam iz)	35. will you be staying – hoćete li Vi boraviti
22. how do you like – kako Vam se sviđa	36. all the time – cijelo vrijeme
23. the Olympic Games took place – Olimpijske igre su se održale	37. around the country – po zemlji
24. he addressed the passengers – on se obratio putnicima	38. the scenery is – krajolik je
25. ladies and gentlemen – dame i gospodo	39. especially in the heart of – pogotovo u srcu
26. captain Harisson speaking – kapetan Harisson govori	40. I can't wait to see – jedva čekam da vidim (ne mogu dočekati da vidim)

VOCABULARY

board (bɔ:d) – paluba, daska huge (hju:dʒ) – golem, ogroman called (kɔ:ld) – nazvan, zvan seat (si:t) – sjedalo economy (i'kɒnəmi) – ekonomija, privreda meal (mi:l) – obrok (hrana) to make (meik) – učiniti about (ə'baʊt) – oko to watch (wɒtʃ) – gledati comfortably ('kʌmfətəbli) – udobno girlfriend ('gɜ:lfrɛnd) – djevojka Olympic (ɔ:'lɪmpɪk) – olimpijski games (geɪmz) – igre to take place – održati se to say (sei) / said (sed) / said (sed) – reći aboard (ə'brɔ:d) – na palubu gentlemen ('dʒɛntlmən) – gospoda foot (fʊt) – stopa weather ('weðə) – vrijeme outside ('aʊtsaɪd) – vanjska degree (di'ɡri:) – stupanj (na toplomjeru) local (ləʊkl) – lokalno, mjesno to wish (wɪʃ) – željeti to travel (trævl) – putovati scenery ('sɪnəri) – krajolik went (went) – past tense od "to go" – išao time (taɪm) – vrijeme, puta if (ɪf) – ako fantastic (fæn'tæstɪk) – fantastičan heart (hɑ:t) – srce to come back (kʌm bæk) – vratiti se to continue (kən'tɪnju:) – nastaviti	on board – ukrcan na brod (na palubu) aircraft (eə'kra:ft) – zrakoplov more (mɔ:) – više divided (di'vaɪdɪd) – podijeljen during ('dʒuəriŋ) – za vrijeme, tijekom to serve (sə:v) – servirati, poslužiti refreshing (rɪ'freʃɪŋ) – osvježavajući pleasant (pleznt) – ugodan hour (aʊə) – sat (60 minuta) movie ('mu:vi) – film neighbour ('neɪbə) – susjed to introduce ('ɪntrədju:s) – predstaviti summer ('sʌmə) – ljeto took (tuk) – past tense "to take" – uzeti to address (ə'dres) – obratiti se captain ('keptən) – kapetan to fly (flaɪ) – letjeti to take (teɪk) / took (tuk) / taken (teɪkn) – uzeti route (ru:t) – ruta, put temperature ('temprɪtʃə) – temperatura arrival (ə'raɪvl) – dolazak on behalf of (ɒn bi'ha:f əv) – u ime to stay (steɪ) – boraviti around (ə'raʊnd) – okolo, po trip (trɪp) – putovanje, izlet go (gəʊ) / went (went) / gone (ɡɒn) – ići to like (laɪk) – voljeti, svidjeti se term (tə:m) – semestar especially (ɪ'speʃəli) – pogotovo, naročito to wait (weɪt) – čekati week (wi:k) – tjedan to start (sta:t) – početi	plane (pleɪn) – avion popularly ('pɒpjʊləli) – popularno than (ðæn) – nego, od class (kla:s) – razred, klasa flight (flaɪt) – let hot (hɒt) – vrući drink (drɪŋk) – piće non-stop (nɒn stɒp) – bez zaustavljanja passenger ('pæsəndʒə) – putnik screen (skri:n) – ekran Scotland ('skɒtlənd) – Škotska shake ('ʃeɪk) / shook (ʃʊk) / shaken ('ʃeɪkn) – rukovati, tresti place (pleɪs) – mjesto said (sed) – rekao je welcome ('welkʌm) – dobro došli ladies ('leɪdɪz) – dame altitude ('æltɪtju:d) – nadmorska visina feet (fi:t) – stope (nepravilni oblik množine) minus ('maɪnəs) – ispod nule, minus scheduled ('ʃedʒuld) – programirano crew (kru:) – posada home (həʊm) – dom country ('kʌntri) – zemlja several ('sevrəl) – nekoliko last (la:st) – posljednji wonderful ('wʌndəfʊl) – predivan winter ('wɪntə) – zima, zimski mountain ('maʊntɪn) – planina area ('æriə) – područje back (bæk) – natrag
--	---	--

GRAMMAR - GRAMATIKA

FUTURE CONTINUOUS – TRAJNO BUDUĆE VRIJEME

Sigurno ste već zapamtili da se sva glagolska vremena u engleskom jeziku pojavljuju u dvije varijante: SIMPLE (obično) i CONTINUOUS (trajno).

Sjećate se da već znamo sljedeća glagolska vremena.

Uzet ćemo glagol **to wait** i varirati lica za svako vrijeme u sva tri oblika (potvrdni, upitni i niječni oblik) mjenjajući lica.

POTVRDNI OBLIK	UPITNI OBLIK	NIJEČNI OBLIK
<u>PRESENT SIMPLE</u> I wait. Ja čekam.	Do I wait? Čekam li ja?	I do not (don't) wait. Ja ne čekam
<u>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</u> You are waiting. Ti čekaš.	Are you waiting? Čekaš li ti?	You are not (aren't) waiting. Ti ne čekaš.
<u>PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE</u> He has waited. On je čekao.	Has he waited? Je li on čekao?	He has not (hasn't) waited. On nije čekao.
<u>PAST SIMPLE</u> She waited. Ona je čekala.	Did she wait? Je li ona čekala?	She did not (didn't) wait. Ona nije čekala.
<u>PAST CONTINUOUS</u> We were waiting. Mi smo čekali.	Were we waiting? Jesmo li čekali?	We were not waiting. Mi nismo čekali.
<u>"GOING TO" FUTURE</u> You are going to wait. Ti ćeš čekati.	Are you going to wait? Hoćeš li ti čekati?	You are not (aren't) going to wait. Ti nećeš čekati.
<u>FUTURE SIMPLE</u> They will wait. Oni će čekati.	Will they wait? Hoće li oni čekati?	They will not (won't) wait. Oni neće čekati.
<u>CONDITIONAL SIMPLE</u> I would (I'd) wait. Ja bih čekao.	Would I wait? Bih li ja čekao?	I would not (wouldn't) wait. Ja ne bih čekao.

Sada ćemo sva ta vremena staviti na našu tabelu koja bi nam trebala olakšati snalaženje. Na lijevu stranu stavljamo SIMPLE oblike, a na desnu stranu CONTINUOUS oblike. Naziv glagolskog vremena je u sredini. Skraćeni oblici su u zagradama.

SIMPLE I wait. Ja čekam.	PRESENT	CONTINUOUS I am (I'm) waiting. Ja (upravo) čekam.
SIMPLE You have (you've) waited. Ti si čekao.	PRESENT PERFECT	CONTINUOUS (Još ga nismo obradili)
SIMPLE He waited. On je čekao.	PAST	CONTINUOUS He was waiting. On je čekao.
SIMPLE She is going to wait. Ona će čekati.	"GOING TO" FUTURE	CONTINUOUS (Još ga nismo obradili)
SIMPLE We will (we'll) wait. Mi ćemo čekati.	CONDITIONAL	CONTINUOUS We will (we'll) be waiting. Mi ćemo čekati.
SIMPLE You would (you'd) wait. Vi biste čekali.	CONDITIONAL	CONTINUOUS (Još ga nismo obradili)

Ako usporedimo ovu tabelu s tabelom na strani 65, vidimo da nam se broj vremena povećao za nova glagolska vremena **FUTURE CONTINUOUS, GOING TO FUTURE i CONDITIONAL**.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS se tvori tako da uzmemo **FUTURE SIMPLE** od pomoćnog glagola **TO BE** i dodamo mu infinitiv glagola kojem dodajemo nastavak **ING**.

Za primjer uzimamo glagol **TO WAIT**.

POTVRDNI OBLIK

I will (I'll) be waiting.
you will (you'll) be waiting.

he will (he'll) be waiting.
she will (she'll) be waiting.
it will (it'll) be waiting.

we will (we'll) be waiting.
you will (you'll) be waiting.
they will (they'll) be waiting.

UPITNI OBLIK

will I be waiting?
will you be waiting?

will he be waiting?
will she be waiting?
will it be waiting?

will we be waiting?
will you be waiting?
will they be waiting?

NIJEČNI OBLIK

I will not (won't) be waiting.
you will not (won't) be waiting.

he will not (won't) be waiting.
she will not (won't) be waiting.
it will not (won't) be waiting.

we will not (won't) be waiting.
you will not (won't) be waiting.
they will not (won't) be waiting.

Za sada zapamtimo da se **FUTURE CONTINUOUS** upotrebljava za duže radnje u budućnosti.

Primjer: We will (we'll) be flying for 8 hours and ten minutes. (Letjet ćemo 8 sati i 10 minuta.)

They will (they'll) be playing the whole afternoon. (Oni će igrati cijelo poslijepodne.)



EXERCISES - VJEŽBE

I. ASK AND ANSWER

1. Where is Mr. White now? Mr. White is on board the plane now.	1. Gdje je g. White sada?
2. What aircraft is it? It is a huge BOEING 747.	2. Kakav je to zrakoplov?
3. What is it popularly called? It is popularly called a JUMBO JET.	3. Kako se on popularno naziva?
4. How many seats does it have? It has more than 300 seats.	4. Koliko sjedala on ima?
5. Where is his seat? His seat is in Business class.	5. Gdje je njegovo sjedalo?
6. What will the company serve during the flight? They will serve a hot meal and refreshing drinks.	6. Što će kompanije servirati tijekom leta?
7. What kind of flight is it? It is a non-stop flight.	7. Kakve vrste je let?
8. How long will they be flying? They will be flying for about 8 hours.	8. Kako dugo će oni letjeti
9. What will the passengers will be doing? They will be listening to music and watching movies on TV screens.	9. Što će raditi putnici?
10. Who is his neighbour? His neighbour is a young man from Scotland.	10. Tko je njegov susjed?
11. Why is he going to Canada? He is going to visit his girlfriend.	11. Zašto on ide u Kanadu?
12. What does Mr. White do? Mr. White introduces himself and shakes hands with his neighbour.	12. Što učini g. White?
13. Where does Robert Hamilton come from? Robert Hamilton comes from Scotland.	13. Odakle dolazi Robert Hamilton?
14. What can you say about Montreal? Montreal is a wonderful city. It is also an Olympic city because the Summer Olympic Games took place there in 1976.	14. Što Vi možete reći o Montrealu?
15. Who addressed the passengers? Captain Harisson addressed the passengers.	15. Tko se obratio putnicima?
16. What did he say? He said: "Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This is Captain Harisson speaking."	16. Što je on rekao?
17. What is the weather like on their route? The weather on their route is fine.	17. Kakvo je vrijeme na njihovoj ruti?
18. What is the outside temperature? The outside temperature is minus 53 degrees Celsius.	18. Koja je vanjska temperatura?
19. Will Robert Hamilton be staying at his girlfriend's home all the time? No, Robert Hamilton won't (will not) be staying at his girlfriend's home all the time.	19. Hoće li Robert Hamilton boraviti u domu svoje djevojke cijelo vrijeme?
20. What will he be doing? He will be travelling around Canada.	20. Što će on raditi?
21. What is the scenery in Canada like? The scenery in Canada is fantastic.	21. Kakav je krajolik u Kanadi? (doslovni prijevod: Što je krajolik u Kanadi nalik?)
22. How much does Mr. Hamilton want to see it? Mr. Hamilton can't wait to see it.	22. Koliko ga g. Hamilton želi vidjeti?
23. When will he be coming back to Britain? He will coming back to Britain in about 6 weeks?	23. Kada će on se vratiti u Britaniju?
24. What must he continue? He must continue his studies.	24. Što on mora nastaviti?
25. When does the winter term start? The winter term starts in October.	25. Kada počinje zimski semestar?

II. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE – STAVI SLJEDEĆE GLAGOLE U ZAGRADAMA U ODGOVARAJUĆI OBLIK FUTURE CONTINUOUS:

1. He _____ be _____ (to travel) from 5.00 p.m. to 10.00 a.m.

He will be travelling from 5.00 p.m. to 10.00 a.m.

On će putovati od 5 poslijepodne do 10 prijepodne.

2. We _____ be _____ (to play) for five hours.

We will be playing for five hours.

Mi ćemo se igrati pet sati.

3. I _____ (to speak) on Shakespeare next week.

I will (I'll) be speaking on Shakespeare next week.

Ja ću govoriti o Shakespeareu sljedeći tjedan.

4. She _____ (to wait) for us the whole morning.

She will (she'll) be waiting for us the whole morning.

Ona će nas čekati cijelo jutro.

5. They _____ (to watch) TV when we get home.

They will (they'll) be watching TV when we get home.

Oni će gledati TV kada mi dođemo kući.

6. You _____ (to sing) at the festival next year.

You will (you'll) be singing at the festival next year.

Vi ćete pjevati na festivalu iduće godine.

III. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO THE INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM – PREBACITE SLJEDEĆE REČENICE U UPITNI I NIJEČNI OBLIK:

1. **I will be playing in the afternoon.**

Ja ću se igrati poslije podne.

(Will I be playing in the afternoon?)

(I will not (won't) be playing in the afternoon.)

2. **She will be reading the whole day.**

Ona će čitati cijeli dan.

(Will she be reading the whole day?)

(She will not (won't) be reading the whole day.)

3. **His wife will be cooking during the holidays.**

Njegova supruga će kuhati za vrijeme praznika.

(Will his wife be cooking during the holidays?)

(His wife will not (won't) be cooking during the holidays.)

4. **Her parents will be travelling by plane from London to New York.**

Njezini roditelji će putovati avionom od Londona do New Yorka.

(Will her parents be travelling by plane from London to New York?)

(Her parents will not (won't) be travelling by plane from London to New York.)

5. **Their friends will be listening to their son at the concert tonight.**

Njihovi prijatelji će slušati njihovog sina na koncertu večeras.

(Will their friends be listening to their son at the concert tonight?)

(Their friends will not (won't) be listening to their son at the concert tonight.)



DICTATION – DIKTAT

MORE ABOUT TENSES

The Future Continuous is not the only tense expressing futurity. Next time I will be speaking more about it. Now I would like to give you some more examples of its use. Captain Harisson said: "We will be flying for 8 hours and 10 minutes". So you can see that this tense is used for a longer action in the future.

If you say: "I will be studying when you get home tonight", you want to emphasize again a longer action in the future. There is similarity with the following sentence: "She was watching TV when her mother entered the room". Just as the Past Continuous stands for a longer action in the past, the Future Continuous expresses a longer action in the future.

The more you study, the clearer it will be for all of you.

JOŠ O GLAGOLSKIM VREMENIMA

Trajno buduće vrijeme nije jedino vrijeme koje izražava budućnost. Sljedeći put više ću govoriti o njemu. Sada bih Vam želio dati nešto više primjera njegove upotreba. Kapetan Harisson je rekao: "Mi ćemo letjeti kroz 8 sati i 10 minuta". Tako Vi možete vidjeti da se to glagolsko vrijeme koristi za dužu radnju u budućnosti.

Ako Vi kažete: "ja ću učiti (studirati) kada ti dođeš kući noćas", Vi želite naglasiti ponovno dužu radnju u budućnosti. Postoji sličnost u sljedećim rečenicama: "Ona je gledala TV kada je njezina majka ušla u sobu". Upravo kao što Past Continuous (trajno prošlo vrijeme) predstavlja dužu radnju u prošlosti, trajno buduće vrijeme predstavlja dužu radnju u budućnosti.

Što više učite, jasnije će Vam to svima biti.

VOCABULARY

to express (iks'pres) – izraziti	futurity ('fju:ʃʊəriti) – budućnost	next (nekst) – sljedeći
time (taim) – vrijeme	next time – sljedeći put	more (mɔ:ə) – više
about (ə'baʊt) – okolo, o	example (ik'zæmpl) – primjer	to get home (get hæʊm) – doći kući
to want (wɒnt) – željeti, tražiti	again (ə'gen) – ponovno	following ('fɒləʊwɪŋ) – sljedeći
to watch (wɒtʃ) – promatrati, gledati	just (dʒʌst) – upravo	all (ɔ:l) – svi, sve
use (ju:s) – korištenje	said (sed) – prošlo vrijeme od "to say"	to give (giv) – dati
some (sʌm) – nešto, neke	hour (aʊə) – sat (60 minuta)	is used (is ju:zd) – koristi se
longer ('lɒŋɡə) – duže	similarity (simi'lærɪti) – sličnost	tonight (tə'nait) – večeras
to emphasize ('emfəsaɪz) – naglasiti	with (wið) – s, sa	sentence ('sentəns) – rečenica
to enter ('entə) – ući, ulaziti	to stand for (stænd fɔ:) – predstavljati	clearer ('kliərə) – jasnije



DICTATION – DIKTAT

MY BEST FRIEND

Today I would like to tell you a few things about my best friend. Who would you think is my best friend? You are right. I would call my dog, Ricky, my best friend.

Why would I call him "my best friend"? For many reasons. When I get home from work he is always the first to welcome me. He never gets tired when I take him out for a walk. He walks for miles with me when I go jogging. I guess he would never complain of his dog's life. We would not sell him for anything in the world. Who would make our life so interesting if not him? And what would be the answer to this question: "Would you like to have a dog like this? The answer is of course: "Yes, we would like to have a dog like this."

How much would you be ready to pay to have such a dog? Anybody would pay a fortune.

MOJ NAJBOLJI PRIJATELJ

Danas bih Vam ispričao nekoliko stvari o mojem najboljem prijatelju. Za koga biste Vi pomislili da je moj najbolji prijatelj? Vi ste u pravu. Ja bih nazvao mojeg psa, Rikija, mojim najboljem prijateljem.

Zašto biste Vi nazvali njega svojim najboljim prijateljem? Zbog mnogih razloga. Kada ja dođem kući s posla on je uvijek prvi da mi zaželi dobrodošlicu. On se nikad ne bi umorio kad bih ga izveo na šetnju. On bi hodao miljama kad ja idem trčati. Pretpostavljam (mislim) da se on ne bi nikad žalio na svoj pseći život. Mi ga ne bismo prodali za ništa na svijetu. Tko bi učinio naš život tako interesantnim ako ne on? A što bi bio odgovor na pitanje: "Biste li Vi željeli imati takvog psa?" Odgovor je naravno: "Da, mi bismo željeli imati takvog psa".

Koliko bi Vi bili spremni platiti za takvog psa? Svatko bi platio cijelo bogatstvo.

VOCABULARY

best (best) – najbolji call (kɔ:l) – nazvati reason (ri:zn) – razlog to welcome (ˈwelkəm) – zaželjati dobrodošlicu jogging (ˈdʒɔɡɪŋ) – lagano trčanje to sell (sel) – prodati to make (meik) – učiniti like (laɪk) – nalik, kao such (sʌtʃ) – takav	think (θɪnk) – misliti friend (frend) – prijatelj get (get) – doći, dobiti to get tired (taɪəd) – umoriti se walk (wɔ:k) – šetnja guess (ges) – pogoditi, misliti anything (əniθɪŋ) – išta so (səu) – tako of course (əv ˈkɔ:s) – naravno fortune (ˈfɔ:tʃən) – bogatstvo, sreća	right (raɪt) – točan for (fɔ:) – za, zbog always (ɔ:lweɪz) – uvijek to take out (teɪk aʊt) – izvesti van for miles (fɔ: maɪlz) – miljama to complain (kəmˈpleɪn) – žaliti se world (wɜ:ld) – svijet if (ɪf) – ako ready (ˈredi) – spreman
--	--	---