

ENGLISH 1

CONTENTS

UNIT 1 - Meeting people	2
Present Continuous Tense	
UNIT 2 - Robin Hood	4
Plural of nouns	
UNIT 3 - A flat full of rubbish	7
Present Simple Tense	
UNIT 4 - The best shopping street in the world	9
Indefinite pronouns and adjectives	
UNIT 5 - Woman who left England penniless	11
Quantifiers	
UNIT 6 - Cold comfort	12
Future forms	
UNIT 7 - Antarctica	15
Comparison of adjectives	
UNIT 8 - Soho	18
Present Perfect Tense	
UNIT 9 - Wonders of the modern world	20
Present Perfect Continuous Tense	
UNIT 10 - A world guide to good manners	23
Adverbs	
UNIT 11 - The man who could buy anything	26
Past Simple Tense	
UNIT 12 - The dream	29
Past Continuous Tense	
UNIT 13 - Susan's favourite room	31
Relative pronouns	
UNIT 14 - Last gasp for smokers	33
Modal verbs	
UNIT 15 - Jelly sculpture goes out with the leftovers	35
Past Perfect Tense	
UNIT 16 - Pablo Picasso	37
Past Perfect Continuous Tense	
UNIT 17 - A crime	39
Conjunctions	
UNIT 18 - The orange black box	41
Conditional sentences	
UNIT 19 - Ernest Hemingway	44
Passive voice	
UNIT 20 - Rock and roll will never die	46
Articles	
Irregular verbs	49
References	52

UNIT 1 – MEETING PEOPLE

John is the host at the international cocktail party for teachers and students. He is greeting guests, talking to them and introducing them to each other.

John: Ah, Mr Elphinstone. Let me introduce you to Miss Romero.

Mr Elphinstone: How do you do, Miss Romero.

Maria: How do you do.

Elphinstone: Let me get you a drink. What would you like to drink? There are cocktails and sherry.

Maria: Sherry, please. Dry, if possible.

John: How are you getting on in England, Miss Romero? Are you finding the language difficult?

Maria: No, not at all. You see, my mother is English, but this is my first visit to England.

John: But you are enjoying yourself, I hope?

Maria: Very much. And I am making a lot of new friends.

Elphinstone: (gives Maria a drink) Here you are. One dry sherry.

Maria: Cheers!

John: And now please excuse me. Some new guests are coming.

Maria: I'm sorry. Can you tell me your name again. I can't remember it.

Elphinstone: Elphinstone. It's rather long. Call me Bob. So much easier.

Maria: Do you live in England?

Elphinstone: No, I come from Edinburgh. I'm a medical student there. I'm just staying here for a fortnight. Are you a student, Maria?

Maria: No, I'm not, but I want to read history at London University.

Elphinstone: Best of luck to you. I have finals next year.

Maria: Look! John is going to make a speech.

UNKNOWN WORDS

host n. /'houst/ - a person who receives or entertains guests, esp in his own home (*domaćin*)

greet v. /'gri:t/ - to meet or receive with expressions of gladness or welcome (*pozdraviti*)

guest n. /'gest/ - a person who receives hospitality at the home of another (*gost*)

introduce v. /,intrə'dju:s/ - to present (someone) by name (to another person) or (two or more people to each other) (*upoznati, predstaviti*)

sherry n. /'ʃeri/ - a fortified wine usually drunk as an apéritif (*šeri*)

dry adj. /'drai/ - (of a wine, cider, etc) not sweet (*bez šećera*)

get on v. /'get on/ - to make progress, manage (*snaci se*)

enjoy v. /'in'dʒoi/ - take joy in (*uživati*)

cheers! /'tʃiəz/ - a drinking toast (*živeli!*)

rather adv. /'ra:ðə/ - relatively or fairly; somewhat (*prilično, dosta*)

Edinburgh n. /'edinb(ə)rə/ - the capital of Scotland (*Edinburg*)

fortnight n. /'fo:t,nait/ - a period of 14 consecutive days; two weeks (*dve sedmice*)

read v. /ri:d/, read /red/, read /red/ - to study a subject at university (*studirati*)

finals n. /'fainəlz/ - the last examination series in an academic course (*završni ispit*)

speech n. /'spi:tʃ/ - a talk or address delivered to an audience (*govor*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1 Who's the host at the party?

2 What kind of party is it?

3 Who is invited to the party?

4 What's John doing?

5 What phrase do the Englishmen use when meeting each other for the first time?

6 Is Maria Romero married?

7 What would she like to study?

- 8 What's Mr Elphinstone's name?
- 9 What does he study?
- 10 Is he going to graduate soon?
- 11 How long is he staying in London?

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

➤ **Form**

Positive and negative		Question					
I	'm (am) 'm not (am not)	eating.		What	am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	eating?
He/She/It	's (is) isn't (is not)						
We/You/They	're (are) aren't (are not)						

➤ **Short answers**

- Are you going by train? - Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- Is he going by plane? - Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
- Are they going by bus? - Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

➤ **Question tags**

- You're feeling OK today, aren't you?
- He isn't going with us, is he?

Note: I'm talking to you, aren't I?

➤ **Use**

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- a) an activity that is happening now
 - Don't turn the TV off. **I'm watching** it.
 - You can't speak to Lisa. **She's having** a bath.
- b) an activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking
 - Don't take that book. **Jane's reading** it.
 - **I'm doing** a French evening class this year.
- c) a temporary activity
 - Peter is a student, but **he's working** as a writer during the holidays.
 - **I'm living** with friends until I find a place of my own.
- d) a planned future arrangement
 - **I'm having** lunch with Glenda tomorrow.
 - **We're meeting** at 1.00 outside the restaurant.

➤ **Spelling of verb + -ing**

- a) Most verbs add *-ing* to the base form of the verb.
 - going wearing visiting eating
- b) Verbs that end in one *-e* lose the *-e*.
 - smoking coming hoping writing

Verbs that end in *-ee* don't drop an *-e*.

- agreeing seeing

Note: lie - lying, die - dying

c) Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

- stopping getting running planning jogging

If the final consonant is -y or -w, it is not doubled.

- playing showing

➤ **Time expressions** used with the Present Continuous Tense include:

- now, right now, at the moment, at present, these days, today, tonight

UNIT 2 - ROBIN HOOD - Fact or fiction

Robin Hood was apparently a fourteen century English hero. People of that time sang songs about his adventures, although the most famous stories come from the sixteenth century and later. In the twentieth century a television series and several films have helped to continue the legend.

Robin Hood was a rebel and in many ways a criminal, but he was a people's hero. The legend says that he lived in the forest with his companions, his 'merry men'. They robbed and killed representatives of authority in order to give the money to the poor. His main enemy was the Sheriff of Nottingham, a local government representative, but he also stole from rich landowners and members of the church. According to the legend, he was always kind and polite to women (including his female companion, Maid Marian) and to the poor.

Historical 'detectives' have tried to find evidence for a real Robin Hood with little success. There was an outlaw of that name, who lived outside the law because of his crimes, but we do not know much about him. What is certain is that for people of that period and later times, Robin Hood was a symbol of justice; of their impatience with authoritarian government and unfair laws. New stories about him have appeared through the centuries, and he has become a legendary figure.



UNKNOWN WORDS

apparently adv. /ə'pærəntli/- as far as one knows; seemingly (*navodno*)

adventure n. /əd'ventʃə/ - an exciting or unexpected event (*avantura*)

although conj. /o:l'ðəu/ - despite the fact that; even though (*iako, mada, premda*)

rebel n. /'rebl/ - a person who resist or rise up against a government or other authority, esp by force of arms (*buntovnik, pobunjenik*)

companion n. /kəm'pænjən/ - a person who is an associate of another or others (*prijatelj, drugar, kompanjon*)

merry adj. /'meri/ - cheerful; jolly (*veseo, radostan*)

rob v. /'rob/ - to take something from (someone) illegally (*pljačkati, krasti*)

representative n. /,reprɪ'zentətɪv/ - a person or a group of people who are chosen to make decisions on behalf of a larger group (*predstavnik*)

authority n. /'o:θoriti/ - a person or group of people having the power or right to control, judge, or prohibit the actions of others (*vlada, vlast*)

in order to prep. /ɪn o:də tə/ - so that it is possible to (*da bi*)

landowner n. /'lænd,əunə/ - a person who owns land (*zemljoposednik*)

according to prep. /ə'ko:diŋ tə/ - if someone says that something is true according to a particular person, book, or other source of information, they are indicating where they got their information (*sudeći prema, u skladu sa*)

evidence n. /'evidəns/ - ground for belief or disbelief; data on which to base proof or to establish truth or falsehood (*dokaz*)

outlaw n. /'aut,lə:/ - any fugitive from the law (*kriminalac, razbojnik, odmetnik*)

crime n. /'kraim/ - unlawful acts (*zločin*)

certain adj. /'sɜ:tən/ - definitely known, sure (*siguran, poznat*)

justice n. /'dʒʌstɪs/ - the fact of being fair or impartial in action or judgment (*pravda*)
 impatience n. /im'peɪjəns/ - lack of patience (*netrpeljivost, nestrpljivost, nestrpljenje*)
 authoritarian adj. /o:θori'teəriən/ - dictatorial; domineering (*diktatorski*)
 appear v. /ə'piə/ - to come into sight or view (*pojavit se, nastati*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 In which century did Robin Hood apparently live?
- 2 Apart from songs, what else helped to continue the legend about Robin Hood?
- 3 Where did he live? Who with?
- 4 Why did they rob and kill representatives of authority?
- 5 Who was his main enemy?
- 6 How did he treat women and the poor?
- 7 What was the name of his girlfriend?
- 8 What was he the symbol of?

Find the synonyms in the text to the following words:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) 100 years - _____ (n.) | g) steal - _____ (v.) |
| b) carry on - _____ (v.) | h) too, as well - _____ (adv.) |
| c) fiction, tale - _____ (n.) | i) proof, sign - _____ (n.) |
| d) wood - _____ (n.) | j) true, sure - _____ (adj.) |
| e) friend, partner - _____ (n.) | k) dishonest - _____ (adj.) |
| f) joyful, cheerful - _____ (adj.) | l) character - _____ (n.) |

GRAMMAR CORNER - PLURAL OF NOUNS

To make most nouns plural, add **-s**:

- cat - **cats** dog - **dogs** tree - **trees** street - **streets**

➤ Pronunciation:

Ending **-s** can be pronounced as /s/, /z/, or /ɪz/.

1. If the preceding sound is voiceless, the final sound will also be voiceless /s/:

- guests /'gests/ maps /'mæps/ cakes /'keɪks/

2. If the preceding sound is voiced, the final sound will also be voiced /z/:

- teachers /'ti:tʃəz/ words /'wɜ:dz/ jobs /'dʒɒbz/
- museums /mju:'ziəmz/ trees /'tri:z/ boys /'bɔɪz/

3. If a noun ends in one of the following sounds in the singular /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /z/, /dʒ/ as in *kiss*, *wish*, *church*, *buzz*, *bridge* it forms its plural in speech by the addition of a syllable /ɪz/, that is by the addition of **-es** in writing:

- kisses /'kɪsɪz/ wishes /'wɪʃɪz/ churches /'tʃɜ:tʃɪz/
- buzzes /'bʌzɪz/ bridges /'brɪdʒɪz/

➤ Spelling

1. Nouns whose singular ends in **-y** preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing the **-y** to **-ie** and adding **-s**:

- baby – **babies** city – **cities** factory – **factories**
- country – **countries** fly – **flies** lady - **ladies**

If **-y** is preceded by a vowel, add only **-s**:

- boy – **boys** key – **keys** day – **days**

2. Thirteen nouns ending in **-f(e)**, change the ending to **-ves**:

1. **life** /'laɪf/ - **lives** /'laɪvz/
2. **wife** /'waɪf/ - **wives** /'waɪvz/
3. **knife** /'naɪf/ - **knives** /'naɪvz/
4. **shelf** /'ʃelf/ - **shelves** /'ʃelvz/
5. **leaf** /'li:f/ - **leaves** /'li:vz/
6. **half** /'ha:f/ - **halves** /'ha:vz/
7. **self** /'self/ - **selves** /'selvz/
8. **wolf** /'wʊlf/ - **wolves** /'wʊlvz/
9. **loaf** /'ləʊf/ - **loaves** /'ləʊvz/
10. **thief** /'θi:f/ - **thieves** /'θi:vz/
11. **elf** /'elf/ - **elves** /'elvz/
12. **calf** /'kɑ:f/ - **calves** /'kɑ:vz/
13. **sheaf** /'ʃi:f/ - **sheaves** /'ʃi:vz/

3. The plural of nouns that end in **-o** is sometimes **-es** and sometimes **-s**:

- **-es**: tomatoes, potatoes, heroes, mosquitoes, negroes, echoes
- **-s**: radios, videos, studios, pianos, photos, sopranos, kilos, zoos, kimonos, folios

➤ Irregular plurals

Some nouns have irregular plural forms:

1. **man** /'mæn/ - **men** /'men/
2. **woman** /'wʊmən/ - **women** /'wɪmɪn/
3. **child** /'tʃaɪld/ - **children** /'tʃɪldrən/
4. **tooth** /'tu:θ/ - **teeth** /'ti:θ/
5. **foot** /'fu:t/ - **feet** /'fi:t/
6. **goose** /'gu:s/ - **geese** /'gi:s/
7. **mouse** /'maʊs/ - **mice** /'maɪs/
8. **louse** /'ləʊs/ - **lice** /'laɪs/
9. **ox** /'ɒks/ - **oxen** /'ɒksən/

➤ Some specific nouns

a) Some nouns have the same form both in plural and singular:

- **Deer** and **sheep** do not change: one sheep, two sheep
- **Fish** is normally unchanged: I have **a fish** and my sister has **three fish**.

b) Certain nouns are **always plural** and take a plural verb:

- clothes, people, police, cattle
- garments consisting of two parts: pants, pyjamas, trousers, shorts
- tools and instruments consisting of two parts: glasses, scales, scissors, spectacles, binoculars

c) Nouns **information**, **advice** do not have plural:

- I need some information. I'll give you advice.

d) Noun **news** and certain games such as **dominoes**, **darts**, **billiards**, **bowls** are singular even though plural in form:

- The **news is** good.

e) Some words make plurals according to the rules of Greek and Latin:

- basis - bases, crisis - crises, formula - formulae,
- phenomenon - phenomena, fungus - fungi

f) Some nouns in plural change the meaning:

- arm - arms (oružje, naoružanje)
- spirit - spirits (alkoholna pića)

- custom - customs (carina)
- colour - colours (zastava)
- manner - manners (ponašanje)
- iron - irons (okovi)

UNIT 3 - A FLAT FULL OF RUBBISH

Andrew Weston-Webb lives in his tiny one-room flat with other people's rubbish all around him. He wears someone else's clothes and someone else's shoes. He hardly ever buys new things. Instead, he goes out at night and looks through skips. He found most of his things in a skip somewhere in the city: his bookshelves, his armchair, the lamps, the books, the old records, the paintings and the coat hooks on his walls. He even has a set of playing cards that he made from used phone cards.

There is a philosophy behind his lifestyle. Andrew cares for the environment by using other people's waste. When he does not want things any more, he sells them to other people at street markets. "I tell them the whole story and pass on my message. People love it." Andrew goes down to the fruit and vegetable market every day to get some left-over food, and in the evening he goes on night-time search.

His life was not always like this. He used to be an executive with British Telecom and he lived in a large house in the suburbs. But that is all in the past. "Who wants a mortgage on your home and a pension for your old age? I feel much happier living here. Life's an adventure this way."

UNKNOWN WORDS

flat n. /'flæt/ - a set of rooms for living in (BE) = apartment n. /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ (in AE) (*stan*)

rubbish n. /'rʌbɪʃ/ - waste, garbage, junk, litter, trash (*smeće, otpad, đubre*)

tiny adj. /'taɪni/ - very small (*maleni, sićušni*)

wear v. /'weə/, wore, worn - to carry or have (a garment, etc) on one's person as clothing, ornament, etc. (*nositi*)

hardly adv. /'hɑ:dli/ - scarcely or not at all (*jedva, teško*)

instead adv. /ɪn'sted/ - as a replacement, substitute, or alternative (*umesto*)

skip n. /'skip/ - large open container for rubbish (*kontejner*)

armchair n. /'ɑ:m,tʃeə/ - a chair that has side supports for the arms (*fotelja*)

hook n. /'huk/ - a piece of metal or plastic used to hang or hold something (*čiviluk*)

environment n. /ɪn'vaɪənmənt/ - the external surroundings in which a plant or animal lives (*životna sredina, okolina, okruženje*)

market n. /'mɑ:kit/ - a place, such as an open space in a town, at which all kinds of things can be bought and sold (*pijaca*)

leftovers n. /'left,ouvəz/ - (often plural) an unused portion or remnant, as of material or of cooked food (*ostaci hrane*)

executive n. /ɪg'zɛkjʊtɪv/ - a person or group responsible for the administration of a project, activity, or business (*šef*)

suburb n. /'sʌbɜ:b/ - a residential district situated on the outskirts of a city or town (*predgrađe, periferija*)

mortgage n. /'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/ - an agreement under which a person borrows money to buy property, esp a house, and the lender may take possession of the property if the borrower fails to repay the money (*hipoteka*)

pension n. /'penʃən/ - regular payment to people above a certain age (*penzija*)

adventure n. /əd'ventʃə/ - an exciting or unexpected event (*avantura*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Where does Andrew Webb live?
- 2 Is Andrew's flat big? How many rooms are there?
- 3 What does he wear?
- 4 How often does he buy new things?
- 5 Where did he find most of his things? List them.
- 6 How does Andrew care for the environment?
- 7 How does he earn money?
- 8 Where does he get food?
- 9 Where did he live and work?
- 10 Why did he change his profession?
- 11 Is he happy now?

Find the words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following:

- a) small (adj.) - _____ d) picture (n.) - _____
 b) apartment (n.) - _____ e) look after (v.) - _____
 c) garbage, junk (n.) - _____ f) big (adj.) - _____

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

➤ **Form**

Positive and negative		Question			
I We You They	work. don't (do not) work.	Where	do	I we you they	work?
He She It	works. doesn't (does not) work.		does	he she it	

➤ **Short answers**

- Do you live in Bristol? – Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
- Does he have a car? – No, he doesn't. / Yes, he does.

➤ **Question tags**

- Sam teaches English, doesn't he?
- The Browns don't like theatre, do they?

➤ **Spelling of verb + -s**

a) Most verbs add -s to the base form of the verb.

- wants eats helps drives

b) Add -es to verbs that end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, and -o.

- kisses washes watches fixes goes

c) Verbs that end in a consonant + -y change the -y to -ies.

- carries flies worries tries

***But verbs that end in a vowel + -y only add -s.

- buys says plays enjoys

➤ **Use**

The Present Simple is used:

a) for action that happens again and again (for habits and routines)

- I **go** to work by car.
- She **drinks** ten cups of coffee a day.

b) for facts that are always true, for general truths and laws of nature

- Ronaldo **comes** from Brazil.
- Some birds **fly** south in winter.

c) for a fact that is true for a long time (a state)

- He **works** in a bank.
- I **prefer** coffee to tea.

d) in conditional sentences, type I

- If you **buy** that car, it will cost you a lot.

➤ **Adverbs of frequency**

a) We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple:

sometimes often usually always never rarely not often

b) They go before the main verb, but after the verb *be*. Compare:

- I **usually** start school at 9.00. They're **usually** in a hurry in the morning.
- I don't **often** go to bed late. I'm not **often** late for school.
- She **never** eats meat. He's **never** late.
- I **rarely** see Peter these days. We're **rarely** at home at the weekends.

c) *Sometimes* and *usually* can also go at the beginning or the end.

- **Sometimes** we play cards. We play cards **sometimes**.
- **Usually** I go shopping with friends. I go shopping with friend **usually**.

d) **Every day**, etc., goes at the end.

- He phones me **every night**.

UNIT 4 - THE BEST SHOPPING STREET IN THE WORLD

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Swiat (pronounced /novi ʃviæt/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know about this paradise for shoppers - yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Swiat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique - and they're in Nowy Swiat.

UNKNOWN WORDS

recent adj. /'ri:sənt/ - having appeared, happened, or been made not long ago; modern, fresh, or new (*skori, nedavni*)

survey n. /'sɜ:veɪ/ - a comprehensive or general view (*anketa, istraživanje*)

incredible adj. /ɪn'krɛdəbəl/ - marvellous; amazing (*neverovatan*)
 pavement n. /'peɪvmənt/ - a hard-surfaced path for pedestrians alongside and a little higher than a road (US and Canadian word: sidewalk) (*trotoar*)
 goods n. /'gʊdz/ - things that are made to be sold (*roba, dobra, stvari*)
 manufacturer n. /,mænjʊ'fæktʃərə/ - a person or business concern that manufactures goods or owns a factory (*proizvođač*)
 mass produced adj. /'mæsprə'dju:st/ - manufactured to a standardized pattern on a large scale by means of extensive mechanization and division of labour (*masovna proizvodnja*)
 consumption n. /kən'sʌmpʃən/ - the act of consuming or the state of being consumed (*potrošnja*)
 chic adj. /'ʃi:k, 'ʃɪk/ - stylish or elegant (*elegantan, moderan, šik*)
 department store n. /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt 'sto:/ - a large shop divided into departments selling a great many kinds of goods (*robna kuća*)
 unique adj. /ju:'ni:k/ - being the only one of a particular type (*jedinstven, unikatan*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 What's the name of the busiest shopping street in the world?
- 2 How many Poles walk down that street every hour?
- 3 Describe the street.
- 4 Are there many tourists? Why?
- 5 Has it got big department stores?
- 6 What makes Warsaw different from other capitals all over the world?

GRAMMAR CORNER - Indefinite pronouns and adjectives - SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY

a) **Some, any** and **no** are used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns				
people	food:	liquids:	materials:	abstract nouns:	nouns such as:
men	meat	water	wood	love	money
women	cheese	milk	gold	happiness	time
children	bread	juice	paper	knowledge	traffic
students	sugar	oil	stone	health	luggage
streets	spaghetti	beer	cotton	wealth...	work...
shops...	salt...	wine...	glass...		

- I can lend you **some** money.
- Are there **any** trees in your garden?
- I have **no** idea.

Look at the compounds that can be formed.

somewhere	something	somebody/someone
anywhere	anything	anybody/anyone
nowhere	nothing	nobody/no one
everywhere	everything	everybody/everyone

b) In general, we use **some** in positive sentences and **any** in negatives and questions.

- Here are **some** letters for you.
- Is there **any** petrol in the car?
- They didn't have **any** vegetables.

But, in offers and requests, we usually use **some**.

- Would you like **something** to eat?
- Can I have **something** to drink?

c) We use **some** when we expect the answer 'yes'.

- Is there **somebody** I can speak to?
- Can we go **somewhere** quiet?

d) We generally use **any** after **if**.

- **If** you need **anything**, just ask.

e) **Any** is used if the words with negative meaning are in a sentence:

- We did it **without any** help.
- I **never** have **any** problems with it.
- She has **hardly any** money.

f) **Any, anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything** can mean: **It doesn't matter who/where/what/which.**

- Help yourself to food. You can have **anything** you want.
- **Anyone** will tell you that two and two is four.
- Put the picture **anywhere**, I don't mind.
- Borrow **any** book you want.

g) **Everybody** and **everything** are singular, not plural.

- Everybody **knows** who did it.
- Everything **is** ready for the party.

h) Indefinite pronouns **one** and **ones** can be used to replace a countable noun or a pronoun:

- I need **a new umbrella**. I really must buy **one**.
- Which **roses** would you like? - The yellow **ones**.

UNIT 5 - WOMAN WHO LEFT ENGLAND PENNILESS IS NOW WORTH £20M

A British woman, who went to Australia with very little money four years ago, has sold her business for £20 million

Cherry Haines, 39, who once worked as a market stallholder, made all her fortune from marketing a new kind of make-up. She left England because there wasn't much employment, caught a flight to the other side of the world, and arrived with no qualifications and very few friends.

'The flight took every penny I had. At first, I stayed with a friend. Then I had a bit of luck.' The friend gave her the name of Peter Maddox, an Australian businessman. 'I rang him and told him I was the best salesperson in England and that he should give me a job.'

He liked her idea for a kind of make-up that stays on the whole day, so together they formed a company to market it. At first, she wasn't earning much, but soon she was getting over A\$200,000 a year. 'Hard work means happiness to me,' she said.

Her brother, Roger Haines, who is spending three weeks with her in Brisbane, said, 'She left school when she was 16. She had hardly any work experience. But she could sell a fridge to an Eskimo. She's amazing.'

UNKNOWN WORDS

penny n. /'peni/ (plural pennies, pence /pens/) - a bronze coin having a value equal to one hundredth of a pound (p) (*peni*)

penniless adj. /'penilis/ - very poor; almost totally without money (*bez novca*)

worth n. /'wɜ:θ/ - value, price (*vrednost*)

market n. /'ma:kit/ - a place, such as an open space in a town, at which goods are sold and bought (*pijac*)

stall n. /'sto:l/ - a small often temporary stand or booth for the display and sale of goods (*tezga*)

stallholder n. /'sto:l 'həuldə/ - a person who sells goods at a market stall (*prodavac na tezgi*)
 fortune n. /'fo:tʃən/ - an amount of wealth or material prosperity (*bogatstvo*)
 market v. /'ma:kit/ - to offer or produce for sale; to buy or deal in a market (*prodavati*)
 make-up n. /'meik,ʌp / - cosmetics, such as powder, lipstick, etc, applied to the face to improve its appearance (*šminka*)
 employment n. /im'ploiment/ - the act of employing or state of being employed; the work or occupation in which a person is employed (*zaposlenost, posao*)
 catch v. /'kætʃ/ caught /ko:t/ caught /ko:t/ - to take, seize, or capture (*uhvatiti*)
 a bit /ə'bit/ - rather, somewhat (*malo*)
 ring v. /'rɪŋ/ rang /'ræŋ/ rung /'rʌŋ/ - to call (a person) by telephone (*pozvati*)
 earn v. /'ɜ:n/ - to gain or be paid (money or other payment) in return for work or service (*zaraditi*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 How much money did Cherry have when she left England?
- 2 How much has she sold her business for?
- 3 When and why did she leave England?
- 4 Did she have any qualifications?
- 5 Did she have many friends?
- 6 How much did she earn at first?
- 7 How long is her brother staying with her?
- 8 What did he say about her work experience?

GRAMMAR CORNER – QUANTIFIERS

- The quantifiers **many** and **a few** are used with plural countable nouns.
- Did you see **many** animals at the zoo?
- I picked **a few** flowers.
- **Much** and **a little** are used with uncountable nouns.
- I don't drink **much** milk.
- I need **a little** help.
- **A few** and **a little** have a positive meaning **some**.
- He bought **a few** books.
- I have **a little** time - would you like some help?
- **Few** and **little** have a negative meaning **not many/not much**.
- Peter is unhappy because he has **few** friends.
- I have **little** milk, so I can't make a cake.

UNIT 6 - COLD COMFORT

Are you the kind of person who likes staying in unusual places? If the answer is 'yes', then try the world's coldest hotel in Jukkasjärvi in the north of Sweden. But go in winter or all you'll find is a pool of water, because the hotel melts every spring!

The man who runs the ARTic Hall Hotel is Nils Yngve Bergqvist. He is also the man whose idea it was. He built his first igloo for an art exhibition in 1991 and he designed the present hotel, over 200 metres square, himself. It took workmen about two months to pile 1,000 tons of snow onto a wooden base. As the weather got colder, the snow froze and then they removed the base. The whole building and everything in it is made of snow - except for the wooden front door. There's a theatre, a jazz club, a radio station and a large ice bar. As you can imagine, hot drinks are popular with the guests! The rooms have no doors, there's no furniture, no heating and everyone sleeps on...yes, that's right... ice beds. But the 800 people who have stayed at the hotel this winter seem to like it. If you want to stay in one of the ten ice rooms, it will

cost you about £30 a night. You won't be comfortable, but you will receive a survival certificate from the manager!

When the winter's over, Nils holds his annual contest to predict the day that the igloo will fall. The person that guessed the day correctly last year received a large painting from an ARTic Hall exhibition. Bergqvist's ice hotels are becoming world-famous and he loves his work. He's already excited about his next project: an ice hotel that will have more complicated architectural features and, he says, will be bigger and better.

UNKNOWN WORDS

melt v. /melt/ - to become or make liquid (*topiti se*)

igloo n. /'iglu:/ - a dome-shaped house, usually built of blocks of solid snow (*iglu, eskimska kućica*)

exhibition n. /,eksi'biʃən/ - a public display of art, products, skills, activities, etc (*izložba*)

pile v. /pail/ - to collect or be collected into or as if into a pile (*naslagati, nabacati, gomilati*)

onto prep. /ontu/ - to a position that is on (*na, preko*)

freeze v. /fri:z/, froze /frouz/, frozen /frouzn/ - to become solid because of low temperature (*smrznuti se, zalediti se*)

furniture n. /fɜ:nitʃəl/ - the movable articles that equip a room, house, etc (*nameštaj*)

heating n. /hi:tiŋ/ - a device or system for supplying heat to a building (*grejanje*)

cost v. /kost/ - cost /kost/ - cost /kost/ - to be priced at (*koštati*)

comfortable adj. /kʌmfətəbl, kʌmfətəbl/ - giving comfort or physical relief (*udoban*)

survival n. /sə'vaivl/ - the act or fact of surviving (*preživljavanje, opstanak*)

certificate n. /sə'tifikit/ - an official document attesting the truth of the facts stated, as of birth, marital status, death, health, completion of an academic course, ability to practise a profession, etc (*sertifikat, uverenje, potvrda*)

annual adj. /ænjuəl/ - occurring, done, etc, once a year or every year; yearly (*godišnje*)

contest n. /'kɒntest/ - a formal game or match in which two or more people, teams, etc, compete and attempt to win (*takmičenje*)

predict v. /pri'dikt/ - to make a declaration about in advance; foretell (*predvideti*)

excited adj. /ik'saitid/ - emotionally aroused, esp to pleasure or agitation (*uzbuđen*)

feature n. /fi:tʃəl/ - a prominent or distinctive part or aspect, as of a landscape, building, book, etc (*osobina, svojstvo, karakteristika*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1 Where's the world's coldest hotel situated?

2 What happens to the hotel every spring?

3 Who runs the hotel?

4 When did he build his first igloo? Why?

5 Who designed the present hotel?

6 How big is the hotel?

7 Which part of the hotel is not made of snow?

8 What do the guests sleep on?

9 What does every guest receive?

10 What does Nils hold every winter?

11 Would you like to stay in the hotel? Why/Why not?

Which words mentioned in the above text are derived from the following ones:

exhibit (v) - _____ (n)

wood (n) - _____ (adj)

build (v) - _____ (n)

heat (v) - _____ (n)

comfort (n) - _____ (adj)

survive (v) - _____ (n)

certify (v) - _____ (n)

manage (v) - _____ (n)

paint (v) - _____ (n)

architecture (n) - _____ (adj)

GRAMMAR CORNER - FUTURE FORMS

English has several forms that can refer to the future. Three of these are **will**, **going to**, and the **Present Continuous Tense**.

➤ Form

Positive and negative			Question				
I He/She/It We/You/They	'll (will) won't (will not)	arrive tonight.	What time	will	I you he/she/it we they	arrive?	
I'm / I'm not She's / She isn't We're / We aren't	going to			am is are	I she we	going to	
I'm / I'm not He's / He isn't You're/You aren't	arriving tonight.			am is are	I he you		arriving?

Note: We avoid saying *going to come* or *going to go*.

- We're **coming** tomorrow.
- When **are** you **going** home?

➤ Use

a) Plans, decisions, and intentions (will and going to)

Will is used as a modal auxiliary verb to express a decision, intention or offer made at the moment of speaking. Remember that you can't use the present tense for this use.

- I'll **have** the steak, please. NOT: I have the steak, please.
- I'll **see** you tomorrow. Bye! NOT: I see you tomorrow.

Give me a call sometime. We'll **go** out for coffee.

Jeff, there's someone at the door! - OK, I'll **get** it.

Going to is used to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the moment of speaking.

- When I grow up, I'm **going to be** a doctor.
- Jane and Peter **are going to get** married after they graduate.
- We're **going to paint** this room blue.

b) Facts and predictions (will and going to)

The most common use of **will** is as an auxiliary verb to show future time. It expresses a future fact or prediction. It is called the pure future or the Future Simple.

- We'll **be** away for two weeks.
- Those flowers **won't grow** under the tree. It's too dark.
- Our love **will last** forever.

Will for a prediction can be based more on an opinion than a fact.

- I don't think Laura **will do** very well in her exam. She doesn't do any work.
- I am convinced that inflation **will fall** to three per cent next year.

Going to can also express a prediction, especially when it is based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is certain to happen.

- She's **going to have** a baby. (We can see she's pregnant.)
- Our team **is going to win** the match. (It's four: nil, and there are only five minutes left to play.)
- It **isn't going to rain** today. (Look at that beautiful blue sky.)

Note

There is no difference between **will** and **going to**.

This government	will ruin is going to ruin	the country with its stupid economic policies.
-----------------	-------------------------------	--

c) Arrangements (Present Continuous)

The Present Continuous can be used to express a future arrangement between people. It usually refers to the near future.

- We're **going** out with Jeremy tonight.
- I'm **having** my hair cut tomorrow.
- What **are** we **having** for lunch?

***The verbs which express some kind of activity or movement are often used in the Present Continuous for the future.

- I'm **meeting** Peter tonight.
- The Taylors **are coming** for the dinner.
- I'm **seeing** the doctor in the morning.

Sometimes there is no difference between an agreed arrangement (Present Continuous) and an intention (going to).

We're going to get We're getting	married in the spring.
-------------------------------------	------------------------

UNIT 7 - ANTARCTICA**The coldest, highest, driest, weirdest place on earth**

Antarctica is the fifth largest of the earth's seven continents. During the winter it doubles in size because of the large amount of sea ice that forms at its edges. The names Arctic and Antarctica come from *arktos* – Greek for 'bear'. This refers to constellation 'The Great Bear', which can always be seen in the north.

Antarctica is more than 95% covered in ice, and it contains about 90% of the world's fresh water. Because of its thick ice cover, it is the highest of all continents. The snow and ice of Antarctica are the purest in the world. The general isolation from the remainder of the world has allowed it to avoid the industrial pollution that is common to the other continents.

Antarctica is the coldest continent. The lowest temperature ever recorded anywhere on earth, - 88.3°C, was in 1960, at the Soviet Union's Vostok Station.

Antarctica can be classified as a true desert, as the equivalent of just 7cm³ of water falls annually. It hasn't rained at the South Pole since the end of the Pleistocene era, 1,000,000 years ago. The interior has almost continuous daylight during the summer and continuous darkness during the winter.

It has only two species of flowering plants, and virtually no flying insects. The surrounding ocean, however, abounds in living creatures. Large numbers of whales feed on the rich marine life. Seals and birds live and breed, but the most prominent inhabitant of the Antarctic is the penguin, of which there are over twelve million.

Today, around a thousand people call Antarctica home for several years at a time. Braving winds that freeze the flesh, the constant threat of snow blindness, and the intense, unremitting cold, they are there for the extraordinary scientific treasures that wait discovery. The ice retains ancient atmospheric samples and meteorites; the skies offer a direct line to space. This is the one place still untouched by man, that is a barometer for the potentially ruinous impact our species is having on the planet.

UNKNOWN WORDS

dry adj. /'draɪ/ - lacking moisture; not damp or wet (*suv*)
weird adj. /'wiəd/ - strange or bizarre (*čudan, neobičan*)
amount n. /ə'maʊnt/ - extent; quantity; supply (*količina*)
edge n. /'edʒ/ - the border or margin of a surface, object, etc (*ivica, rub*)
refer v. /ri'fɜː/ - to mention or allude to (*odnositi se*)
constellation n. /,kɒnstɪ'leɪʃən/ - a group of stars (*sazvežđe*)
cover v. /'kʌvə/ - to place something over so as to protect or conceal (*pokriti, prekriti*)
cover n. /'kʌvə/ - anything that covers, protects, or conceals (*pokrivač, prekrivač*)
contain v. /kən'teɪn/ - to hold or be capable of holding within a fixed limit or area (*sadržati*)
fresh water n. /'freʃ 'wɔːtə/ - water that is not salty (*slatka voda*)
thick adj. /'θɪk/ - fat, broad, or deep (*debeo*)
pure adj. /'pjʊə/ - clean (*čist*)
isolation n. /,aɪsə'leɪʃən/ - the condition of being isolated (*izolacija*)
remainder n. /ri'meɪndə/ - a part or portion that is left (*ostatak*)
avoid v. /ə'vɔɪd/ - to keep out of the way of (*izbeći, izbegavati*)
record v. /ri'kɔːd/ - to register or indicate (information) on a scale (*zabeležiti*)
desert n. /'dezət/ - a region that is devoid of vegetation (*pustinja*)
equivalent n. /i'kwɪvələnt/ - something that is equivalent (*ekvivalent, jednaka vrednost*)
annually adv. /'ænjʊəli/ - once a year (*godišnje*)
Pleistocene adj. /'plaɪstə,sɪːn/ - of, denoting, or formed in the first epoch of the Quaternary period, which lasted for about 1 600 000 years. It was characterized by extensive glaciations of the N hemisphere and the evolutionary development of man (*pleistocena*)
era n. /'ɪərə/ - a major division of geological time (*doba, razdoblje*)
interior n. /ɪn'tɪəriə/ - a part, surface, or region that is inside (*unutrašnjost*)
species n. /'spiːʃiːz/ - a group of plants or animals that are related closely to interbreed naturally (*vrsta*)
flowering adj. /'flaʊərɪŋ/ - capable of producing conspicuous flower (*koji cveta*)
virtually adv. /'vɜːtʃʊəli/ - practically; nearly (*bukvalno, praktično*)
surrounding adj. /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ - encompassing; encircling (*koji okružuje*)
abound v. /ə'baʊnd/ - to exist or occur in abundance; be plentiful (*obilovati*)
marine adj. /mə'riːn/ - of, found in, or relating to the sea (*morski*)
breed v. /'briːd/ - to produce by mating; to bear (offspring) (*razmnožavati se*)
prominent adj. /'prɒmɪnənt/ - widely known; eminent; noticeable (*poznat, istaknut*)
inhabitant n. /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ - a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region (*stanovnik*)
brave v. /'breɪv/ - to confront with resolution or courage (*suočiti se*)
threat n. /'θret/ - a declaration of intent to inflict harm, pain, or misery (*pretnja*)
intense adj. /ɪn'tens/ - of extreme force, strength, degree, or amount (*jak, intenzivan*)
unremitting adj. /,ʌnrɪ'mɪtɪŋ/ - never stopping; constant (*neprekidan, neprestan*)
retain v. /ri'teɪn/ - to keep in one's possession; to hold or contain (*zadržati, držati*)
sample n. /'sɑːmpəl/ - a small part of anything, intended as representative of the whole; specimen (*uzorak, primerak*)
meteorite n. /'miːtɪə,raɪt/ - a rocklike object that has fallen on earth (*meteorit*)
barometer n. /bə'rɒmɪtə/ - an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure; anything that shows change or impending change (*barometar; pokazatelj*)
ruinous adj. /'ruːɪnəs/ - tending to cause ruin or destruction (*rušilački, poguban, destruktivan*)
impact n. /'ɪmpækt/ - the impression made by an idea, cultural movement, social group, etc (*uticaj*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 What's the size of Antarctica?
- 2 What's the origin of the names Arctic and Antarctica?
- 3 Why is Antarctica the highest continent?
- 4 How did it avoid the industrial pollution?
- 5 What's the lowest temperature ever recorded anywhere on earth?
- 6 How many centimeters of water fall annually?
- 7 Are there any flying insects?
- 8 List all the animals that live there.
- 9 Which animal is the most popular in Antarctica?
- 10 Who are the human inhabitants in Antarctica?

Find the synonyms for the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) quantity - _____ (n) | g) well-known, popular - _____ (adj) |
| b) group of stars - _____ (n) | h) permanent - _____ (adj) |
| c) clear, clean - _____ (adj) | i) amazing, fantastic - _____ (adj) |
| d) yearly - _____ (adv) | j) fortune, riches - _____ (n) |
| e) uninterrupted - _____ (adj) | k) possibly - _____ (adv) |
| f) be plentiful - _____ (v) | l) destructive - _____ (adj) |

GRAMMAR CORNER - COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

- There are three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	(the) coldest
fat	fatter	(the) fattest
windy	windier	(the) windiest
careful	more careful / less careful	(the) most careful / the least careful
comfortable	more comfortable / less comfortable	(the) most comfortable/the least comfortable

Irregular comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	(the) best
bad	worse	(the) worst
little	less	(the) least
much/many	more	(the) most
far	farther/further	(the) farthest/furthest
late	later	(the) latest/last
near	nearer	(the) nearest/next

NOTE:

Farther/Farthest are preferred for distance:

- Your house is **farther** than mine.
- I would like some **further** information.

Latest means 'the most recent', 'the last up to the present':

- Have you heard **the latest** news?
- This is **the latest** model produced by this factory.

Last has the meaning 'final':

- **The last** train to London left at 8.30 p.m.
- That was **the last** time we ever saw him.

Nearest means 'the shortest distance from something or somebody':

- Where is **the nearest** hospital?

Next means 'immediately following':

- I got up early **the next** morning.

- The comparison with **as + adjective + as** indicates two or more persons or things of equal quality:
 - Your flat is **as big as** ours.
 - They are **as happy as** we are.

UNIT 8 – SOHO - My favourite part of town

One of my favourite parts of London is Soho, which is right in the centre, and includes Piccadilly Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Leicester Square. One of the main reasons I like it is that it is always lively and colourful, with people dashing around going about their business, which is mainly honest but not always. The place is a bit of a mess, and the buildings aren't the most beautiful in London, but the streets are always interesting, with surprises around every corner.

The name is derived from a hunting call, 'So-ho', that huntsmen were heard to cry as they chased deer in royal parklands. It has been a cosmopolitan area since the first immigrants, who were French Huguenots, arrived in the 1680s. More French arrived escaping the revolution during the late 18th century, followed by Germans, Russians, Poles, Greeks, and Italians. Soho is packed with continental food shops and restaurants.

More recently there have been a lot of Chinese from Hong Kong. Gerrard Street, which is pedestrianized, is the centre of London's Chinatown. It has restaurants, Chinese supermarkets, and in February, there are the New Year celebrations.

Many famous people have lived in Soho, including Mozart, Karl Marx, and the poet T.S. Eliot. It has a reputation for attracting artists, writers, poets, and people in the media. Shaftesbury Avenue is in the heart of London's theatre land, and there are endless clubs, pubs, and cafés. There are also street markets, advertising agencies, clothes shops, music publishers, and recording studios, which makes it an exciting place to live and work. Piccadilly Circus is like a magnet for young people from all over the world. They like to sit on the steps under the statue of Eros, celebrating the freedom and friendship of youth. It is said that if you wait long enough at Piccadilly Circus, you'll meet everyone you've ever known!

UNKNOWN WORDS

lively adv. /'laɪvli/ - full of life or vigour; eventful (*živahan, pun dešavanja*)

colourful adj. /'kʌləfʊl/ - having richly varied colours (*pun boja, šaren, raznobojan*)

dash v. /'dæʃ/ - to move hastily or recklessly; rush (*žuriti, juriti*)

derive v. /di'raɪv/ - to draw or be drawn (from) in source or origin (*izvesti, poticati*)

soho *exclamation* /səu'həu/ - (hunting) an exclamation announcing the sighting of a hare (*povik engleskih lovaca*)

huntsman n. /'hʌntsmən/ - a person who hunts (*lovac*)

cry v. /'kraɪ/ - to utter or shout loud sounds (*vikati*)

chase v. /'tʃeɪs/ - to follow or run after (a person, animal, or goal) (*juriti*)

royal adj. /'rɔɪəl/ - relating to a king, queen, or other monarch (*kraljevski*)

cosmopolitan adj. /,kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ - familiar with many parts of the world (*kosmopolitski*)

cosmopolitan n. /,kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ - a person who has lived and travelled in many countries, esp one who is free of national prejudices (*kosmopolita*)

area n. /'eəriə/ - region; district; locality (*oblast, region, kraj*)

immigrant n. /'ɪmɪgrənt/ - a person who comes to a country in order to settle there (*imigrant*)

escape v. /i'skeip/ - to get away or break free from (*pobeći, bežati*)
 packed adj. /'pækt/ - completely filled; full (*pun, krcat*)
 pedestrianize v. (=pedestrianise) /pi'destriə,naiz/ - to convert (a street) into an area for the use of pedestrians only (*pretvoriti u pešačku zonu*)
 attract v. /ə'trækt/ - to draw (notice, a crowd of observers, etc) to oneself (*privući*)
 media n. /'mi:diə/ - the means of communication that reach large numbers of people, such as television, newspapers, and radio (*mediji*)
 endless adj. /'endləs/ - having or seeming to have no end (*veliki broj*)
 advertising agency n. /'ædvə,taizɪŋ 'eidʒənsi/ - an organization that creates advertising material, contracts for publication space (*marketinška agencija*)
 publisher n. /'pʌbliʃə/ - a company or person engaged in publishing periodicals, books, music, etc (*izdavač, izdavačka kuća*)
 recording studio n. /ri'ko:diŋ 'stju:diəu/ - a studio where music and other recordings are made (*muzički studio*)
 youth n. /'ju:θ/ - young people collectively (*omladina, mladi ljudi*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 What does Soho include?
- 2 Why does the author like it?
- 3 What is the name Soho derived from?
- 4 When did the first immigrants arrive at Soho?
- 5 Which street is the centre of London's Chinatown? What does it have?
- 6 List some of the famous people who lived in Soho.
- 7 What reputation does Soho have?
- 8 Why is Shaftesbury Avenue an exciting place both to live and work?
- 9 Who does Piccadilly Circus attract? What do they celebrate?
- 10 Where do they like to sit?
- 11 Is there a saying about Piccadilly Circus?

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

➤ Form

Positive and negative			Question		
I	've (have)	lived in Rome.	How long have	I	known Peter?
We	haven't (have not)			we	
You				you	
They				they	
He	's (has)	lived in Rome.	How long has	he	known Peter?
She	hasn't (has not)			she	
It				it	

➤ Short answers

- Have you started your new job? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- Has she ever visited Spain? - Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

➤ Question tags

- John has got a new book, hasn't he?
- They haven't finished yet, have they?

➤ **Use**

The Present Perfect Tense expresses:

a) an action that began in the past and still continues (unfinished past).

- We've **lived** in the same house for 25 years.
- Peter's **worked** as a teacher since 2000.
- How long **have** you **known** each other?
- They've **been** married for 20 years.

The time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use.

b) an experience that happened at some time in one's life. The action is in the past and finished, but the effects of the action are still felt. When the action happened is not important.

- I've **been** to the United States. (I still remember.)
- She's **written** poetry and children's stories. (in her writing career)
- **Have** you ever **had** an operation? (at any time in your life up to now)
- How many times **has** he **been** married? (in his life)

The adverbs *ever*, *never*, and *before* are common with this use.

Questions and answers about definite times are expressed in the Past Simple.

- When **did** you **go** to the United States?
- **Was** her poetry **published** while she was alive?
- I **broke** my leg once, but I **didn't have** to stay in the hospital.
- He **met** his second wife in the dry cleaner's.

c) a past action that has a present result. The action is usually in the recent past.

- The taxi **hasn't arrived** yet. (We're still waiting for it.)
- What **have** you **done** to your lip? (It's bleeding.)

The adverbs *yet*, *already*, and *just* are common with this use.

!!! Be careful with *been* and *gone*.

- He's **been** to the United States. (experience - he isn't there now.)
- She's **gone** to the United States. (present result - she's there now.)

➤ **Adverbs:**

- Has your brother **ever** visited the Zoo?
- They have **never** ridden camels.
- Have you **already/just** had lunch?
- Have you found a job **yet**?
- I have lived here **since** 1969.
- I have lived here **for** 15 years.
- Have you seen Ann **recently/lately**?
- I haven't had any problems with my car **so far/up till now/before**.
- Have you been to the cinema **this week / this month / this year**?

UNIT 9 - WONDERS OF THE MODERN WORLD

I don't believe that today's wonders are similar in kind to the wonders of the Ancient World. They were all buildings, such as the Pyramids in Egypt, or other architectural structures. Over the past 100 years, we have seen unprecedented technological and scientific achievements. These are surely our modern wonders.

1 Computers

They have already revolutionized the way we live and work. But it is early days for computers. We don't know how much they are still changing the world. More computer wonders are yet to come.

2 Space travel

In 1969, Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule onto the surface of the moon and made his famous statement: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind". Since then, there have been space probes to Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and even to the sun. One day, a space observatory will study how the first stars and galaxies began.

So far, it seems that we are alone in the universe. There are no signs yet that there is intelligent life outside our own solar system. But who knows what the future holds?

3 Medical science

Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of the human race than the advances in health care! How many billions of people have benefited from the humble aspirin? How many lives has penicillin saved? Average life expectancy worldwide has risen dramatically over the past 100 years, from about 47 years in 1900 to about 77 years today.

4 International travel

We are a world on the move. Airlines carry more than 1.5 billion people to their destinations every year. It is estimated that, at any one time these days, there are as many people travelling in airplanes as the total number of people who travelled abroad in the whole of the nineteenth century.

5 The Olympic Games

It is true that they are now commercialized, and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which almost every country in the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see the world come together in peace and friendship. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

6 Agriculture

In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, "Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians". In Europe our farmers have done this. In 1709, whole villages in France died of hunger. Now in Europe, we can't eat all the food we produce. If only politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is famine.

7 We are still here!

The last wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have had nuclear weapons for over 50 years that could destroy the world, but we haven't used them to do it. This is surely the greatest wonder of all.

UNKNOWN WORDS

wonder n. /'wʌndə/ - a mixture of surprise, curiosity, and sometimes awe (*čudo*)

unprecedented adj. /ʌn'presɪ,dentɪd/ - extraordinary, amazing, remarkable (*fantastičan*)

achievement n. /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ - something that has been accomplished (*dostignuće*)

revolutionize v. /,revə'lʊ:ʃə,naɪz/ - to bring about a radical change in (*promeniti*)

step out *phrasal verb* /'step aut/ - to leave a room, building, etc (*kročiti, izaći*)

space capsule n. /'speɪs 'kæpsju:l/ - a vehicle, sometimes carrying people or animals, designed to obtain scientific information from space, planets, etc, and be recovered on returning to earth (*svemirska kapsula*)

onto prep. /'ontu/ - to a position that is on (*na*)

surface n. /'sɜ:fɪs/ - outside or top of an object (*površina*)

statement n. /'steɪtmənt/ - something that is stated, esp a formal prepared announcement or reply (*izjava, rečenica*)

leap n. /'li:p/ - the act of jumping (*skok*)

space probe n. /'speɪs 'prəʊb/ - a vehicle, such as a satellite, equipped to obtain scientific information, normally transmitted back to earth by radio, about the atmosphere, surface, and temperature of a planet, conditions in space, etc (*svemirska sonda*)

comfort n. /'kʌmfət/ - a state of ease or well-being (*lagodnost, komfor*)

advance n. /əd'va:ns/ - improvement; progress in development (*napredak*)
 humble adj. /'hʌmbəl/ - modest, unpretentious (*skroman*)
 average adj. /'ævərɪdʒ; 'ævɪdʒ/ - usual or typical (*prosečan, tipičan*)
 expectancy n. /ɪk'spektənsɪ/ - anticipation; expectation (*očekivanje*)
 average life expectancy - *prosečan životni vek*
 estimate v. /'esti,meɪt/ - to form an approximate idea of (distance, size, cost, etc) (*proceniti, oceniti*)
 greed n. /'gri:d/ - excessive desire, as for wealth or power (*pohlepa, požuda*)
 abuse n. /ə'bjʊ:s/ - improper, incorrect, or excessive use (*zloupotreba*)
 brief adj. /'bri:f/ - short in duration (*kratak*)
 blade n. /'bleɪd/ - the long narrow leaf of a grass or related plant (*list*)
 ear n. /'iə/ - head of corn (*klas, klip*)
 famine n. /'fæmɪn/ - violent hunger (*glad*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 What has changed because of computers?
- 2 What has happened in space exploration since 1969?
- 3 What is the most noticeable result of better health care?
- 4 What's the number of people who travelled abroad in the nineteenth century?
- 5 What are the good and bad things about the Olympics?
- 6 What point was Jonathan Swift making about farmers and politicians?
- 7 'We're still here!' Why is this a wonder?

Find the words in the text which mean the same as the following words:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a) construction (n.) - _____ | g) progress, improvement (n.) - _____ |
| b) definitely, certainly (adv.) - _____ | h) evaluate (v.) - _____ |
| c) huge, large (adj.) - _____ | i) participate (v.) - _____ |
| d) jump, hop (n.) - _____ | j) short, concise (adj.) - _____ |
| e) cosmos, universe (n.) - _____ | k) make, manufacture (v.) - _____ |
| f) clever, smart (adj.) - _____ | l) hunger, starvation (n.) - _____ |

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

➤ Form

Positive and negative				Question			
I	've (have)	been	playing football.	Have	I	been	playing football?
We	haven't (have not)		having a rest.		we		you
You			waiting for an hour.	they	they		waiting for an hour?
They							
He	's (has)	been	waiting for an hour.	Has	he	been	waiting for an hour?
She	hasn't (has not)		waiting for an hour.		she		she
It					it		it

➤ Short answers

- Has he been reading? - Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
- Have you been waiting long? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

➤ Use

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to

a) Describe an activity that is still incomplete:

- I've **been writing** a letter. (I haven't finished it yet.)
- How long **have you been reading** that book? (You haven't finished it yet.)

b) Focus on the process of an activity:

- What **have you been doing?** – I've **been running**.

c) Emphasize the duration of an activity:

- You're late. I've **been waiting** for an hour.

The Present Perfect Simple and the Present Perfect Continuous can both be used to describe situations which started in the past and are still going on, or about past actions which have present results. The important difference is that the Present Perfect Continuous focuses on the action itself, but the Present Perfect Simple focuses on the completion or result of the action.

- I've **been playing** a lot of football this week. (focus on activity).
- I've **played** two matches. (focus on completion)

We always use the Present Perfect Simple when we say how much or how many.

- **How many** letters **have you written** this week?
- **How much** rice **have you cooked?**

Sometimes the Present Perfect Simple can describe a more permanent state and the Present Perfect Continuous can describe a temporary activity.

- I've **lived** here for ten years. (permanent)
- I've **been living** with my sister for the last few months. (temporary).

UNIT 10 - A WORLD GUIDE TO GOOD MANNERS

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way.

Greetings

How should you behave when you meet someone for the first time? An American or Canadian shakes your hand firmly while looking you straight in the eyes. In many parts of Asia, there is no physical contact at all. In Japan, you should bow, and the more respect you want to show, the deeper you should bow. In Thailand, the greeting is made by pressing both hands together at the chest, as if you are praying, and bowing your head slightly. In both countries, eye contact is avoided as a sign of respect.

Clothes

Many countries have rules about what you *should and shouldn't* wear. In Asian and Muslim countries, you shouldn't reveal the body, especially women, who should wear long-sleeved blouses and skirts below the knee.

In Japan, you should take off your shoes when entering a house or a restaurant. Remember to place them neatly together facing the door you came in. This is also true in China, Korea, Thailand, and Iran.

Food and drink

In Italy, and Latin America, lunch is often the biggest meal of the day, and can last two or three hours. For this reason many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner. In Britain, you might have a business lunch and do business as you eat. In Mexico and Japan, many people prefer not to discuss business while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and socialize, and the Japanese rarely drink alcohol at lunchtime. In Britain and the United States, it's not unusual to have a business meeting over breakfast, and in China it's common to have business banquets, but you shouldn't discuss business during the meal.

Doing business

In most countries, an exchange of business cards is essential for all introductions. You should include your company name and your position. If you are going to a country where your language is not widely spoken, you can get the reverse side of your card printed in the local language. In Japan, you must present your card with both hands, with the writing facing the person you are giving it to.

In many countries, business hours are from 9.00 or 10.00 to 5.00 or 6.00. However in some countries, such as Greece, Italy, and Spain, some businesses close in the early afternoon for a couple of hours then remain open until the evening.

Japanese business people consider it their professional duty to go out after work with colleagues to restaurants, bars, or nightclubs. If you are invited, you shouldn't refuse, even if you don't feel like staying out late.

UNKNOWN WORDS

guide n. /gaid/ - a book that gives tourists information about a town, area or country (*vodič*)

manners n. /mænəz/ - social conduct; a socially acceptable way of behaving (*ponašanje, maniri*)

behave v. /bi'heiv/ - to act or function in a specified or usual way (*ponašati se*)

greeting n. /gri:tiŋ/ - the act or an instance of welcoming or saluting on meeting (*pozdrav*)

firmly adv. /fɜ:mli/ - not softly (*čvrsto, tvrdo*)

bow v. /bau/ - to lower (one's head) or bend (one's knee or body) as a sign of respect, greeting, assent, or shame (*pokloniti se, saviti se, sagnuti glavu*)

pray v. /prei/ - to utter prayers (to God or other object of worship) (*moliti se*)

avoid v. /ə'void/ - to keep out of the way of (*izbegavati*)

reveal v. /ri'vi:l/ - to expose to view or show (something concealed) (*otkriti*)

sleeve n. /sli:v/ - the part of a garment covering the arm (*rukav*)

neatly adv. /ni:tli/ - in a tidy and orderly way (*uredno*)

face v. /feis/ - to be opposite (*okrenuti se ka*)

last v. /la:st/ - to remain in being (for a length of time) (*trajati*)

socialize v. (or socialise) /'səu]ə,laiz/ - to behave in a friendly or sociable manner (*družiti se*)

common adj. /komən/ - widespread; widely known; ordinary (*često, uobičajeno*)

banquet n. /bæŋkwit/ - a grand formal dinner (*banket*)

essential adj. /i'sen]əl/ - vitally important; absolutely necessary; basic; fundamental (*osnovni*)

reverse adj. /ri'vɜ:s/ - opposite or contrary in direction, position, order, nature, etc (*suprotan*)

business n. /biznis/ - a commercial or industrial establishment, such as a firm or factory (*kompanija, firma*)

duty n. /dju:ti/ - a task or action that a person is bound to perform (*obaveza, dužnost*)

refuse v. /ri'fju:z/ - to decline to accept (something offered) (*odbiti*)

feel like /fi:l laik/ - to have an inclination (for something or doing something) (*biti raspoložen*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1 What are the two differences between the American and the Japanese greeting?

2 List some of the clothes you think women shouldn't wear in Asian and Muslim countries.

3 In which countries do they prefer not to discuss business during meals?

4 What are some of the rules about business cards?

5 Why is it not a good idea to say to your Japanese business colleagues, "I don't feel like staying out late tonight."?

GRAMMAR CORNER - ADVERBS

Words and expressions which say **how**, **where**, and **when** are often put at the end of a sentence:

MANNER PLACE TIME

He dozed peacefully on the couch for half an hour.

- Adverbs of frequency: always, ever, never, often, frequently, usually, sometimes, etc.
- Adverbs of manner: well, ill, hard, quick, fast, slowly, straight, perfectly, easily, deeply, somehow, fluently, carefully, kindly, clearly, happily, etc.
- Adverbs of place: here, there, where, over, east, northward(s), etc.
- Adverbs of time: now, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, already, still, yet, etc.

Comparison of adverbs

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hard	harder	hardest
fast	faster	fastest
early	earlier	earliest
perfectly	more perfectly	most perfectly
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully

Note: Unlike adjectives, the superlative of an adverb is never preceded by the definite article.

Irregular comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

- A few adverbs have the same form as the adjective (early, fast, long, straight):
 - An **early** riser gets up **early**.
 - A **fast** train travels **fast**.

- Some adverbs have two forms: 1) the same as the adjective, 2) the adjective with -ly
 - a) with the same meaning: slow - slowly, loud - loudly
 - Don't speak so **loud**. We shouted **loudly** for help.
 - Drive **slow**. Do your work **slowly** and carefully.
 - b) with different meanings:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our team plays fair. = without cheating • The students have to work hard. • Our guests arrived late. • How high can he jump? • Stand clear of the lion cage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their car is fairly new. = quite new • You can hardly expect me to do that. • We haven't seen him lately. • He was highly qualified for the job. • I can't see the road clearly.
---	---

- A few words ending in **-ly** can only be used as adjectives: friendly, lovely, lonely, lively.
 - He is a **friendly** person.

- After the verbs **taste**, **smell**, **look**, **feel**, **sound** we use the adjectives instead of adverbs.
 - This tastes **good** and it smells **bad**.

- The definite article **the** precedes comparatives with **the ... the**:
- **The** more you practice, **the** better you will play.
- **The** faster you run, **the** sooner you will come.

UNIT 11 - THE MAN WHO COULD BUY ANYTHING

Bill Gates is the richest private citizen in the world. There is nothing he can't afford. Every morning, when his alarm clock goes off, the software tycoon is \$20 million richer than when he went to bed. His wealth is based on his company, *Microsoft*, of which he owns 39% of the shares. He has a personal fortune estimated at £18 billion, which is more than the annual economic output of over a hundred countries.



He is not shy about spending it. He has built a mansion overlooking Lake Washington that he's packed with high-tech gadgetry and TV monitors, some taking up an entire wall. Visitors are given a small card encoded with their personal preferences, so that, as they wander from room to room, their favourite pictures will appear on the screens, and the music they like will play. The card is programmed so that only the most intimate friends can open all the doors.

This cold-blooded approach to human relationships also seems to be true of his love life. When he went out with an ex-girlfriend, Ann Winblad, who is now a very successful businesswoman, the couple conducted much of their relationship by going on virtual dates. Each would drive alone to the same movie at the same time in different towns, and then talk about it afterwards on their mobiles, discussing the plots and swapping opinions. When finally he got married, he and his wife, Melinda, signed a prenuptial agreement that allows him to go on an annual holiday with his ex-lover, Ann, leaving his wife behind.

Gates has been called 'King of the Nerds', but this simply isn't fair. In the ninth grade at school, he got As in all the subjects he took, which put him along the top ten students in the nation. Gates went on to Harvard University, where he managed to be in the same class as the girls he fancied by inserting a piece of software into the college computer. But he never finished college. When he left, he knew exactly what to do. He started up his own computer company.

The reason why *Microsoft* has been so successful is because Gates saw that his fortune lay in software, not hardware. He became a billionaire at 31, and since then *Microsoft* has created Windows, which is a system that can be run by clicking on icons with a mouse.

UNKNOWN WORDS

citizen n. /'sɪtɪzən/ - a native or naturalized member of a state or nation (*građanin, stanovnik*)

go off v. /'gou of/ - to make a sudden loud noise (alarm bell) (*zvoniti*)

software n. /'soft,weə/ - the programs that can be used with a particular computer system (*softver*)

hardware n. /'hɑ:d,weə/ - the physical equipment used in a computer system, such as the central processing unit, peripheral devices, and memory (*hardver*)

tycoon n. /tai'ku:n/ - rich and powerful businessman (*tajkun*)

wealth n. /'welθ/ - richness (*bogatstvo*)

estimate v. /'esti,meɪt/ - to form an approximate idea of (*proceniti*)

annual adj. /'ænjuəl/ - occurring, done, etc, once a year; yearly (*godišnji*)

output n. /'aut,put/ - the amount produced, as in a given period (*proizvodnja*)

shy adj. /'ʃai/ - timid (*stidljiv*)

mansion n. /'mænjən/ - a large house (*palata, ogromna kuća, vila*)

packed adj. /'pækt/ - completely filled; full (*pun, krcat*)

gadgetry n. /'gædʒɪtri/ - small mechanical devices or appliances (*uređaji, aparati*)

wander v. /'wɒndə/ - to move about without any definite purpose (*lutati, tumarati*)

approach n. /ə'prəʊt/ - a way of doing or thinking about something (*pristup*)
 conduct v. /kən'dʌkt/ - to do or carry out (*vršiti, realizovati, obavljati*)
 virtual adj. /'vɜ:tʃuəl/ - not real (*virtuelni*)
 afterwards adv. (=afterward) /'ɑ:ftəwədz/ - after an earlier event or time (*kasnije*)
 plot n. /'plɒt/ - the story or plan of a play, novel, etc (*zaplet*)
 swap v. (or swop) /'swɒp/ - to trade or exchange (something or someone) for another (*menjati, razmenjivati*)
 prenuptial adj. /pri:'nʌpʃəl; pri:'nʌptʃəl/ - existing before marriage (*predbračni*)
 nerd n. (or nurd) /'nɜ:d/ - a boring or unpopular person (*štreber, smarač*)
 fancy v. /'fænsi/ - like, to be physically attracted to (*voleti, dopadati se*)
 insert v. /in'sɜ:t/ - to put in or between (*ubaciti, umetnuti*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Is there anything Bill Gates can't afford?
- 2 What is his richness based on?
- 3 What is his mansion overlooking?
- 4 What are the guests given?
- 5 What does his ex-girlfriend do?
- 6 What kind of dates did they have? Explain it.
- 7 What does the prenuptial agreement allow him to do?
- 8 What was Bill's nickname when he was a student?
- 9 Does he have a university degree?
- 10 Does *Microsoft* produce software or hardware?
- 11 When did he become a billionaire?
- 12 What kind of system is *Windows*?

Find synonyms in the text above to the following words:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) richness (n.) - _____ | e) film (n.) - _____ |
| b) firm (n.) - _____ | f) exchange (v.) - _____ |
| c) palace (n.) - _____ | g) contract (n.) - _____ |
| d) appliances, devices (n.) - _____ | h) establish, found (v.) - _____ |

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

➤ Form

Positive			Negative			
I	finished	yesterday.	I	didn't	finish	yesterday.
He/She/It	left	at 3 o'clock.	He/She/It		leave	at 3 o'clock.
We	arrived	three weeks ago.	We		arrive	three weeks ago.
You			You			
They			They			

Question

When	did	I he/she/it we you they	finish the report? leave Belgrade? arrive at the airport?
------	-----	-------------------------------------	---

➤ Short answers:

- Did Bobby leave? – Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
- Did your friends wake up? – Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

➤ Question tags:

- The Browns didn't go to Italy, did they?
- You saw the film last night, didn't you?
- Beth wasn't angry, was she?
- You were there, weren't you?

➤ **Spelling of regular verb + -ed**

1 Most verbs add *-ed* to the base form of the verb.

- worked wanted helped washed

2 When the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.

- liked used hated cared

3 If the verb has only one syllable, with one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before adding *-ed*.

- stopped planned robbed begged stabbed

But we write *cooked*, *seated*, and *moaned* because there are two vowels.

4 The consonant is not doubled if it is *-y* or *-w*.

- played showed

5 In most two-syllable verbs, the end consonant is doubled if the stress is on the second syllable.

- preferred admitted travelled occurred

6 Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change the *-y* to *-ied*.

- carried hurried buried tried studied replied denied

But we write *enjoyed*, because it ends in a vowel + *-y*.

➤ **Pronunciation of regular verbs + -ED**

-ED is pronounced as /d/, /t/ or /ɪd/:

1 **-ED** is pronounced as /t/ after voiceless consonants:

- stopped, worked, asked, kissed, finished, watched, knocked, reached, tricked, smashed, picked, smoked, washed

2 **-ED** is pronounced as /d/ after vowels and most voiced consonants:

- fried, played, lived, stayed, loved, obeyed, signed, joined, entertained, seemed

3 **-ED** is pronounced as /ɪd/ after consonants /t/ and /d/:

- wanted, needed, fainted, painted, succeeded, attended.

***There are many common irregular verbs (see the list of irregular verbs, page 49)

➤ **Time expressions** that are common with the Past Simple.

I met her	<i>last night.</i> <i>two days ago.</i> <i>yesterday morning.</i> <i>in 2001.</i> <i>in summer.</i> <i>when I was young.</i>
-----------	---

➤ **Use**

The Past Simple is used to express:

a) a finished action in the past.

- We **met** in 2000.
- I **went** to Manchester last week.
- John **left** two minutes ago.

b) actions that follow each other in a story.

- Mary **walked** into the room and **stopped**. She **listened** carefully. She **heard** a noise coming from behind the curtain. She **threw** the curtain open, and then she **saw**...

c) a past situation or habit.

- When I **was** a child, we **lived** in a small house by the sea. Every day I **walked** for miles on the beach with my dog.

***This use is often expressed with *used to*.

- We **used to live** in a small house... I **used to walk** for miles...

d) in indirect speech instead of The Simple Present Tense:

- He said that he **knew** me.

e) in conditional sentences, type II

- If you **lived** in London, we would see each other every day.

UNIT 12 - THE DREAM

It was summer and I was driving my family back home after the holidays. Perhaps I was tired and I could think of nothing except cars as I had been driving for three days. We stopped in a small town in the south of France. There, I had the following dream.

I was sitting in a powerful red car. Driving at high speed I was approaching a bend in the road. In front of me there was an immense lorry. My foot reached out towards the brakes, but it did not touch anything. There were no controls of any kind. I shouted in alarm. Then I heard a calm voice coming from my left side. A stranger was sitting there. I couldn't understand him as he spoke in French, and my own French is very poor. I didn't care what he said when I saw his hands holding the steering-wheel. This car had the wheel on the left. He, not I, was in control.

We ran safely round the bend and then he was going to overtake the lorry. The road stretched straight ahead and was empty. Only one other person was in sight. A woman was selling some flowers outside a cottage which had white walls. In a few seconds we ought to have overtaken the lorry, but then it began to turn towards our car. Something exploded. I awoke and was sweating. I was very disturbed by this dream. It seemed to warn me about something but I couldn't explain it.

After this I forgot the dream until the afternoon when we were following an immense machine. I could have passed it and blew my horn, but the driver moved to the left side of the road. I told myself not to overtake although there were miles of empty road ahead. I drove more slowly but then I saw something that knocked the breath out of my body. A woman was arranging some flowers outside a white cottage! At that moment the front of my car was level with the back of the lorry. From behind I heard the sound of a horn and my foot went hard down on the brake. Another car was coming after us at high speed. I knew the colour before I saw it: it was red.

I was just able to get behind the lorry safely. The other car passed us, and then the lorry turned towards it knocking it to the side of the road. It ran fast towards the woman in front of the cottage. With the greatest skill the driver managed to turn his car into the middle of the road. If I had been in his place, I could not have done it. He waved angrily at the lorry driver and drove rapidly away.

UNKNOWN WORDS

perhaps adv. /pə'hæps, informal præps/ - possibly; maybe (*možda*)

except prep. /ɪk'sept/ - other than; apart from; with the exception of (*osim, izuzev*)

approach v. /ə'prəʊtʃ/ - to come nearer in position, time, etc (*prići, prilaziti*)

bend n. /'bend/ - a curved part, as in a road or river (*krivina*)

immense adj. /i'mens/ - unusually large, huge (*ogroman*)

lorry n. /'lɒri/ - (BE) a large motor vehicle designed to carry heavy loads = truck (AE) (*kamion*)

reach out v. /'ri:tʃ aʊt/ - to arrive at or get to in the course of movement or action (*doći do, dostići, stići*)
 towards prep. /tə'wo:dz; to:dz/ - in the direction or vicinity of (*ka, prema*)
 brake n. /'breik/ - a device for slowing or stopping a vehicle, wheel, shaft, etc, or for keeping it stationary, esp by means of friction (*kočnica*)
 shout v. /'ʃaʊt/ - to utter (something) in a loud cry; yell (*vikati*)
 calm adj. /'ka:m/ - almost without motion; still (*miran, smiren*)
 steering-wheel n. /'stiəriŋ 'wi:l/ - a wheel turned by the driver of a motor vehicle, ship, etc, when he wishes to change direction (*točak upravljača, volan*)
 overtake v. /,əʊvə'teik/ - to move past (another vehicle or person) travelling in the same direction (*prestići, preticati*)
 stretch v. /'stretʃ/ - to extend in length, area, etc (*prostirati se, protezati se*)
 straight adv. /'streit/ - in a straight line or direct course (*pravo*)
 ahead adv. /ə'hed/ - at or in the front; in advance; before (*ispred*)
 sight n. /'sait/ - the range of vision (*vidik, vidokrug*)
 cottage n. /'kɒtɪdʒ/ - a small simple house, esp in a rural area (*koliba*)
 ought to v. /'o:t tə/ - to indicate duty or obligation (*trebati*)
 awake v. /ə'weik/ awoke, awoken - to rouse from sleep; wake (*probuditi se*)
 sweat v. /'swet/ - to make wet or stain with sweat (*znojiti se*)
 disturbed adj. /dɪ'stɜ:bɪd/ - emotionally upset, troubled, or maladjusted (*uznemiren, uzrujan*)
 horn n. /ho:n/ - the device on a car that makes a loud noise as a signal or warning (*sirena*)
 arrange v. /ə'reɪndʒ/ - to put into a proper, systematic or decorative order (*rasporediti, slagati*)
 level adj. /lev^ə/ - equal to or even with something (*u ravni, u nivou, izjednačen*)
 skill n. /skɪl/ - a special ability in a task, sport, etc. (*veština, umeće*)
 manage v. /mænɪdʒ/ - to succeed in doing something (*uspjeti*)
 wave v. /weɪv/ - to move the hand to and fro as a greeting (*mahati*)
 rapidly adv. /ræpɪdli/ - quickly, fast (*brzo*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 What season was it?
- 2 How fast was he driving (in his dream)?
- 3 Why did he shout?
- 4 Who was sitting from his left side?
- 5 Which side was the wheel on?
- 6 What was the woman doing?
- 7 How did the dream make him feel?
- 8 Did his dream come true?

Find the words in the text which mean the same as the following words:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) maybe (adv) - _____ | f) scream (v) - _____ |
| b) exhausted (adj) - _____ | g) soft, quiet (adj) - _____ |
| c) curve (n) - _____ | h) bad, not so good (adj) - _____ |
| d) huge (adj) - _____ | i) should (v) - _____ |
| e) truck (n) - _____ | j) upset (adj) - _____ |

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

➤ Form

Positive and negative			Question			
I	was	working.	Why	was	I	working?
He	wasn't (was not)			he		
She				she		
It				it		
We	were			were	we	
You	weren't (were not)				you	
They					they	

➤ Short answers

- Were you looking for me? - Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
- Were they waiting outside? - Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

➤ Question tags

- You were waiting at the station, weren't you?
- She wasn't sleeping, was she?

➤ Use

The Past Continuous is used:

- a) to express activities in progress before, and probably after, a particular time in the past.
 - At 7 o'clock this morning I **was having** my breakfast.
 - I walked past your house last night. There was an awful lot of noise. What **were you doing**?
- b) for descriptions.
 - Jan looked beautiful. She **was wearing** a green cotton dress. Her eyes **were shining** in the light of the candles that **were burning** nearby.
- c) to express an interrupted past activity.
 - When the phone rang, I **was having** a shower.
 - While we **were playing** tennis, it started to rain.
- d) to express an incomplete activity in the past in order to contrast with the Past Simple that expresses a completed activity.
 - I **was reading** a book during the flight. (I didn't finish it.)
 - I **watched** a film during the flight. (the whole film)

UNIT 13 - SUSAN'S FAVOURITE ROOM

The room in our house I like best is our kitchen. Perhaps the kitchen is the most important room in many houses, but it is particularly so in our house because it's not only where we cook and eat but it's also the place where family and friends come together.

I have so many happy memories of times spent there: ordinary daily events such as making breakfast on dark, cold winter mornings for children who are cross and sleepy, before sending them off to school; or special occasions such as homecomings or cooking Christmas dinner. Whenever we have a party, people gravitate with their drinks to the kitchen. It always ends up the fullest and noisiest room in the house.

So what does this special room look like? It's quite big, but not huge. It's big enough to have a good-sized rectangular table in the centre, which is the focal point of the room. There is a large window above the sink, looking out onto two apple trees in the garden. There's a big, old cooking stove at one end, and at the other end a wall with a huge notice board which tells the story of our lives, past, present, and future: a school photo of the kids; a postcard from Auntie

Nancy, whose family have all emigrated to Australia; the menu from a take-away Chinese restaurant; an invitation to a wedding that we're going to next Saturday; a letter from a friend we haven't seen for years. All our world is there for everyone to read!

The front door is seldom used in our house, only by strangers. All our friends use the back door which means they come straight into the kitchen and join in whatever is happening there. The kettle goes on immediately and then we all sit round the table, drinking tea and putting the world to rights! Without doubt some of the happiest times of my life have been spent in our kitchen.

UNKNOWN WORDS

- perhaps adv. /pə'hæps, informal præps/ - possibly; maybe (*možda*)
 particularly adv. /pə'tɪkjʊləli/ - very much; exceptionally (*naročito, posebno*)
 ordinary adj. /o:d'nri/ - familiar, everyday, or unexceptional (*običan, uobičajen*)
 cross adj. /kros/ - angry (*ljut, namršten*)
 occasion n. /ə'keɪʒn/ - the time of a particular happening or event (*prilika*)
 homecoming n. /'houm,kʌmɪŋ / - the act of coming home (*povratak kući*)
 gravitate v. /'grævi,teɪt/ - to move under the influence of gravity (*gravitirati, kretati se*)
 rectangular adj. /rek'tæŋgjʊlə/ - shaped like a rectangle (*pravougaoni*)
 focal adj. /'foukəl/ - situated at, passing through, or measured from the focus (*centralni, središnji*)
 sink n. /sɪŋk/ - a fixed basin, esp in a kitchen, used for washing (*sudopera*)
 stove n. /stouv/ - cooker or any heating apparatus (*šporet*)
 menu n. /menju:/ - a list of dishes served at a meal or that can be ordered in a restaurant (*jelovnik, meni*)
 take-away adj. /teɪk ə'wei/ - preparing and selling food for consumption away from the premises (*za poneti*)
 seldom adv. /seldəm/ - not often; rarely (*retko*)
 kettle n. /ketl/ - a metal container with a handle and spout for boiling water (*čajnik, džezva*)
 immediately adv. /i'mi:diətli/ - at once, without delay (*odmah, smesta*)
 doubt n. /daʊt/ - uncertainty about the truth, fact, or existence of something (*sumnja*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Why is the kitchen the most important room for Susan?
- 2 When is it the fullest and noisiest room in the house?
- 3 What does Susan's kitchen look like?
- 4 What is there on the notice board?
- 5 Who uses the front door in Susan's house?
- 6 What do Susan and her friends do in that special room?

What are the synonyms for the following words from the text about Susan's favourite room?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 perhaps - _____ (adv) | 7 focal - _____ (adj) |
| 2 important - _____ (adj) | 8 big - _____ (adj) |
| 3 particularly - _____ (adv) | 9 kids - _____ (n) |
| 4 ordinary - _____ (adj) | 10 seldom - _____ (adv) |
| 5 event - _____ (n) | 11 stranger - _____ (n) |
| 6 quite - _____ (adv) | 12 immediately - _____ (adv) |

GRAMMAR CORNER - RELATIVE PRONOUNS - WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH, WHERE, THAT

Who, whom, whose and **that** are used when we are talking about people:

- I know a boy **who** is a champion skier.
- He's a colleague **whom** I used to work with.
- I've just seen a woman **whose** name I can never remember.

- The girls **that** I met are very pretty.

Which and **that** are used when we are talking about things:

- These are the films **which** will be shown at the festival.
- I found a shop **that** sells nice T-shirts.

The relative pronouns **whoever**, **whichever** and **whatever** are used for emphasis in the sense "it doesn't matter who, which, what."

- **Whoever** comes will be welcome.
- **Whatever** he says is of no importance.
- **Whichever** you choose, make sure that it is a good one.

Similarly, the adverbs **whenever**, **wherever** and **however** also introduce clauses:

- Come **whenever** you like.
- **However** hard he tries, he never succeeds.
- I'll find him, **wherever** he has gone.

UNIT 14 - LAST GASP FOR SMOKERS



It was a normal day and in their New York office, Ken Schwarz and his colleagues stopped for their coffee break. But while Ken's colleagues were able to sit at their desks and drink their coffee, Ken had to go outside. He couldn't stay inside, because he wanted to smoke. If the smokers of the Big Apple want to enjoy a cigarette, the authorities have decided they must go out into the street or up onto the rooftops.

Throughout the United States, the number of places where people are allowed to smoke has gradually become smaller and smaller. First it was banned on trains, buses, and planes, then in public places such as theatres and airports. Now you can't smoke in any workplace. Non-smokers are definitely winning the battle. 'Why should we breathe their smoke?' they say.

If they're lucky, smokers can still find some bars and restaurants where they can light up a cigarette, but it may soon be banned there, too. Anti-smoking groups even think that smoking ought to be banned in people's homes. Under new plans you won't be able to smoke in any house where there are more than ten visitors in a week, or where there are children. In 1996, nicotine was classed as a drug, like cannabis, cocaine, or heroin. In the country that gave tobacco to the world, smoking might one day be illegal. And then Ken will have to give up.

UNKNOWN WORDS

gasp n. /'gɑ:sp/ - a short convulsive intake of breath (*dah*)

colleague n. /'kɒli:g/ - a fellow worker or member of a staff, department, etc (*kolega*)

the Big Apple - (informal) New York City (*Velika Jabuka, Njujork*)

authority n. /ɔ:'θɒrɪti/ - the power or right to control, judge, or prohibit the actions of others (*vlast, vlada*)

onto prep. (= on to) /'ɒntu, 'ɒntə/ - to a position that is on (*na*)

rooftop n. /'ru:f,tɒp/ - the outside part of the roof of a building (*vrh, krov zgrade*)

throughout prep. /θru:'aʊt/ - through the whole of (a place or a period of time) (*širo, kroz*)

allow v. /ə'lau/ - to permit (to do something); let (*dozvoliti*)

gradually adv. /'grædʒuəli/ - in small stages over a long period of time (*postepeno*)

ban v. /'bæn/ - to prohibit; forbid (*zabraniti*)

breathe v. /'bri:ð/ - to take in oxygen from and give out carbon dioxide (*disati*)

tobacco n. /tə'bækəʊ/ - plant with large leaves dried for smoking (*duvan*)

give up v. /'gɪvʌp/ - to renounce (an activity, belief, etc) (*prestati, odustati, prekinuti*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Why did Ken and his colleagues make a break?
- 2 Where did Ken have to go? Why?
- 3 What's the other name of New York?
- 4 Where was smoking banned first?
- 5 Who's winning the battle?
- 6 What do anti-smoking groups think?
- 7 When was nicotine classed as a drug?

Find the words in the text which mean the same as the following ones:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) ordinary, usual (adj.) - _____ | g) classify (v.) - _____ |
| b) workmate, partner (n.) - _____ | h) unlawful (adj.) - _____ |
| c) pause, rest (n.) - _____ | i) quit (v.) - _____ |
| d) government (n.) - _____ | j) be able to (v.) - _____ |
| e) let (v.) - _____ | k) have to (v.) - _____ |
| f) forbid, prohibit (v.) - _____ | l) ought to (v.) - _____ |

GRAMMAR CORNER – MODAL VERBS

➤ CAN

Two of the basic uses of the modal **can** are to express:

1. ability and lack of ability:
 - I can ski.
 - I can't ski.

Since **can** has no participial or infinitive form, we use the phrase **to be able to** in the Present/Past Perfect and Future tenses:

- I haven't been able to sleep recently.
- David will be able to help you.

2. permission and prohibition:

- Can I leave early today?
- You can't do that.

In this meaning we use the phrase **to be allowed to** or **to be permitted to** for the "missing parts":

- I am allowed to stay out later tonight.

➤ COULD

Two basic uses of the modal **could** are to express:

1. ability in the past and lack of ability in the past:
 - I could ski when I was 6.
 - I couldn't ski when I was 6.
2. permission and lack of permission in the past:
 - Could I leave early today?
 - I couldn't stay out late last night.

➤ MAY

Two basic uses of the modal **may** are to express:

1. permission:
 - May I leave now?
 - You may not have any more.

Since the modal **may** also lacks participial and infinitive forms, we use the phrases **to be allowed to** and **to be permitted to** for the "missing parts":

- I was not allowed to enter without a ticket.

2. possibility:

- It may rain.
- We may not have snow before Christmas.

➤ **MIGHT**

The basic uses of the modal **might** are to express:

1. permission:

- Might I leave now?
- Might I borrow your notes?

2. possibility:

- It might rain.
- He might not be ready.

➤ **MUST**

The basic uses of the modal **must** are to express:

1. a necessity or obligation:

- You must do it right now.

2. strong probability or logical conclusion:

- He must be home by now.
- You must be very happy!

***Notice the difference:

- You must hurry, but you **needn't** run. (It isn't necessary to run.)
- You must hurry, but you **mustn't** run. (Running is prohibited.)

➤ **SHOULD**

The basic uses of the modal **should** are to express:

1. a duty or obligation:

- I should do my homework.
- You shouldn't drive too fast.

2. probability:

- He should be home by now.

➤ **OUGHT TO**

The basic uses of the modal **ought to** are to express:

1. a duty or obligation:

- I ought to do my homework.
- You oughtn't to drive too fast.

2. possibility:

- He ought to be home by now.

UNIT 15 - JELLY SCULPTURE GOES OUT WITH THE LEFTOVERS

Art student Cecilia Davies had spent months planning her exhibit - 34 red jellies displayed on 17 plates set out in an arc on the floor of the Midlands Arts Centre, Birmingham.

The work was meant to be displayed for three weeks and Ms Davies's intention was that as time passed the jewel-like jellies would begin to gather mould and decay, offering a visual metaphor for the way the human body decays after death. On the fourth day of the exhibition, however, a member of a staff mistook her creation for the leftovers from a party at the centre's restaurant and, scraping the jellies from their plates, dumped them in a nearby dustbin.

"I couldn't believe my eyes. Months of hard work had just gone to waste. I was quite horrified," said Ms Davies, who is taking a Master of Arts course at the University of Central England, Birmingham. "The actual jellies didn't take long to make, but months of thought and planning had gone into their creation. When I first made them, they looked jewel-like, very fresh, shiny and red. The whole point of the exhibition was that the jellies should shrivel, change shape and go dull and mouldy. I wanted to use food that resembled the body in some way and to

remind people of what happens after they die. The jellies had just started to go mouldy when the officer in charge of the building for some reason just collected up the plates and scraped the jelly off."

A spokeswoman for the centre said, "It was a genuine mistake and the person is very sorry. But one of the jellies was really mouldy and smelling badly. They hadn't put a sign to suggest it was part of an exhibition."

UNKNOWN WORDS

- jelly n. /dʒɛlɪ/ - a fruit-flavoured clear dessert set with gelatine (*žele*)
leftovers n. /'lɛft,əʊvəz/ - an unused portion of cooked food (*ostaci hrane*)
display v. /dɪ'spleɪ/ - to show or make visible (*prikazati, izložiti*)
arc n. /ɑ:k/ - a smoothly curving line or movement (*luk*)
jewel n. /'dʒu:əl/ - a precious stone used to decorate valuable things that you wear, such as rings or necklaces (*dragi kamen, dragulj*)
gather v. /'gæðə/ - to collect, to assemble (*skupiti, sakupiti*)
mould n. /məʊld/ - (mold in AE) a soft grey, green, or blue substance that sometimes forms in spots on old food (*bud*)
decay v. /dɪ'keɪ/ - to decline gradually in health, prosperity, excellence, etc. (*propadati*)
decay n. /dɪ'keɪ/ - the process of decline, as in health, mentality, beauty, etc; decomposition, as of vegetable matter (*propadanje, raspadanje*)
staff n. /sta:f/ - a group of people employed by a company (*osoblje, zaposleni, personal*)
mistake v. /mɪ'steɪk/ - mistook - mistaken - to misunderstand, to take (for), to confuse (with), to make a mistake in action, opinion, judgment, etc (*zameniti, pobrkati, pogrešno shvatiti*)
scrape v. /skreɪp/ - to move (a rough or sharp object) across (a surface), esp to clean (*strugati*)
dustbin n. /'dʌst,bɪn/ - a container for dust, rubbish, etc. (*kanta za smeće*)
shrivel v. /'ʃrɪvəl/ - to make or become shrunken and withered (*zgrčiti, smežurati*)
dull adj. /dʌl/ - lacking brightness (*taman*)
resemble v. /rɪ'zembəl/ - to possess some similarity to; be like (*ličiti na*)
spokeswoman n. /'spəʊkswʊmən/ - a woman authorized to speak on behalf of another person, group of people, or organization (*predstavnica, portparolka*)
genuine adj. /'dʒɛnjʊɪn/ - not fake, not pretending, real; frank, sincere (*iskren, pravi*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 What was Cecilia's exhibit?
- 2 How long had she planned her exhibit?
- 3 For how many days was it on show?
- 4 Who removed her exhibit, and why?
- 5 What did the sculpture represent?

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

➤ Form

Positive and negative			Question		
I	'd (had)	seen him before.	When had	I	seen him?
You	hadn't (had not)	finished work.		you	seen him?
He/She/It				he/she/it	finished work?
We				we	
They				they	

➤ Short answers

- Had he already left? – Yes, he had. / No, he hadn't.

➤ **Use**

a) The Past Perfect is used to make clear that one action in the past had happened before another action in the past.

- When I got home, I found someone **had broken** into my apartment and **had stolen** my DVD player, so I called the police.
- I didn't want to go to the theatre with my friends because I'd **seen** the play before.

b) Notice the difference between the following sentences:

- When I got to the party, Peter **went** home. (= First I arrived, then Peter left.)
- When I got to the party, Peter **had gone** home. (= First Peter left, then I arrived.)

UNIT 16 - PABLO PICASSO

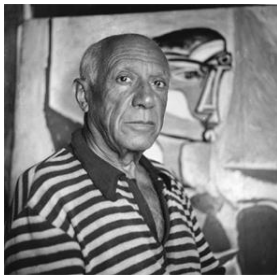
His early life

On 25 October, 1881, a baby boy was born in Malaga, Spain. It was a difficult birth and to help him breathe, cigar smoke was blown into his nose! This baby grew up to be one of the twentieth century's greatest painters - Pablo Picasso.

Picasso showed his genius from a very young age. His first word was *lápiz* (Spanish for pencil) and he could draw before he could talk. He was the only son in the family, so he was thoroughly spoiled. He hated school and often refused to go unless he was allowed to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him!

Apart from pigeons, his great love was art. When in 1891 his father got a job as an art teacher, Pablo went with him to work and watched him paint. Sometimes he was allowed to help. One evening, his father was painting a picture of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. When he returned, Pablo had completed the picture. It was so beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just thirteen.

His life as an artist



His genius as an artist was soon recognized by many people, but others were shocked by his strange and powerful paintings. He is probably best known for his Cubist pictures. His portraits of people were often made up of triangles and squares with their features in the wrong places. One of his most famous portraits was of the American writer Gertrude Stein, who he met after he'd moved to Paris in 1904.

His work changed ideas about art around the world, and to millions of people, modern art means the work of Picasso. *Guernica*, which he painted in 1937, records the bombing of that small Basque town during the Spanish Civil War, and is undoubtedly one of the masterpieces of modern painting.

His final years

Picasso married twice and also had many mistresses. He had four children. The last, Paloma, was born in 1949 when he was 68 years old. At the age of 90 he was honoured by an exhibition in the Louvre in Paris. He was the first living artist to be shown there.

Picasso created over 6,000 paintings, drawings, and sculptures. Today, a Picasso costs millions of pounds. Once, when the French Minister of Culture was visiting Picasso, the artist accidentally spilled some paint on the Minister's trousers. Picasso apologized and wanted to pay for them to be cleaned, but the Minister said, "Non! Please, Monsieur Picasso, just sign my trousers!"

Picasso died of heart failure during an attack of influenza in 1973.

UNKNOWN WORDS

breathe v. /'bri:ð/ - to take in oxygen from and give out carbon dioxide (*disati*)

blow v. /'bləu/ - blew /blu:/ - blown /bləun/ - to expel through the mouth or nose (*izduvati*)

draw v. /'dro:/ - drew /dru:/ - drawn /dro:n/ - to depict with a pencil or pen (*crtati*)

thoroughly adv. /'θʌrəli/ - to the greatest possible extent (*potpuno, načisto*)

spoil v. /'spoil/ - to weaken the character of a child (*razmaziti*)
 pigeon n. /'pidʒin/ - any of numerous birds of the family *Columbidae*, having a heavy body, small head, short legs, and long pointed wings (*golub*)
 apart from prep. /ə'pa:t from/ - besides; other than (*osim, pored*)
 lifelike adj. /'laɪf,laɪk/ - closely resembling or representing life (*živopisan*)
 palette n. /'pælit/ - a flat piece of wood, plastic, etc, used by artists as a surface on which to mix their paints (*paleta*)
 triangle n. /'traɪ,æŋg^ə/ - a three-sided polygon (*trougao ▲*)
 square n. /'skweɪ/ - a plane geometric figure having four equal sides and four right angles (*kvadrat ■*)
 feature n. /'fi:tʃə/ - any one of the parts of the face (*crta lica*)
 undoubtedly adv. /ʌn'daʊtɪdli/ - certainly or definitely (*nesumnjivo, nesporno*)
 masterpiece n. /'ma:stə,pi:s/ - the most outstanding piece of work (*remek-delo*)
 mistress n. /'mɪstrɪs/ - a woman who has a continuing extramarital sexual relationship with a man (*ljubavnica*)
 honour v. /'onə/ - to hold in respect or esteem (*poštovati*)
 exhibition n. /,eksi'biʃən/ - a public display of art, products, etc (*izložba*)
 drawing n. /'drou:ɪŋ/ - a picture made with a pencil without the use of colour (*crtež*)
 accidentally adv. /,æksɪ'dent^əli/ - by mistake (*slučajno, nenamerno*)
 spill v. /'spɪl/ - to fall from a container (*prosuti*)
 heart failure n. /hɑ:t feɪljə/ - a condition in which the heart is unable to pump an adequate amount of blood to the tissues (*srčani udar*)
 influenza n. /,ɪnflu'enzə/ - a highly contagious and often epidemic viral disease characterized by fever, prostration, muscular aches and pains, and inflammation of the respiratory passages (*grip*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 When and where was Picasso born?
- 2 What was his first word?
- 3 Did he have any brothers?
- 4 Did he like school?
- 5 Which animals did he like best?
- 6 Why did his father stop painting?
- 7 What were his portraits of people like? How are these pictures called?
- 8 What's one of his most famous portraits?
- 9 Which painting is one of the masterpieces of modern painting?
- 10 How many times did he marry?
- 11 How many children did he have?
- 12 How was he honoured when he was 90?
- 13 How many works of art did he create?
- 14 How much does a Picasso cost today?
- 15 What's the anecdote about the French Minister of Culture?
- 16 When did he die?

GRAMMAR CORNER - THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

➤ Form

Positive and negative				Question			
I			playing football.		I		playing football?
You	'd (had)	been	having a rest.	Had	you	been	having a rest?
He					he		
She	hadn't (had not)		waiting for an hour.		she		waiting for an hour?
It					it		
We					we		
You					you		
They					they		

➤ Use

- 1) To emphasize that **one action had taken place earlier** than another and that the earlier action had been happening
 - a) continuously:
 - He **had been practising** when we arrived.
 - b) repeatedly:
 - I **had not been sleeping** well, so I went to see a doctor.
- 2) In reported speech:
 - She told me she **had been studying** all morning.
- 3) In Type 3 conditionals:
 - If you **had been wearing** a warm coat, you wouldn't have caught cold.

UNIT 17 - A CRIME

It happened at about 6.00 yesterday evening, while I was coming home from work. Whenever I can, I walk to work except when it's raining, because I like the exercise. Anyway, I was coming down Station Road, and just as I was walking past number 38, I heard a noise. It was such a loud noise that I stopped. It sounded as if a chest of drawers had been knocked over. I know that a lot of old people live alone on this street, so naturally I was a little concerned. At first, I didn't know what to do. I went up to the front door and listened to see if I could hear anything. In fact, the front door was ajar, so I pushed the door and went in. It was so dark that I couldn't see anything, but my eyes soon got used to it.

I went into the dining room, and there on the floor was the body of an old man. He had been attacked. As soon as I saw him, I was scared in case the burglar was still in the house. I knelt down to feel his pulse.

Although he had been badly beaten up, he was still alive, fortunately. I went to look for a damp cloth so that I could bathe his wounds, then found his phone and dialled 999. I stayed with him until the ambulance arrived, and by the time the police came, he had woken up and was talking about the attack. Apparently, he had been working in his garden when a man had jumped on him. He didn't see him, and he didn't hear him, either.

The old man is now in hospital, and as long as he takes things easy, he should make a complete recovery.

UNKNOWN WORDS

while conj. /waɪl/ - at the same time that (*dok, tokom*)

whenever conj. /wɛn'evə/ - at every or any time that; when (*svaki put kad, kada god*)

anyway adv. /'eni,wɛɪ/ - in any case; at any rate (*u svakom slučaju, dakle*)

past prep. /pa:st/ - moving beyond; in a direction that passes (*pored*)

noise n. /noɪz/ - a sound, esp one that is loud or disturbing (*buka*)

as if / as though is used to indicate unreality or improbability or doubt in the present (*kao da je*)
chest of drawers n. /tʃɛst əv dro:z / - a piece of furniture consisting of a set of drawers in a frame, typically used for storing clothes (*komoda sa fiokama*)
knock over v. /nok/ - knock down, overturn (*oboriti, obaliti, prevrnuti*)
concerned adj. /kən'sɜ:nd/ - worried, troubled, or solicitous (*zabrinut*)
ajar adj. /ə'dʒɑ:/ - slightly open (*odškrinut*)
although conj. /o:l'ðou/ - despite the fact that; even though (*iako, mada, uprkos, premda*)
dining room /dainiŋ rum/ - a room where meals are eaten (*trpezarija*)
kneel v. /ni:l/ knelt, knelt - to support oneself on one's knees (*kleknuti, klečati*)
however conj. /hau'evə/ - but; still; nevertheless; on the other hand (*međutim, ipak, ali*)
beat v. /bi:t/ beat, beaten - to strike with a series of violent blows (*prebiti, tući*)
damp adj. /dæmp/ - slightly wet, as from dew, steam, etc. (*vlažan*)
cloth n. /kloθ/ - a fabric formed by weaving, felting or knitting wool, cotton, etc. (*krpa*)
bathe v. /beið/ - to apply liquid to (skin, a wound, etc) in order to cleanse or soothe (*očistiti*)
wound n. /wu:nd/ - any break in an organ as the result of violence or a surgical incision (*rana, povreda*)
dial v. /daiəl/ - dials, dialling, dialled (US dials, dialing, dialed) - to establish a telephone connection (*pozvati telefonom*)
wake v. /weik/ - woke - woken - to rouse or become roused from sleep (*probuditi se*)
apparently adv. /ə'pærəntli/ - it appears that; as far as one knows (*očigledno; navodno; naime*)
either adv. /aiðə; i:ðə/ is used at the end of the second negative statement to indicate an extra piece of information (*takođe*)
recovery n. /ri'kʌvəri/ - the act or process of recovering (*oporavak, ozdravljenje*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 When did the crime happen?
- 2 When did he hear a noise?
- 3 Who lives in that street and why was he concerned?
- 4 Where was the old man lying?
- 5 Why did he need a damp cloth?
- 6 Who did he dial?
- 7 What was the old man doing when the burglar jumped on him?
- 8 Where is the old man now?

GRAMMAR CORNER - CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions introduce clauses such as time, reason/cause, result, purpose, condition and contrast.

TIME	REASON	RESULT	PURPOSE	CONDITION	CONTRAST
when, whenever	because	so...that	so that	if	but
while	as	such...that	in case	unless	although
as, as soon as	since			as long as	even though
until	so				however
after					no matter
before					despite, in spite of
once					
by the time					

UNIT 18 - THE ORANGE BLACK BOX

The mysterious machine that records crashes

There's a story that is retold whenever a plane crash hits the headlines; if only the aircraft were made of the same material as the black box, then everybody would survive.

The legendary invincibility of the famous box is familiar to most of us. Yet for such a well-known object, it's remarkably mysterious. How many of us know that the black box is in fact painted fluorescent orange?

'It was originally called a black box in the days when anything to do with electronics was new and strange', explains Pete Cook, from a flight recorder manufacturer. 'They're painted orange nowadays to make them more easily visible in the event of a crash.'

There are two kinds of black box; the flight data recorder (FDR) and the cockpit voice recorder (CVR). Both are normally stored at the rear of an aircraft – the part of planes that has the best survival record. The same principle applies to human passengers – you're safer at the back.

Despite their reputation, neither box is in fact indestructible. However, they can withstand a temperature of 1,100°C for 30 minutes and 250°C for 10 hours. They must also be able to survive an impact force of 3,500g – that's 3,500 times the force of gravity. To take this kind of strain, flight recorders are encased in two thicknesses of titanium. Memory chips hold the flight data.

While FDRs make an electronic record of the plane's mechanical performance, CVRs record the communication between the crew. 'After a crash in water, they send out a sonar 'ping' so that they can be found', says Cook. 'But they are still only recovered in 80 per cent of accidents.'

UNKNOWN WORDS

record v. /ri'ko:d/ - to register; to make a recording of sth (*beležiti, snimati*)

record n. /'rekəd/ - document or other thing that preserves information (*zapis, snimak, beleška*)

crash n. /kræʃ/ - a sudden descent of an aircraft as a result of which it hits land or water (*pad aviona*)

retell v. /ri:'tel/ - to relate (a story, etc) again or differently (*ponoviti, pričati iznova*)

headlines n. /'hed,lain/ - the main points of a television or radio news broadcast, read out before the full broadcast and summarized at the end (*udarna vest, glavna vest*)

hit the headlines - to become prominent in the news (*postati udarna vest*)

aircraft n. /'eə,kra:ft/ - any machine capable of flying (*letelica*)

invincibility n. /in,vinsi'biliti/ - the quality of being invincible (*nepobedivost, nesalomljivost*)

yet *sentence connector* /jet/ - nevertheless; still; in spite of that (*ipak*)

remarkably adv. /ri'ma:kəbli/ - in a remarkable manner; notably (*neverovatno, izvanredno*)

originally adv. /ə'ridʒinəli/ - in the first place; with reference to the origin or beginning (*prvobitno, na početku*)

flight n. /flait/ - a scheduled airline journey (*let*)

manufacturer n. /,mænju'fæktʃərə/ - a person or business concern that manufactures goods or owns a factory (*proizvođač*)

nowadays adv. /'nauə,deiz/ - in these times (*danas*)

visible adj. /vizibəl/ - capable of being perceived by the eye (*vidljiv, uočljiv*)

data n. /deitə; da:tə/ - a series of observations, measurements, or facts; information (*podatak*)

cockpit n. /'kok,pit/ - the compartment in a small aircraft in which the pilot, crew, and sometimes the passengers sit (*kokpit, pilotska kabina*)

normally adv. /no:məli/ - as a rule; usually; ordinarily (*obično, uglavnom*)

rear n. /riə/ - the back or hind part (*zadnji deo*)

despite prep. /di'spait/ - in spite of (*uprkos*)

indestructible adj. /,indi'strʌktəbəl/ - incapable of being destroyed; very durable (*neuništiv*)

withstand v. /wið'stænd/ - to stand up to forcefully; resist (*izdržati*)

C /selziəs/ - symbol for Celsius

impact n. /'impækt/ - the act of one body, object, etc, striking another; collision (*sudar, udar*)

g /dʒi:/ - symbol for the acceleration of a body falling freely in a vacuum near the surface of the earth in the earth's gravitational field: the standard value is 9.806 65 metres per second per second or 32.174 feet per second per second

strain n. /streɪn/ - a force that pushes, pulls or stretches something (*naprezanje, sila*)

encase v. (or incase) /in'keɪs/ - to place or enclose in or as if in a case (*obložiti*)

thickness n. /'θɪkni:s/ - a layer of something (*sloj, debljina*)

crew n. /kru:/ - the people who work on or operate a ship, an aircraft or a spacecraft (*posada*)

ping n. /piŋ/ - a short high-pitched resonant sound (*signal, zvuk*)

recover v. /ri'kʌvə/ - to find again or obtain the return of (something lost) (*pronaći*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 What does the black box record?
- 2 What is the story that is told again and again?
- 3 What colour is the black box painted?
- 4 Why is it painted orange today?
- 5 What is the origin of its name?
- 6 Where are they stored? Why?
- 7 Is it possible to destroy them?
- 8 What are they encased in?
- 9 What do FDRs record?
- 10 What do CVRs record?
- 11 What happens if a plane crashes into water?
- 12 Are they always found after a crash?

Write the appropriate forms of the following words:

legend (n) - _____ (adj)

manufacture (v) - _____ (n)

invincible (adj) - _____ (n)

record (v) - _____ (n)

mystery (n) - _____ (adj)

survive (v) - _____ (n)

fly (v) - _____ (n)

communicate (v) - _____ (n)

GRAMMAR CORNER - CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

TYPE 1 conditionals are called real conditions because they describe something that may be true, the result of possible circumstances.

➤ Form

if + subject + Simple Present Tense..., subject + **will** + Infinitive...

can

may

must

imperative

Simple Present tense

- *If it **snows**, I'll **wear** my boots.*
- *If the lake **freezes**, we **can** all **go** skating.*
- *If the roads **are** icy, there **may be** more accidents.*
- *If there **is** a heavy snowfall, **we must put** chains on the car.*
- *If it **snows**, **be** sure to wear your boots.*

- *If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.* (for general laws of nature)

➤ **If-clause with SHOULD**

When the condition (**if** clause) seems less likely, or you want to be more polite, **should** can be used:

- *If it **should** snow, I'll wear my boots.*
- *If you **should** hear about it, please let me know.*

If is frequently omitted:

- ***Should it snow**, I'll wear my boots.*
- ***Should you hear** about it, please let me know.*

Clauses beginning with **unless** (if...not) are a kind of conditional. **Unless** is stronger than if...not, almost a kind of threat. Notice that the main clause is often in the negative:

- *I won't write **unless** you write first.*

TYPE 2 conditionals are called potential conditions because they describe something that is possible, but not probable, the result of unlikely circumstances.

➤ Form

if + subject + Simple Past tense..., subject + **would** + Infinitive...
should
could
might

- *If I **had** more time, I **would stay** and **finish** the exercises.*
- *If you **wanted** more, you **should tell** me more.*
- *If I **had** a passport, I **could go** with you.*
- *If you **apologized**, he **might forgive** you.*
- *If I **were** you, I **would keep** quiet.*

TYPE 3 conditionals are called unreal conditions because they describe something that never happened, the result of circumstances that never existed.

➤ Form

if + subject + Past Perfect tense ..., subject + **would** + Perfect Infinitive...
should
could
might

- *If he **had only tried**, he **would have succeeded**.*
- *If you **had come**, we **should have been** very pleased.*
- *If she **had practised** more, she **could have won**.*
- *If I **had watched** my step, I **might not have fallen**.*

In a literary style, **if** can be omitted from the condition: Had + subject + Past Participle...

- ***Had he only tried**, he **would have succeeded**.*
- ***Had they known**, they never **would have made** such a mistake.*

➤ **Other conjunctions in place of IF**

Conditionals can be introduced with other conjunctions besides **if**: **even if**, **on (the) condition that**, **provided that**, **providing that**, **suppose**, **supposing**:

- ***Even if** we had hurried, we **wouldn't have been** on time.*

UNIT 19 - ERNEST HEMINGWAY

His early life

Ernest Hemingway was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born on 21 July 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois, the second of six children. His family was strict and very religious. His father taught his children a love of nature and the outdoor life. Ernest caught his first fish at the age of three, and was given a shotgun for his twelfth birthday. His mother taught him a love of music and art. At school, he was good at English and wrote for the school newspaper. He graduated in 1917, but he didn't go to college. He went to Kansas City and worked as a journalist for the *Star* newspaper. He learned a lot, but left after only six months to go to war.

Hemingway and war

Hemingway was fascinated by war. He had wanted to become a soldier, but couldn't because he had poor eyesight. Instead, in the First World War, he became an ambulance driver and was sent to Italy, where he was wounded in 1918. After the war, he went to live in Paris, where he was encouraged in his work by the American writer Gertrude Stein. In the 1930s, he became a war correspondent in the Spanish Civil War and World War II. Many of his books were about war. His most successful book, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, was written in 1940 and is about the Spanish Civil War. Another novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, is about the futility of war.

His personal life

Hemingway's success in writing was not mirrored by similar success in his personal life. He married four times. His first wife divorced him in 1927. He immediately married again and moved to Key West, Florida, where he enjoyed hunting, fishing, and drinking, but he also suffered from depression. This wasn't helped when, in 1928, his father committed suicide. Hemingway's health was not good and he had many accidents. Two more marriages failed and he began to drink heavily. In 1954, he survived two plane crashes. In October of the same year he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, but he was too ill to receive it in person.



His final years

His final years were taken up with health problems and alcohol. He began to lose his memory and he couldn't write any more. On Sunday, 2 July 1961, Hemingway killed himself with a shotgun, just as his father had done before him.

UNKNOWN WORDS

strict adj. /'strikt/ - adhering closely to specified rules, ordinances (*strog*)

shotgun n. /'ʃɒt,ɡʌn/ - a shoulder firearm (*sačmara*)

graduate v. /'grædʒu,eɪt/ - to receive a degree or diploma (*završiti srednju školu; diplomirati*)

eyesight n. /'ai,sait/ - the ability to see (*vid*)

wound v. /'wu:nd/ - to inflict a wound upon somebody (*raniti*)

encourage v. /in'kʌrɪdʒ/ - to inspire (someone) with the courage (*ohrabriti*)

correspondent n. /,kɒri'spɒndənt/ - a person employed by a newspaper, etc, to send reports from a foreign country (*korespondent, dopisnik*)

toll v. /tɒl/ - to ring slowly and repeatedly (*zvoniti*)

novel n. /'nɒvəl/ - an extended work in prose (*roman*)

farewell interj. /feəwel/ - (*zbogom*)

futility n. /fju:'tɪlɪti/ - lack of purpose or meaning (*uzaludnost, besmisao*)

mirror v. /'mɪrəl/ - to reflect, represent, or depict faithfully (*odražavati, ogledati*)

fail v. /'feɪl/ - to be unsuccessful in an attempt (*pretrpeti neuspeh*)

award v. /ə'wo:d/ - to give esp as a reward for merit (*nagraditi*)

literature n. /'lɪtərɪtʃə; 'lɪtrɪtʃə/ - written material such as poetry, novels, essays, etc, (*književnost*)

take up v. /'teɪk ʌp/ - to occupy or fill (*ispuniti*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Here are the answers to some questions about Ernest Hemingway. Write the questions.

- 1 _____ ? On 21 July 1899.
- 2 _____ ? Oak Park, Illinois.
- 3 _____ ? Strict and religious.
- 4 _____ ? A love of nature and the outdoor life.
- 5 _____ ? A love of music and art.
- 6 _____ ? The *Star* newspaper.
- 7 _____ ? Because he had poor eyesight.
- 8 _____ ? In Italy, in 1918.
- 9 _____ ? By the American writer Gertrude Stein.
- 10 _____ ? It's about the Spanish Civil War.
- 11 _____ ? It's about the futility of war.
- 12 _____ ? Four times.
- 13 _____ ? From depression.
- 14 _____ ? The Nobel Prize.
- 15 _____ ? For literature.
- 16 _____ ? He killed himself with a shotgun.

GRAMMAR CORNER - PASSIVE VOICE

- Passive voice is formed as follows:

Appropriate tense of BE + Past Participle of main verb

	ACTIVE (to) do	PASSIVE (to) be done
Present Simple:	He does it.	It is done.
Present Continuous:	He is doing it.	It is being done.
Past Simple:	He did it.	It was done.
Past Continuous:	He was doing it.	It was being done.
Present Perfect:	He has done it.	It has been done.
Past Perfect:	He had done it.	It had been done.
Future Simple:	He will do it.	It will be done.
GOING TO:	He is going to do it.	It is going to be done.
MODAL VERBS:	He can do it.	It can be done.
	He could do it.	It could be done.
	He may do it.	It may be done.
	He should do it.	It should be done.
	He must do it.	It must be done.

1. The passive voice is used when the main interest is in the verb activity and the person doing the action is unknown, unimportant or understood:

- Excursions **are organized** to nearby beauty spots.

2. If the agent responsible for the action is necessary to make the meaning clear, it follows the verb with **by**:

- Excursions **are organized by** travel agencies.

3. The only continuous tenses commonly found in the passive voice are the Present and Past Continuous:

Present Continuous tense

Active: The police **are searching** every car for smuggled drugs.

Passive: Every car **is being searched** for smuggled drugs.

Past Continuous tense

Active: The police **were searching** every car for smuggled drugs.

Passive: Every car **was being searched** for smuggled drugs.

4. Sentences beginning "They say" or "People say" are often expressed in the passive form:

Active: They say (or People say) that he is very talented.

Passive: 1. It **is said** that he is very talented.

2. He **is said** to be very talented.

Other verbs which can take this passive construction are: **think, feel, expect, know, believe, understand, consider, find, report, suppose:**

- Everybody knows that this young man is very clever.
- It **is known** that this young man is very clever.
- This young man **is known** to be very clever.

If the idea refers to an earlier state or action, then the Perfect Infinitive is used:

- He **is known to have improved** the computer system.

UNIT 20 – ROCK AND ROLL WILL NEVER DIE

Switch on a radio or walk into a hotel lobby anywhere in the world and you'll probably hear the same songs. Many of these songs, by artists such as Elvis Presley, the Beatles, or Abba, are far from new, but date from the fifties, sixties, and seventies. Yet back in the 1950s people thought that this kind of music would be just a brief fashion. 'It will never last,' people said. In fact, pop music has become a worldwide language and its stars are international icons with sell-out concerts wherever they go.

Modern popular music started when two very old musical traditions were brought together in the southern United States. White music came from the old folk songs which were taken to America by the early European settlers, especially those from Scotland and Ireland. The music has a clear melody and the songs normally tell a story. Black music was brought to America from Africa by the black slaves. Their music had a strong, driving rhythm.



The two traditions were first brought together in the early part of the twentieth century in jazz and blues music. However, like most other things in America at the time, music was segregated. Black people listened to black musicians and white people listened to white bands. By the 1950s attitudes were starting to change and people were looking for a new sound that would really combine black and white music. That new sound was provided by a simple but revolutionary invention - the electric guitar.

The electric guitar had three big advantages. Firstly, it was easy to play. Secondly, you could sing and play at the same time, but most importantly of all, it was loud. In late 1954 a young man called Elvis Presley burst upon the airwaves of the world. Combining the rhythms of Africa and the melodies of Europe with the volume and raw energy of the electric guitar, the new sound had arrived.

They called it rock and roll.

UNKNOWN WORDS

switch on v. /'switʃ on/ - turn on (*uključiti*)

lobby n. /'lobi/ - a room or corridor used as an entrance hall, etc (*hodnik*)

probably adv. /'probəbli/ - in all likelihood or probability (*verovatno*)

date v. /'deit/ - to have originated (*poticati, datirati*)

yet *sentence connector* /'jet/ - nevertheless; still; in spite of that (*ipak*)

brief adj. /'bri:f/ - short in duration (*kratak*)

last v. /'la:st/ - to remain in being (*trajati*)
 sell-out (or sellout) *modifier* /'sel,aut/ - (of a play, sports event, or other entertainment) for which all the tickets are sold (*rasprodat*)
 folk *modifier* /'fəuk/ - relating to the common people of a country (*narodni*)
 settler n. /'setlə/ - a person who settles in a new country or a colony (*doseljnik*)
 driving adj. /'draivin/ - forceful or energetic (*pokretački*)
 segregate v. /'segri,geit/ - to impose segregation on (*podeliti, izvršiti segregaciju*)
 attitude n. /'æti,tju:d/ - the way a person views something (*stav*)
 provide v. /prə'vaɪd/ - furnish or supply (*obezbediti*)
 advantage n. /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ - superior or more favourable position (*prednost*)
 loud adj. /'laud/ - (of sound) relatively great in volume (*glasan*)
 burst v. /'bɜ:st/ - to come, go, etc, suddenly and forcibly (*eksplodirati, prsnuti*)
 airwaves n. /'eə,weɪvz/ - radio waves used in radio broadcasting (*radio- talasi*)
 volume n. /'volju:m/ - fullness or intensity of tone or sound (*jačina zvuka*)
 raw adj. /'ro:/ - in an unfinished, natural, or unrefined state (*sirov*)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 When did rock and roll start?
- 2 What did people say about it at the time?
- 3 Why did rock and roll start in the USA?
- 4 What were the different characteristics of traditional African and European music?
- 5 Who was the first rock star?

Find the words in the text which can be replaced with the following ones:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) turn on (v) - _____ | f) particularly (adv) - _____ |
| b) hall (n) - _____ | g) usually, typically (adv) - _____ |
| c) likely (adv) - _____ | h) search (v) - _____ |
| d) sort (n) - _____ | i) mix (v) - _____ |
| e) short (adj) - _____ | j) radio-station (n) - _____ |

GRAMMAR CORNER - ARTICLES

- We use **an** /ən/ before words beginning with vowel sounds. We use **a** /ə/ before all other words.
 - Give me **an** egg. / She is **a** doctor.
- The indefinite article **a / an** is used:
 - 1) to show that we are talking about **one person** or **one thing** for the first time:
 - There is **a** man at the front door.
 - 2) in descriptions:
 - She has **a** pretty face.
 - 3) to say what **somebody's job** or what something is:
 - He is **a** computer programmer.
 - This is **a** computer.
 - 4) to refer to a whole class of things:
 - **A** dog barks.
 - 5) in phrases: it's **a** pity, all of **a** sudden, to be at **a** loss, to give **a** hand, to stand **a** good chance, to have **a** good time...
 - 6) after **what** and **such** with **a singular countable noun**:
 - What **a** mistake!
 - He is such **a** nice person.
 - 7) to express a unit time or measure:
 - Take the medicine once **a** day.

- Give me **a** kilo of these apples, please.

8) to indicate a person one does not know:

- **A** Mr Green is on the phone.

9) to replace number one:

- **A** beer or two.

➤ Definite article **the** is pronounced /ði/ before words beginning with vowel sounds. We pronounce it /ðə/ before all other words.

➤ The definite article **the** is used:

1) before a noun that denotes a person or thing the speaker or hearer both know about:

- Can I use **the** phone?
- The postman is at **the** door.

2) to denote things in our surroundings and environment that we know about:

- We'll have a party in **the** garden.
- Put it on **the** table in **the** dining room.

3) before nouns made specific by a relative clause or a phrase:

- **The** book on **the** table belongs to Tom.
- **The** life of **the** writer of **this** book is interesting.

4) before a noun that has already been mentioned:

- I found **a** stray dog in my street. I took **the** dog home.

5) in apposition:

- Mr Brown, **the** manager, will visit us tomorrow.

6) to denote a species or a whole class of things:

- **The** tiger lives in India.
- **The** mobile phone is very useful.

7) before a superlative adjective:

- **the biggest** mistake

8) before an adjective referring to a class of people:

- Do you think **the rich** should pay more taxes?

9) before surnames in the plural form referring to a family:

- **the** Robinsons, **the** Smiths

10) before ordinal numbers:

- **the first** goal

11) before the names of most daily newspapers:

- **the** Times, **the** Monde

12) before the names of rivers, canals, seas, oceans, deserts, regions and mountain ranges:

- **the** Danube, **the** Suez Canal, **the** Black Sea, **the** Pacific, **the** Sahara Desert, **the** Balkans, **the** Alps

13) before an adjective referring to the people or a nation:

- **the** English, **the** Japanese

14) before the words same and only:

- We go to **the same** school. It's **the only** school in the neighbourhood.

15) before comparatives with **the ... the**

- **The** sooner, **the** better.

IRREGULAR VERBS - NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Meaning
be /bi:/	was, were /wɒz,wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	biti, postojati
bear /beə/	bore /bo:/	borne /bo:n/	nositi
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten/bi:tən/	tući
become /bi'kʌm/	became /bi'keim/	become /bi'kʌm/	postati
begin /bi'gin/	began /bi'gæən/	begun /bi'gʌn/	početi
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	saviti
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	kladiti se
bite /bait/	bit /bit/	bitten /bitən/	gristi
bleed /bli:d/	bled /bled/	bled /bled/	krvariti
blow /bləu/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləun/	duvati
break /breik/	broke /brəuk/	broken /brəukən/	slomiti
breed /bri:d/	bred /bred/	bred / bred/	uzgajati
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /bro:t/	brought /bro:t/	doneti
build /bild/	built /bilt/	built /bilt/	graditi
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt /bɜ:nt/	burnt /bɜ:nt/	goreti
buy /bai/	bought /bo:t/	bought /bo:t/	kupiti
can /kæn/	could /kud/	been able /bi:n eɪbl/	moći
catch /kætʃ/	caught /ko:t/	caught /ko:t/	uhvatiti
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəuz/	chosen /tʃəuzən/	birati
come /kʌm/	came /keim/	come /kʌm/	doći
cost /kost/	cost /kost/	cost /kost/	koštati
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	seći
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	kopati
do /du:/	did /did/	done /dʌn/	raditi
draw /dro:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /dro:n/	crtati, vući
dream /dri:m/	dreamt /dremt/	dreamt /dremt/	sanjati
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	piti
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəuv/	driven /drɪvən/	voziti
eat /i:t/	ate /et, eɪt/	eaten /i:tən/	jesti
fall /fo:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fo:lən/	pasti
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	hraniti
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	osećati
fight /fait/	fought /fo:t/	fought /fo:t/	boriti se
find /faɪnd/	found /faund/	found /faund/	naći
fit /fit/	fit /fit/	fit /fit/	podesiti, namestiti
flee /fli:/	fled /fled/	fled /fled/	bežati
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləun/	leteti
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'got/	forgotten /fə'gotən/	zaboraviti
forgive /fə'gɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'gɪvən/	oprostiti
freeze /fri:z/	froze /frəuz/	frozen /'frəuzən/	smrznuti
get /get/	got /got/	got /got/	dobiti
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /gɪvən/	dati
go /gəu/	went /went/	gone /gon/	ići
grow /grəu/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəun/	rasti
hang /hæŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	okačiti
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	imati

hear /hiə/	heard /h3:d/	heard /h3:d/	čuti
hide /haid/	hid /hid/	hidden /hidən/	sakriti
hit /hit/	hit /hit/	hit /hit/	udariti
hold /hould/	held /held/	held /held/	držati
hurt /h3:t/	hurt /h3:t/	hurt /h3:t/	povrediti
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	čuvati
kneel /ni:l/	knelt /nelt/	knelt /nelt/	klečati
know /nəu/	knew /nju: /	known /nəun/	znati
lay /lei/	laid /leid/	laid /leid/	položiti, staviti
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	voditi
learn /l3:n/	learnt/l3:nt/	learnt/l3:nt/	učiti
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	napustiti
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	dati u zajam
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	dozvoliti
lie /lai/	lay /lei/	lain /lein/	ležati
light /lait/	lit /lit/	lit /lit/	upaliti
lose /lu:z/	lost /lost/	lost /lost/	izgubiti
make /meik/	made /meid/	made /meid/	napraviti
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	značiti
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/	sresti
must /mʌst/	had to /hæd tu/	had to /hæd tu/	morati
pay /pei/	paid /peid/	paid /peid/	platiti
put /put/	put /put/	put /put/	staviti
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	čitati
ride /raid/	rode /rəud/	ridden /ridən/	jahati
ring /riŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	zvoniti
rise /raiz/	rose /rəuz/	risen /rizən/	dići se
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	trčati
say /sei/	said /sed/	said /sed/	reći
see /si:/	saw /so:/	seen /si:n/	videti
sell /sel/	sold /səuld/	sold /səuld/	prodati
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	poslati
set /set/	set /set/	set /set/	staviti
shake /feik/	shook /fuk/	shaken /feikən/	tresti
shine /ʃain/	shone /ʃon/	shone /ʃon/	sijati
shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃot/	shot /ʃot/	pucati
show /ʃəu/	showed /ʃəud/	shown /ʃəun/	pokazati
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	zatvoriti
sing /siŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	pevati
sink /sin:k/	sank /sæŋk/	sunk /sʌŋk/	tonuti
sit /sit/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	sedeti
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	spavati
slide /slaid/	slid /slid/	slid /slid/	klizati
smell /smel/	smelt /smelt/	smelt /smelt/	mirisati
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəuk/	spoken /'spəukən/	govoriti
spell /spel/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/	spelovati
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	trošiti
spill /spil/	spilt /spilt/	spilt /spilt/	prosuti
spoil /spoil/	spoilt /spoilt/	spoilt /spoilt/	pokvariti

spread /spred/	spread/spred/	spread /spred/	(ra)širiti
stand /stænd/	stood /stud/	stood /stud/	stajati
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəul/	stolen /'stəulən/	krasti
stick /stik/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/	ubosti; zalepiti
swim /swim/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	plivati
take /teik/	took /tuk/	taken /'teikən/	uzeti
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /to:t/	taught /to:t/	podučavati
tear /teə/	tore /to:/	torn /to:n/	pocepati
tell /tel/	told /təuld/	told /təuld/	reći
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θo:t/	thought /θo:t/	misлити
throw /θrəu/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəun/	baciti
understand /ʌndə'stænd/	understood /ʌndə'stud/	understood /ʌndə'stud/	razumeti
wake /weik/	woke /wəuk/	woken /wəukən/	probuditi
wear /weə/	wore /wo:/	worn /wo:n/	nositi (odeću)
win /win/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	pobediti
write /rait/	wrote /rəut/	written /'ritən/	pisati

Note: The following verbs also have the regular forms:

burn	burned	burned
dream /dri:m/	dreamed /dri:md/	dreamed /dri:md/ (preferred in poetry)
hang /hæŋ/	hanged /hæŋd/	hanged /hæŋd/ (death by hanging)
learn /lɜ:n/	learned /lɜ:nd/	learned /lɜ:nd/ (adjective: a learned man)
light /lait/	lighted /laitid/	lighted /laitid/ (adjective: a lighted lamp)
smell /smel/	smelled /smeld/	smelled /smeld/
spell /spel/	spelled /speld/	spelled /speld/
spill /spil/	spilled /spild/	spilled /spild/
spoil /spoil/	spoiled /spoild/	spoiled /spoild/

REFERENCES

1. **A Comprehensive English Grammar**, C.E. Eckersley, J.M. Eckersley, Longman Group Limited, London, 1973
2. **A Practical English Grammar**, A.J. Thomson, A.V. Martinet, Oxford University Press, 1995
3. **Better English 1**, Gordana Grba, Karin Radovanović, Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Beograd, 2002.
4. **Better English 2**, Gordana Grba, Karin Radovanović, Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Beograd, 2005.
5. **Business English I**, Milorad Stojilović, ICIM, Kruševac, 2001.
6. **Engleski 2**, Biljana Janevski-Dinitrijević, Zadužbina Ilije Kolarca, Beograd, 2003.
7. **English Grammar through Exercises**, Milorad Stojilović, Media Print, Kruševac, 2005.
8. **Gramatika engleskog jezika sa vežbanjima**, Goran Ćirić, Teatar ZA, Kruševac, 2002.
9. **Gramatika engleskog jezika sa vežbanjima**, Ljubica Popović, Vera Mirić, Izdavačko preduzeće ZAVET, Beograd, 1999.
10. **Headway, Pre-Intermediate Student's Book**, John and Liz Soars, Oxford University Press, 2009
11. **Headway, Pre-Intermediate Workbook**, John and Liz Soars, Oxford University Press, 2009
12. **Headway, Intermediate Student's Book**, John and Liz Soars, Oxford University Press, 2003
13. **Headway, Intermediate Workbook**, John and Liz Soars, Oxford University Press, 2003
14. **Headway, Upper-Intermediate Student's Book**, John and Liz Soars, Oxford University Press, 2001
15. **Headway, Upper-Intermediate Workbook**, John and Liz Soars, Oxford University Press, 2001
16. **Lifelines, Pre-Intermediate Student's Book**, Tom Hutchinson, Oxford University Press, 2009
17. **Lifelines, Intermediate Student's Book**, Tom Hutchinson, Oxford University Press, 2009