

VELEUČILIŠTE „NIKOLA TESLA“ U GOSPIĆU

POLYTECHNIC "NIKOLA TESLA" IN GOSPIĆ

ENGLISKI ZA CESTOVNI PROMET 1
tekstovi i gramatika s vježbama
ENGLISH FOR ROAD TRANSPORT 1
texts and grammar with exercises

Sladana Čuljat

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Veleučilište "Nikola Tesla" u Gospiću

Uvod

Skripta pred vama namijenjena je studentima prve godine stručnog studija Cestovni promet na Veleučilištu „Nikola Tesla“ u Gospiću.

Nastala je iz potrebe da se studentima koji upisuju kolegije Engleski jezik 1 i 2 olakša svladavanje vokabulara i gramatike opisanih u silabusu za engleski jezik za prvu godinu stručnog studija cestovnog prometa.

Skriptu čine tekstovi prilagođeni struci cestovnog prometa, a prate ih gramatičke cjeline koje je potrebno usvojiti na prvoj godini cestovnog prometa na kolegijima Engleski jezik 1 i Engleski jezik 2.

Skripta je proširena različitim tipovima vježbi s ciljem lakšeg i uspješnijeg usvajanja novog vokabulara i uvježbavanja gramatičkih cjelina.

Autor ove skripte želi svim korisnicima, prvenstveno studentima, puno uspjeha u učenju, svladavanju i korištenju opisanog gradiva, ne samo u području struke već i u komunikaciji s ostalim govornicima engleskog jezika.

Autor

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1. LEKCIJA

Booking a holiday

In 2006 more than 25% of holiday makers booked their holiday less than four weeks before leaving whereas last year fewer than 5% made arrangements in the month before they went away. In 2005 35% of holiday makers booked a trip six months or more in advance while only 13% do so now, said a travel industry researcher.

Another trend is that travellers are now more likely to research and book their own holidays. Whereas previously they would rely on a travel agent, travellers are now obtaining their information through the Internet. Budget airlines are also having an effect on the travel industry. Despite the fact that these airlines offer only a basic service, they are popular choice with many travellers.

The types of holidays people take are also changing. They are going away more frequently and short breaks have replaced the traditional two-week summer holiday. In spite all of these changes, the number of people booking traditional package holidays is expected to remain the same over the next five years. However, the number of people who take adventure or sporting holidays is expected to increase by 200%.

On the other hand, these changes could be disastrous for tour operators and travel agents. On the other hand, the changes are an opportunity for the travel industry to adapt and enter new markets, the report concludes.

From: D. Powell, E. Walker, S. Elsworth: Grammar Practice

VJEŽBA 1.

Pročitajte tekst "*Booking a holiday*" i na ponuđene odgovore postavite odgovarajuća pitanja.

1. _____?
Through the Internet.
2. _____?
Budget airlines.

3. _____?

By 200%.

4. _____?

To adapt and enter new markets.

VJEŽBA 2.

Koristeći sljedeće glagole napišite rečenice.

Contain, depend on, possess, cost, obtain

GRAMATIKA

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE - nesvršeni prezent

TVORBA: Nesvršeni prezent tvori se od prezenta pomoćnog glagola „to be“ i particip prezenta glavnog glagola

Potvrdni oblik:

Subjekt + prezent pomoćnog glagola „to be“ + particip prezenta glavnog glagola

She **is driving** a car now. (Ona vozi automobil sada).

Upitni oblik: inverzija

prezent pomoćnog glagola „to be“ + subjekt + particip prezenta glavnog glagola

Is she driving a car? (Vozi li ona automobil sada?)

Negativni oblik:

Subjekt + prezent pomoćnog glagola „to be“ + not + particip prezenta glavnog glagola

She **is not driving** a car. (Ona ne vozi automobil sada.)

UPOTREBA:

Nesvršeni prezent upotrebljava se:

1. za radnju koja se događa u ovom trenutku

*I am currently **travelling** with Ann.* (Trenutno putujem sAnom.)

2. za radnju koja se događa u sadašnjosti, ali ne nužno u ovom trenutku (privremene situacije)

*I am **preparing** for my final exam these days.* (Ovih dana pripremam se za završni ipit.)

3. za unaprijed planiranu radnju u bliskoj budućnosti

*I am **taking** my driving lessons on Monday.* (U ponedjeljak počinjem s obukom vožnje.)

5. za radnju koja se ponavlja uz priloge koji označavaju ponavljanje

*He is **always trying** to teach me what is right and what is wrong.* (Stalno mi pokušava objasniti što je ispravno, a što pogrešno.)

5. Priložne oznake vremena

at the moment, (right) now, momentarily, today, this week...

* bliska budućnost: *tomorrow, next week*

6. U nesvršenom prezentu obično se ne koriste glagoli stanja

Glagoli stanja

like

love

belong

remember *forget* *hate* *prefer*

understand *want* *need* *believe*

Pogrešno:

X - I'm needing a friend.

X - I'm understanding the lesson.

Ispravno:

I need a friend.

I understand the lesson.

Pravopisna pravila u participu prezenta (glagoli sa nastavkom -ing)

- ❖ Glagoli koji završavaju na nečujno "e"

to close *closing*

to move *moving*

Ali: *to be* *being*

to see *seeing*

- ❖ Glagoli koji završavaju na -ie

ie = y + ing

to die *dying*

to lie *lying*

- ❖ Glagoli koji završavaju na -y

to fly *flying*

to play *playing*

- ❖ Krajnje -l uvijek se podvostručava

signal *signalling*

travel *travelling*

- ❖ Ako glagol završava na suglasnik ispred kojeg stoji kratak naglašen samoglasnik, krajnji suglasnik se podvostručava ispred nastavka –ing

hit *hitting*

run *running*

stop *stopping*

- ❖ Ako glagol završava na **w**, **x** or **y**, ispred kojeg stoji samoglasnik, krajnji se suglasnik ne podvostručava ispred nastavka –ing

draw *drawing*

fix *fixing*

say *saying*

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE - obični prezent

TVORBA: Obični prezent tvori se od infinitiva glavnog glagola osim u 3. licu jednine kada glagolu dodajemo nastavak -s ili -es

Potvrdni oblik:

Subjekt (I/you/we/they) + infinitiv

Subjekt (he/she/it) + infinitiv + -s/-es

I take a bus to work every day. (Svaki dan idem autobusom na posao.)

He takes a bus to work every day. (Svaki dan ide autobusom na posao.)

Upitni oblik:

Do/does + subjekt + infinitiv

Do I take a bus to work every day? (Idem li svaki dan autobusom na posao?)

Does he take a bus to work every day? (Ide li svaki dan autobusom na posao?)

Negativni oblik:

Subjekt + do not/does not + infinitiv

I do not (don't) take a bus to work every day. (Ne idem svaki dan autobusom na posao.)

He does not (doesn't) take a bus to work every day. (Ne ide svaki dan autobusom na posao.)

Dodavanje nastavka –s ili –es glagolu u 3.licu jednine

- ❖ Kada glagol završava na **-o, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x,** ili **-z** dodajemo mu nastavak **–es** u trećem licu jednine

go – goes

catch – catches

wash – washes

kiss – kisses

fix – fixes

buzz – buzzes

- ❖ Ako glagol završava na –y ispred kojeg stoji suglasnik, y se mijenja u i i dodaje se nastavak -es.

marry – marries

study – studies

carry – carries

worry – worries

- ❖ Kada glagol završava na y ispred kojeg stoji samoglasnik dodaje se samo nastavak -s.

play – plays

enjoy – enjoys

say – says

UPOTREBA:

Obični prezent upotrebljava se:

1. za radnju koja se ponavlja

The train leaves every morning at 8 a.m. (Vlak kreće svako jutro u 8 sati.)

2. za činjenice i radnje koje su trajno istinite

California is in America. (Kalifornija je u Americi.)

California is not in the United Kingdom. (Kalifornija nije u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu.)

3. za vremenske rasporede

The train leaves tonight at 6 p.m. (Vlak kreće večeras u 18 sati.)

When does class begin tomorrow? (Kada sutra počinje nastava?)

4. Priložne oznake vremena

always, usually, sometimes, every day/month/year, on Mondays, itd.

VJEŽBA 3.

U tekstu "Booking a holiday" pronađite glagole u *present simple* i *continuous tense*.

Present Simple Tense

Present Continuous Tense

VJEŽBA 4.

Glagole u zagradi napišite u *present simple tense* ili *present continuous tense*.

1. Peter _____ (*drink*) two cups of tea every morning.
2. We _____ (*learn*) English now.
3. Be quiet! I _____ (*try*) to learn for my exam.
4. I always _____ (*feel*) better after a good night's sleep.
5. _____ Susan _____ (*work*) this week? No, she's on holiday.
6. What _____ (*you/read*) now? I _____ (*read*)
Crime and Punishment.
7. It is Sunday afternoon. Helen and Sarah _____ (*play*) tennis. They
usually _____ (*play*) it on Sundays, but sometimes they
_____ (*not play*).
8. It's spring and the days _____ (*get*) longer.

9. If you _____ (*want*) a candid opinion you'd better ask my sister. She never _____ (*tell*) white lies, she always _____ (*say*) exactly what she _____ (*think*).
10. Where _____ (*you/usually/go*) for your summer holidays?

VJEŽBA 5.

Tekst dopunite glagolima u zagradi upotrijebivši *present simple tense* ili *present continuous tense*.

Investigators to report on train crash

Accident investigators _____ (*still examine*) the wreckage of the high-speed train which left the rails and overturned in northwest England last week. According to reports, they _____ (*not believe*) the accident _____ (*involve*) driver error. "We _____ (*expect*) to publish an inquiry into this accident quite soon," a spokesman announced yesterday. "Engineers _____ (*work*) round the clock to replace the track, and we _____ (*hope*) to restore a normal service within two weeks. We _____ (*realise*) that people _____ (*depend*) on the railway, and we _____ (*understand*) how much everyone has been shocked by this accident. However, we _____ (*check*) thousands of sections of track all over the country to make sure that nothing like this can ever happen again."

M.Vince: Macmillan English Grammar in Context

2. LEKCIJA

Communication and Transportation

Transportation and communication are central to the development of any society and its economy, and early modern Europe was no exception. Despite some significant advances in the engineering and construction of roads and canals between 1450 and 1750, as well as the construction of ships and, to a much lesser extent, of carriages and wagons, for the most part European travel and, therefore communication, remained as it had been in the Middle Ages, tied to the speeds of man and horse on land, and of wind and current on water. Oceanic transport made the greatest leaps forward during this period.

Europeans constructed ships capable of sailing the open seas, and navigational devices and techniques capable of guiding them on these long-distance voyages. As a result, they succeeded in circumnavigating Africa to reach Asia, and in crossing the Atlantic to reach the New World. These voyages of "discovery" opened up vast new markets and sources of labor and products that greatly boosted Europe's wealth and power. Inland commerce during this period, however, always commanded a much greater share in the European economy than long-distance trade, and thus inland transportation, by land or water routes, remained far more important in the lives of most people than oceanic navigation.

It is ironic, therefore, in light of the revolutionary changes in oceanic travel and trade, that for most of the early modern period prior to the eighteenth century, rulers lacked either the will or the funds to revolutionize inland transportation, and the high price tag of the changes that were made is an indication of the enormous mobilization of resources that would have been required to do the job well. The significance of inland transportation is evident in the growing gap by the end of the eighteenth century between nations and regions that devoted resources to upgrading their roads and inland waterways and those that did not. It is not by accident that Europe's most advanced economies at the end of the early modern period, England, France, and the Netherlands, also possessed the best transportation infrastructures, and those less advanced, Poland, Spain, and Germany, for example, lagged far behind.

Communication was tied closely to transportation as, in the absence of electronic communications, it depended on the speed and efficiency of transportation. Messages had to be carried, orally or in writing, from one place to another, and most traveled in the same vehicles as passengers and merchandise. Communications, therefore, were also tied to the

speed of horse, oxen, barge, or a man on foot. People, information, ideas, and products were travelling extensively in early modern Europe, probably much more than people imagine today. But they traveled much more slowly and laboriously, and at a higher cost, which makes the volume of movement against so many obstacles that much more impressive.

From: Europe, 1450 to 1789. *Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World*. (2004). BRUNELLE, GAYLE K.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3404900254.html>

VJEŽBA 1. TVORBA RIJEČI

Napišite imenice.

a) construct _____

b) capable _____

c) guide _____

d) succeed _____

e) require _____

f) possess _____

g) absent _____

VJEŽBA 2.

Pročitajte tekst "*Communication and Transportation*" i dopunite rečenice.

1. Europeans constructed ships _____ sailing the open seas, and navigational devices and techniques capable of guiding them on these _____ voyages.

2. The significance of inland transportation is evident in the _____ by the end of the eighteenth century between _____ that devoted resources to upgrading their roads and inland waterways and those that did not.

3. Communication was tied closely to _____ as, in the absence of electronic communications, it depended on the _____ and _____ of transportation.

VJEŽBA 3.

Napišite antonime.

a) development _____

b) lesser _____

c) inland _____

d) by accident _____

e) absence _____

f) efficiency _____

GRAMATIKA

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE – prošlo svršeno vrijeme (preterit)

TVORBA: Past tense *pravilnih glagola* tvori se dodavanjem nastavka –d ili –ed infinitivu glagola. Past tense *nepravilnih glagola* uči se napamet.

Potvrdni oblik

Pravilni glagoli: subjekt + infinitiv + –d ili –ed

Nepravilni glagoli: subjekt + past tense glavnog glagola

I **prevented** the accident. (Spriječio sam nesreću.)

I **drove** that car. (Ja sam vozio taj auto.)

Upitni oblik:

Did+ subjekt + infinitiv

Did I prevent the accident? (Jesam li spriječio nesreću?)

Did I drive that car? (Jesam li vozio taj auto?)

Negativni oblik:

Subjekt + did + not + infinitiv

I **did not prevent** the accident. (Nisam spriječio nesreću.)

I **did not drive** that car. (Nisam vozio taj auto.)

Pravopisna pravilna glagola u preteritu

- Ako glagol završava na -y ispred kojeg stoji suglasnik, taj se **y** mijenja u **i** ispred nastavka -ed
carry - carried, study – studied
- Ako glagol završava na suglasnik ispred kojeg stoji kratak naglašen samoglasnik, krajnji suglasnik se podvostručava ispred nastavka -ed
stop - stopped, plan - planned
- Ako se radi o višesložnom glagolu koji završava na suglasnik-samoglasnik-suglasnik i ima naglasak na zadnjem slogu podvostručava se krajnji suglasnik ispred nastavka -ed
preFER - preferred, regRET - regretted
- Kada glagol završava na -l podvostručava se krajnje -l ispred nastavka -ed
travel - travelled

Izgovor nastavka "-ed":

- ❖ Nastavak –ed izgovara se kao /t/ kada glagol u infinitivu završava na bezvučni suglasnik

wash (/sh/) - washed (/t/);

kiss (/s/) - kissed (/t/);

work (/k/) - worked (/t/);

hope (/p/) - hoped (/t/);

laugh (/f/) - laughed (/t/)

- ❖ Nastavak –ed izgovara se kao /d/ kada glagol u infinitivu završava na samoglasnik ili zvučni suglasnik

phone (/n/) - phoned (/d/);

judge (/dg/) - judged (/d/);

turn (/n/) - turned (/d/);

play (/ei/) - played (/d/);

follow (/ou/) - followed (/d/)

- ❖ Nastavak –ed izgovara se kao /id/ kada glagol u infinitivu završava na /t/ ili /d/

visit (/t/) - visited (/id/);

start (/t/) - started (/id/);

need (/d/) - needed (/id/)

UPOTREBA:

1. Prošlo svršeno vrijeme koristi se za izražavanje radnje koja se dogodila u prošlosti i potpuno završila te nema nikakve veze sa sadašnjošću

*Last year I **went** to Canada.* (Prošle godine otišao sam u Kanadu.)

2. Prošlo svršeno vrijeme koristi se za više uzastopnih radnji koje su se dogodile u prošlosti

*He **arrived** from the airport at 10:00, **checked** into the hotel at 11:00, and **met** the others in the lounge at 12:00.* (Stigao je iz zračne luke u 10:00, prijavio se u hotel u 11:00 i sastao se sa ostalima u predvorju u 12:00.)

3. Prošlo svršeno vrijeme koristi se za izražavanje radnje koja je trajala neko vrijeme u prošlosti bez ikakve veze sa sadašnjošću

*A: How long **did** you **wait** for them?* (Koliko dugo ste ih čekali?)

*B: We **waited** for one hour.* (Čekali smo ih sat vremena.)

4. Prošlo svršeno vrijeme koristi se za izražavanje prošlih navika (uz priloge *always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.*)

*I **was always** late for my driving lessons.* (Uvijek sam kasnio na poduke iz vožnje.)

5. Priložne oznake vremena

last night/month/year, five days ago, in 2009

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE – prošlo nesvršeno vrijeme

TVORBA: Prošlo nesvršeno vrijeme tvori se od prošlog vremena glagola „to be“ i participija prezenta glavnog glagola

Potvrdni oblik:

Subjekt + was/were + particip prezenta

I was driving down the road when the accident happened. (Vozio sam tom ulicom kada se dogodila nesreća.)

Upitni oblik: **inverzija**

Was/were + subjekt + particip prezenta

Was I driving down the road when the accident happened? (Jesam li vozio tom ulicom kada se dogodila nesreća?)

Negativni oblik:

Subjekt + was/were + not + particip prezenta

I was not driving down the road when the accident happened. (Nisam vozio tom ulicom kada se dogodila nesreća.)

UPOTREBA:

1. Prošlo nesvršeno vrijeme koristi se za opisivanje radnje koja je trajala do trenutka kada je prekinuta radi neke druge prošle radnje

*They **were waiting** for the bus when the accident happened.* (Čekali su autobus kad se dogodila nesreća.)

*Sam **was waiting** for us when we got off the plane.* (Sam nas je čekao kad smo izašli iz aviona.)

2. Prošlo nesvršeno vrijeme koristi se za opisivanje pozadine priče, odnosno tako da se pred čitatelje postavi scena priče pisane u prošlom vremenu

*I **was driving** down the road on a foggy night. Strong wind **was blowing** but visibility was bad and it was not until I came close enough that I saw a deer on the road.....*

(Vozio sam cestom u maglovitoj noći. Puhao je snažan vjetar, ali vidljivost je bila loša i tek kad sam se dovoljno približio ugledao sam jelena na cesti...)

3. Prošlo nesvršeno vrijeme koristi se za paralelne radnje koje se događaju u prošlosti

*The children **were playing** while their mothers **were chatting**.* (Djeca su se

igrala dok su njihove majke razgovarale.)

VJEŽBA 4.

U tekstu „*Communication and Transportation*“ pronadite i ispišite pravilne i nepravilne glagole.

Regular verbs

Irregular verbs

VJEŽBA 5.

Napišite *past tense* ovih glagola.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| a) be | _____ | g) give | _____ |
| b) come | _____ | h) have | _____ |
| c) do | _____ | i) know | _____ |
| d) drink | _____ | j) learn | _____ |
| e) drive | _____ | k) slide | _____ |
| f) find | _____ | l) think | _____ |

VJEŽBA 6.

Glagole u zagradi stavite u *past simple* ili *continuous tense*.

1. It (*rain*) _____, so when I (*brake*) _____ the car didn't stop quickly enough, and I (*crash*) _____ into the back of the car in front.
2. The bicycle hit me just as I (*step*) _____ off the pavement to cross the road.
3. I (*do*) _____ about 65mph on the inside lane of the motorway, and suddenly a car (*overtake*) _____ me doing about 90 mph.

4. As I wasn't coming back by train, I (*ask*) _____ for a single ticket.
5. My car (*slip*) _____ off the road and (*hit*) _____ a tree.
6. I (*just/walk*) _____ down the street opposite the bank when I (*see*) _____ it happen.
7. As the plane (*go*) _____ faster down the runway, David (*begin*) _____ to sweat nervously.
8. Without realising it, Jim (*drive*) _____ backwards into a lamp post.
9. In thick fog, the two ships (*run*) _____ into each other outside the harbour.
10. A traffic warden (*just/stick*) _____ a parking ticket to my windscreen when I (*come*) _____ back to the car. I (*try*) _____ to persuade him to tear it up but he (*refuse*) _____ .

3. LEKCIJA

When Google Self-Driving Cars Are in Accidents, Humans Are to Blame

In August 2011, on one of the main roads that runs through Google's headquarters in Mountain View, California, a Prius - one of the cars in Google's fleet of autonomous vehicles - caused a fender-bender. The accident happened, naturally, because there was a human behind the wheel. That's according to a new report by Google about its self-driving car project, a document that tallies every accident since it began testing its 32 vehicles on the roads in 2009. That sounds like it could be a massive dataset, considering the tens of thousands of accidents that happen on American roadways each year. It actually isn't: "In the six years of our project, we've been involved in 12 minor accidents during more than 1.8 million miles of autonomous and manual driving combined," Google wrote. "Not once was the self-driving car the cause of the accident."

Not once! In the case of the fender bender four summers ago, a Google employee - yes, a human - was to blame. He had borrowed the car to run a quick errand and ended up rear-ending another car. ("He was not using the vehicle to test our autonomous technology," Google wrote, and the car ended up sustaining "some damage.") So what ended up being probably a pretty bad day for that Google employee - imagine telling your boss you crashed the driverless car - turns out to be a tidy example of the key difference between human drivers and algorithmic ones. Namely: Robots are much, much better drivers than humans.

Google's descriptions of the other accidents involving its self-driving cars reiterates that point. Its cars were rear-ended eight times, merged into once, and struck from the side once. One other collision that didn't cause any damage involved a non-Google car's mirror grazing the side sensor of an automated Lexus. Google's latest report, which it says will be a monthly installment, is part of a drumbeat of recent information from the tech giant about what it has learned in its experiments with self-driving cars. It has shared imagery, for instance, that shows how self-driving cars see ambulances as distinct from other kinds of traffic.

Last month, Chris Urmson, the director of Google's self-driving car program, wrote an essay for Medium outlining what he and his colleagues had learned from their work. "Not

only are we developing a good understanding of minor accident rates on suburban streets, we've also identified patterns of driver behavior (lane-drifting, red-light running) that are leading indicators of significant collisions," Urmson wrote. "Those behaviors don't ever show up in official statistics, but they create dangerous situations for everyone around them."

What has become clear, Urmson said, is that many accidents happen in intersections, that drivers make dangerous decisions when they're turning (including often going the wrong way down a street or doing something crazy to make a turn at the last minute), and that - above all - lots of people aren't paying attention as they drive. Next-level not paying attention. "Our safety drivers routinely see people weaving in and out of their lanes," he wrote. "We've spotted people reading books, and even one playing a trumpet." (Please, dear drivers, put away your brass instruments and novels while you're en route. Also, stop texting while driving. Seriously. Stop. Distracted driving kills thousands of people every year.)

The computer mind driving Google's cars is far more focused on the road. It's cautious to the point of being "jittery," as one *Mercury News* reporter wrote of his Disneyland-like ride in one of the cars last month. This summer, Google's self-driving prototypes - those cute little bubble-like vehicles that look like something out of the Nintendo universe - will finally leave the test track and practice driving around Mountain View. "The new prototypes already have lots of experience to draw on," Urmson wrote in a blog post. "In fact, it's the equivalent of about 75 years of typical American adult driving experience."

Already, Google is logging about 10,000 weekly miles of autonomous drive-time on public streets. That's the equivalent of almost two roundtrips between the Golden Gate Bridge and the U.S. Capitol every week. "Getting these cars out into public, and allowing people to react to them, allowing us to see them out there," Urmson said in a video about the project, "I think that's a huge deal. And most importantly, it's the necessary step to getting them to drive themselves."

From: A. Lafrance: *When Google Self-Driving Cars Are in Accidents, Humans Are to Blame*.
<http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2015/06/every-single-time-a-google-self-driving-car-crashed-a-human-was-to-blame/395183/>

VJEŽBA 1. TVORBA RIJEČI

Napišite imenice i pridjeve.

| | imenica | pridjev |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| a) consider | _____ | _____ |
| b) involve | _____ | _____ |
| c) combine | _____ | _____ |
| d) describe | _____ | _____ |
| e) reiterate | _____ | _____ |
| f) indicate | _____ | _____ |

VJEŽBA 2.

Odgovorite na sljedeća pitanja.

1. Where do many accidents usually happen?
2. Explain the case of the fender-bender four summers ago.
3. What is specific about the computer mind driving Google's cars?
5. What is the purpose of getting Google's self-driving prototypes into street?

GRAMATIKA

THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE – perfekt

TVORBA: Perfekt se tvori od prezenta pomoćnog glagola „to have“ i participia perfekta glavnog glagola

Potvrдни oblik:

Subjekt + have/has + particip perfekta

I have had the same car for more than ten years. (Imam isti auto već više od deset godina.)

He has had the same car for more than ten years. (Ima isti auto već više od deset godina.)

Upitni oblik:

Have/has + subjekt + particip perfekta

Have I had the same car for more than ten years? (Imam li isti auto već više od deset godina?)

Has he had the same car for more than ten years? (Ima li isti auto već više od deset godina?)

Negativni oblik:

Subjekt + have/has + not + particip perfekta

I have not (haven't) had the same car for more than ten years. (Nemam isti auto već više od deset godina.)

He has not (hasn't) had the same car for more than ten years. (Nema isti auto već više od deset godina.)

UPOTREBA:

Perfekt se upotrebljava:

1. za izražavanje radnje koja je počela u prošlosti i još uvijek traje

I have lived here for 20 years. (Živim ovdje dvadeset godina.)

2. za izražavanje radnje koja je završena u vremenskom periodu koji još traje

*I **have been** to France twice this year.* (Ove godine bio sam u Francuskoj dva puta.- godina još nije završena)

3. za izražavanje radnje koja je počela u prošlosti, a čije se posljedice osjećaju i sada u sadašnjosti

*She **has broken** her arm.* (Slomila je ruku. = vidite gips na ruci)

4. za izražavanje radnje koja se upravo dogodila (uz priloge „just“ ili „just now“):

*The guests **have just entered** the hall.* (Gosti su upravo ušli u dvoranu).

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE - nesvršeni perfekt

TVORBA: Nesvršeni perfekt tvori se od perfekta pomoćnog glagola „to be“ i participija prezenta glavnog glagola

Potvrdni oblik:

Subjekt + have been + -ing

They **have been travelling** since last November. (Putuju od prošlog studenog.)

Upitni oblik:

Have + subjekt + been + -ing

Have they been travelling since last November? (Putuju li od prošlog studenog?)

Negativni oblik:

Subjekt + have + not + been +-ing

They **have not been travelling** since last November. (Ne putuju od prošlog studenog.)

UPOTREBA:

Nesvršeni perfekt upotrebljava se:

1. za radnju koja je počela u prošlosti i koja je trajala do sadašnjeg trenutka s posljedicama u sadašnjosti

*Oh, the kitchen is a mess. Who **has been cooking**?* (Oh, kuhinja je u neredu. Tko je kuhao?)

*You look tired. **Have you been working hard**?* (Izgledaš umorno. Jesi li naporno radio?)

*I've got a stiff neck. **I've been working too long on computer.*** (Ukočen mi je vrat. Predugo sam radio na računalu.)

2. za radnju koja neprekidno traje

***I've been learning** Spanish for 20 years and I still don't know very much.* (Učim španjolski dvadeset godina i još uvijek ga ne znam dobro.)

***I've been waiting** for him for 30 minutes and he still hasn't arrived.* (Čekam ga pola sata i još nije stigao.)

***He's been telling** me about it for days. I wish he would stop.* (Priča mi o tome danima. Da barem prestane.)

3. često se koristi s priložima: *since, for, all week, for days, lately, recently, over the last few months*

***They haven't been working** all week. They're on strike.* (Ne rade cijeli tjedan. U štrajku su.)

***I've been looking** at other options recently.* (Razmatram i druge mogućnosti u zadnje vrijeme.)

VJEŽBA 3.

Glagole u zagradi stavite u *present perfect simple* ili *continuous tense*.

1. They _____ (*be*) absent for 5 weeks.
2. Since his arrival he _____ (*work*) in a car factory.
3. I _____ (*not see*) him today.
4. Tim and Joe _____ (*travel*) around Australia for seven weeks.
5. He _____ (*just/finish*) his lecture.
6. _____ (*it/stop*) raining?
7. _____ (*they/already/return*) from Spain?
8. The researcher _____ (*explore*) the territory since last June.
7. Emma _____ (*learn*) English for five years.

Perfekt vs. Prošlo svršeno vrijeme (Present Perfect Simple vs. Past Simple)

Glavna razlika između ova dva glagolska vremena je da se radnja u Present perfect simple dogodila nedavno, a nas ne zanima kada i ima posljedicu u sadašnjosti, dok je radnja u Past simple završila u prošlosti i nema nikakve veze sa sadašnjošću.

I **have written** an article. = Napisala sam članak. (Do sad sam napisala jedan, a jer sam još živa možda ću još koji.)

Did they receive the newspaper this morning? = Jesu li jutros dobili novine? (Jutro je već prošlo pa ih više nije moguće dobiti.)

VJEŽBA 4.

Glagole u zagradi stavite u *past simple* ili *present perfect simple*.

1. I _____ (*read*) only two chapters of my book last week.
2. They _____ (*not see*) each other since 1999.
5. The students _____ (*visit*) the museum last month.
6. My friend is ill. He _____ (*be*) in bed since last Saturday.
8. Everything is going well. We _____ (*not have*) any problems so far.
9. I still don't know what to do. I _____ (*not decide*) yet.
10. I _____ (*know*) Laura Palmer since we both _____ (*start*) work on the same day at Thames College about five years ago.
11. I _____ (*meet*) a lot of people in the last few days.
12. It was a boring weekend. I _____ (*not do*) anything.

4. LEKCIJA

What will the cars of 2050 look like?

Car companies have recently been telling us what the car of 2020 will be like: autonomous is one word used, electric is another, and it will be connected to the internet too. Sound exciting? It is, but it's doubtful you'll find all of this on the forecourt in the next seven years (cars typically get completely redesigned every five to seven years). However, the directions being proposed are a very good starting point to look even further and ask the question: what might the car of 2050 look like? For a start, will there even be cars in 2050? The answer seems to be "maybe", but the reality is that the automobile is a very liberating and flexible means of transportation. It fulfills people's desire to move around freely and independently. And – done right - the automobile can be a sustainable and safe means of transportation.

Another question is What can – actually, must – we do in order to make the automobile of the year 2050 cleaner, safer, leaner and still enjoyable to use? This is a crucial question: mass-motorisation in emerging countries means there will be more than three billion vehicles on the planet in 2050, compared with around one billion today.

The automobile in 2050 will be self-driving. Companies are working on concepts allowing cars to cruise along on the highway without driver intervention, many of which are likely to be seen on our roads. There is the Super Cruise from General Motors, which controls the vehicle on long highway stretches when not much is happening. There is Road Train from the European Satre project which includes Volvo, where one vehicle with a professional driver leads a platoon of other vehicles, connected virtually and following like pearls on a string along the highway – turning the commute into possibly more productive time as the drivers can now work or rest. And when the car makes it to its destination, it can park itself in a high-tech parking structure, just as Audi has demonstrated.

Will the driver need to do anything at all? Will there still be a steering wheel? Cars will probably require that drivers monitor what the vehicle does and switch from one mode to another – such as highway driving to city driving. There will probably still be a steering wheel, but some models could have a little joystick that the driver only uses rarely. Driving is likely to get much safer (human error still accounts for the majority of all accidents) and also

much more efficient, as centralised traffic control will lead to a smoother flow and less congestion. We may also have some kinds of automobiles, which are small, highly efficient mobility pods similar to the GM EN-V concept or autonomous vehicles like the Induct Navia. These will be urban, flexible solutions to move people around.

In many metro areas, a well-organised public transportation system will be the most effective way to move large numbers of people. However, some commuters might not want to take it, either because of network problems, schedules or safety concerns. Publicly organised on-demand transportation systems that can accommodate up to six people will bring travellers automatically to their destination in downtown areas, and then move on to serve others. Customers will simply enter their destination and payment information.

Personal mobility will become more of a service, one that companies such as Google have recognised. The search and computing giant has become strongly involved in creating automated vehicles. And some think the car needs to serve us in other ways, whether we drive it or it drives itself. Many car companies are already working with Apple to integrate Siri into automobiles, creating virtual personal assistants in the car to help us with routes, traffic information, and the scheduling of our day. Our vehicles will be fully integrated into the digital lifestyle of 2050 – whatever that turns out to be.

It is hard to imagine what the world of Apple, Microsoft, Facebook and Google will be like in 30 years time, but we can assume that everything that has a digital representation will be available in our cars. The automobile seems to be the final frontier for the digital lifestyle – some people want to be disconnected while driving – but in decades to come it will be completely connected and – hopefully – safe to use.

But what will actually drive these cars? Electricity? Hydrogen? Or will it still guzzle petrol and diesel? At first glance, one might think the good-old internal combustion engine is on its way out. However, its demise may not be quite so quick. In general, the daily commute will be in an electric vehicle with no combustion engine. The electricity grid is likely to include a much higher percentage of renewable energy by then, so everyday driving will be cleaner as well. But what about longer trips? Batteries might allow a 500-mile range, but they might be heavy and expensive, and recharging them might take time. So, the ultimate solution for long-distance car travel might still be a combustion engine. An alternative is hydrogen-

powered vehicles, converting hydrogen into electricity in a fuel cell. This would result in a smooth electric drive and only water vapour coming out the tailpipe.

The commuter of the future may have a "personal mobility portfolio", with the car being only one part of it. An automobile might be there to drive for pleasure on the weekend (the affection for the car will probably not go away completely). As mobile internet becomes ever-more powerful it will be totally normal and convenient to step out on the street and make an immediate decision. You could hail a self-driving shared vehicle. You could jump into the car of a social-media friend, who just happens to be driving by and going in the same direction. Or you will take public transportation if it is the best option. The car will be totally integrated into a greater mobility network.

There's one more question to ask: what will the 2050 car look like? It might still have a steering wheel, maybe just a joystick. It is safe to assume that it will still have four seats and wheels and might still resemble a metal box. The car of 2050 might be relatively easy to recognise. This is because a car is a car – it is supposed to transport people and goods and as long as people continue to be as tall as they are cars won't look too much different. But the personal automobile as we know it will have much competition: from remote-controlled, on-demand pod and personalised public transportation. And in our livable cities, good old-fashioned walking and cycling, too.

From: S. Beiker: *What will the cars of 2050 look like?*

<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20131108-what-will-we-be-driving-in-2050>

VJEŽBA 1. RAZUMIJEVANJE PROČITANOG

Upišite *T* ako je navod točan ili *N* ako je navod netočan.

1. Batteries might allow a 5000-mile range, but they might be heavy and expensive, and recharging them might take time. _____

2. The automobile is a fairly liberating and flexible means of transportation. _____

3. Companies are working on concepts allowing cars to cruise along on the highway with driver intervention. _____

4. Publicly organised on-demand transportation systems that can accommodate up to six people will bring travellers automatically to their destination in downtown areas. _____

5. Hydrogen-powered vehicles would result in a smooth electric drive with only water vapour coming out the tailpipe. _____

VJEŽBA 2.

Odgovorite na sljedeća pitanja.

1. What will the car of 2020 be like?
2. What will the car of 2050 be like?
3. What are many car companies already working with Apple on?
4. What will be the driving force of the cars of 2050?
5. Explain the term "personal mobility portfolio".

VJEŽBA 3.

Pročitajte tekst "*What will the cars of 2050 look like?*" i dopunite rečenice riječima koje nedostaju.

1. Mass-motorisation in emerging countries _____ there will be more than three billion vehicles on the planet in 2050, compared _____ around one billion today.

2. Companies are working on _____ allowing cars to cruise along on the highway without _____ intervention, many of which are likely to be seen _____ our roads.

3. The commuter of the _____ may have a "personal mobility portfolio", with the car being only one _____ of it.

4. As mobile internet becomes ever-more _____ it will be totally normal and convenient to step out on the _____ and make an _____ decision.

GRAMATIKA

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE - futur

TVORBA: Futur se tvori od pomoćnog glagola „will“ / „shall“ i infinitiva glavnog glagola

Potvrdni oblik:

Subjekt + will + infinitiv

I will buy a computer tomorrow. (Kupit ću računalo sutra.)

Upitni oblik:

will + subjekt + infinitiv

Will I buy a computer tomorrow? (Hoću li kupiti računalo sutra?)

Negativni oblik:

will + not + infinitiv

I will not buy a computer tomorrow. (Neću kupiti računalo sutra.)

*Shall se koristi u 1.licu jednine i množine u onim situacijama u kojima želimo čuti tuđe mišljenje, naročito kad se radi o davanju prijedloga i ponuda

- **Shall I open** the window? (Hoću li otvoriti prozor?)
- Where **shall we go** tonight? (Kamo ćemo večeras?)

UPOTREBA:

Futur se upotrebljava:

1. za odluke koje su donesene spontano (neplanirana buduća radnja)

A: 'I'm cold' . (Hladno mi je.)

B: 'I'll close the window'. (Zatvorit ću prozor.)

2. za predviđanje

*I'm sure you'll **have** a lovely time in Italy. (Siguran sam da ćeš se lijepo provesti u Italiji.)*

3. za buduće činjenice

*The sun **will rise** at 7a.m. (Sunce će izaći u 7:00.)*

4. za izražavanje obećanja, zahtjeva, odbijanja, volje

*I'll **help** you with your homework. (Pomoći ću ti oko domaće zadaće.)*

*Will you **give** me a hand? (Hoćeš li mi pomoći?)*

*I **will give up** smoking! (Prestat ću s pušenjem!)*

"Going to" future

Jedan od načina izražavanja futura je pomoću nesvršenog prezenta glagola „to be“ i infinitiva glavnog glagola

Potvrdni oblik:

Subjekt + „to be“ + going to + infinitiv

You **are going to meet** Jane tonight. (Večeras ćeš se sastati s Jane.)

Upitni oblik:

„to be“ + subjekt + going to + infinitiv

Are you going to meet Jane tonight? (Hoćeš li se sastati s Jane večeras?)

Negativni oblik:

Subjekt + „to be“ + going to + infinitiv

You **are not going to meet** Jane tonight. (Nećeš se sastati s Jane večeras.)

UPOTREBA:

„Going to“ future upotrebljava se:

1. za jasnu namjeru ili plan za koje je odluka već donesena

A: *"We've run out of milk."* (Nemamo mlijeka.)

B: *"I know, I'm going to buy some."* (Znam. Idem kupiti.)

2. za predviđanje neke radnje na temelju poznatih činjenica

*Look at those boys playing football so close to the house! **They're going to break the window.*** (Pogledaj ove dječake kako se igraju loptom preblizu kuće. Razbit će prozor.)

*These figures are really bad. **We're going to make a loss.*** (Ove brojke su zaista loše. Bit ćemo u gubitku.)

VJEŽBA 4.

Glagole u zagradu stavite u *simple future tense* ili „going to“ *future*.

1. A: I'm going now. Bye! B: Bye! What time _____ you _____ (*be*) back tonight? A: I don't know. I _____ (*call*) you later.

2. A: Your exams start in two weeks' time. When _____ you _____ (*start*) revising? You haven't done any revision yet. B: I know. I _____ (*do*) some tonight. A: You're going out tonight. B: I _____ (*start*) tomorrow night, then.

3. A: Don't forget to tell me if I can help you. B: Thank you. I _____ (*give*) you a ring if I think of anything.

4. A: Oh, I don't have any money. B: That's ok. I _____ (*lend*) you some.

VJEŽBA 5.

Tekst dopunite glagolima u *simple future tense* ili „going to“ *future*.

1. A: Hannah Rottman, our German agent, called earlier. She wants to know when she _____ (*receive*) confirmation of the delivery date for her latest order.

B: She should know that we _____ (*get*) it to her on time, after all we have never missed a delivery so far!

A: Yeah. Well, in any case, she _____ (*call*) back at three. _____ (*speak*) to her?

B: No, I am afraid I _____ (*not be able to*) as I _____ (*visit*) the warehouse this afternoon. But tell her that I _____ (*call*) her tomorrow morning.

2. S: Hi Janet, it 's Sylvia. I'm calling about the conference in Geneva. Remember? _____ (*you come*)?

J: No, I'm afraid I can't. Mike Johnson _____ (*represent*) us with two other people from the Swiss office.

S: That's shame. In that case, I _____ (*not see*) you until the meeting in Birmingham next month. Oh, by the way, could you ask Mike to bring me a copy of the Indonesian survey that he's been working on? I _____ (*visit*) Jakarta in July.

J: Ok. I _____ (*ask*) him when I see him tomorrow. I'm sure he _____ (*want*) to give you a call himself.

From: G. Tullis, S. Power: New Insights into Business

5. LEKCIJA

Road traffic and air pollution

Vehicle engines are known to produce a number of air pollutants that pose risks to your health. Cars, buses, trucks and other motorized vehicles are one of the largest sources of air pollution that have been clearly linked to negative health effects. When engines burn fuel (gasoline or diesel), chemicals such as fine particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are emitted. In addition, some of the gasoline used by engines evaporates without having been burned, and this also creates pollution. Overall, traffic related emissions are a key contributor to the formation of smog.

Most Canadians are exposed to air pollution from road traffic on a daily basis, whether at home, travelling, walking, or standing along busy streets. The Government of Canada has introduced strict regulations to decrease pollution from motor vehicles by improving engine performance and fuel formulation, including renewable fuels. Although technology improvements have reduced vehicle emissions, there is still cause for concern because:

- the number of vehicles on Canada's roadways continues to increase
- urban development has increased the demand for vehicles
- vehicles are a main contributor to greenhouse gases

The health effects of air pollution from road traffic

Air pollution from road traffic has been linked to a variety of negative health effects. Scientific studies in Canada, the United States, and Europe show that children living in areas with high road traffic volumes have more respiratory-related illness symptoms than other children. More specifically, a significant number of studies conclude that exposure to traffic pollution can aggravate asthma in children.

Exposure to air pollution from road traffic has been linked to a number of other health issues including heart attack, coronary artery disease and increased risk of death from respiratory and cardiac conditions. Air pollution may worsen symptoms for people with existing heart and lung conditions. Although some evidence suggests associations with other

health issues, including exacerbation of allergies and reproductive effects, further studies are required to fully understand the population health impacts.

Minimizing your risk

You can help reduce pollution from road traffic by taking these steps:

- Take public transit instead of using a vehicle.
- If public transit is not available, car pool.
- Turn off your car's engine when you stop for more than ten seconds, unless you are in traffic or at an intersection.
- Keep your vehicle well maintained - an efficient engine and proper tire inflation reduces fuel consumption and emissions and saves money.

From: Government of Canada. *Road traffic and air pollution*.

<http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/healthy-living-vie-saine/environment-environnement/air/vehicles-vehicules-eng.php>

VJEŽBA 1.

Koristeći rječnik napišite imenice.

a) produce _____

b) link _____

c) emit _____

d) pollute _____

e) form _____

f) expose _____

g) improve _____

h) perform _____

i) conclude _____

VJEŽBA 2.

Odgovorite na sljedeća pitanja.

1. What are the largest sources of air pollution?
2. What happens when engines burn fuel?
3. What measures has the Government of Canada undertaken in order to decrease pollution?
4. In spite certain measures to decrease pollution what seems to be threatening to clean air?
5. What do scientific studies in Canada, the USA and Europe show?
6. How does air pollution affect human health?

VJEŽBA 3.

Upišite *T* ako je navod točan ili *N* ako je navod netočan.

1. Exposure to air pollution from road traffic hasn't been linked to a number of health issues including heart attack and coronary artery disease. _____
2. The Government of Canada has introduced strict regulations to decrease pollution from motor vehicles by including renewable fuels. _____
3. Since technology improvements have reduced vehicle emissions, there is no cause for concern for people's health. _____
4. All motorised vehicles, especially trains and planes are one of the largest sources of air pollution that have been clearly linked to negative health effects. _____

VJEŽBA 4.

Napišite primjere koristeći sljedeće izraze.

Vehicle emissions, air pollution, urban development

GRAMATIKA

PASSIVE - pasiv

- tvorba:

glagol „to be“ + particip perfekta

I was given a job. (Meni je ponuđen posao.)

The cars were stolen. (Auti su ukradeni.)

Kod pretvaranja aktivne rečenice u pasivnu, sljedeći su koraci:

1. objekt aktivne rečenice postaje subjekt pasivne rečenice

A: *We produce fast cars here.*

subjekt predikat objekt prilog

P: *Fast cars are produced here (by us).*

2. mijenja se oblik glagola „to be“ + particip perfekta

A: *We produce fast cars here.*

subjekt predikat objekt prilog

P: *Fast cars are produced here (by us).*

- u pasivnim rečenicama radnja se vrši na subjektu

Pasiv kroz glagolska vremena: „to drive“

- **Present continuous:**

aktiv: am/is/are driving

pasiv: am/is/are being driven

A: Peter is driving a car.

P: A car is being driven by Peter.

■ **Simple Present:**

aktiv: drive/drives

pasiv: am/is/are driven

A: Peter drives a car.

P: A car is driven by Peter.

■ **Simple Past:**

aktiv: drove

pasiv: was/were driven

A: Peter drove a car.

P: A car was driven by Peter.

■ **Past Continuous:**

aktiv: was/were driving

pasiv: was/were being driven

A: Peter was driving a car.

P: A car was being driven by Peter.

■ **Present Perfect Simple:**

aktiv: has/have driven

pasiv: has/have been driven

A: Peter has driven a car.

P: A car has been driven by Peter.

■ Future:

aktiv: will/shall drive

pasiv: will/shall be driven

A: Peter will drive a car.

P: A car will be driven by Peter.

UPOTREBA:

Pasiv se upotrebljava:

1. kad je vršitelj radnje nepoznat

*My car **was stolen** last night.* (Moj auto ukraden je sinoć.)

2. kad vršitelj radnje nije važan

*The new students' centre **was completed** last week.* (Prošli tjedan završen je studentski centar.)

3. kad je naglasak na primatelju radnje

*Erin **was chosen** as best student, and of course this made her happy.* (Erin je proglašena najboljom studenticom i zbog toga je sretna.)

4. za izražavanje općih izjava, izvješća i objašnjenja

*Something **should be done** about the traffic jams in this town.* (Nešto bi se trebalo poduzeti u vezi sa prometnom gužvom u ovom gradu.)

***It's said** that it's going to rain tonight.* (Kažu da će noćas padati kiša.)

VJEŽBA 5.

Pretvorite sljedeće *aktivne* rečenice u *pasivne*.

1. The students handed in the reports.

2. Steven has forgotten the book.

3. This company employs two hundred people.

4. I am reading a very interesting book.

5. They scored a goal in the last five minutes.

6. They are building a new school.

7. The teacher told us a joke.

8. I have bought a car.

9. An earthquake destroyed the town.

10. The speaker will address Mr. Addison.

11. A famous architect has built this house.

12. Did they catch the thief?

13. Do they make cars in Korea?

14. Has anyone answered your question?

VJEŽBA 6.

Glagole u zagradi stavite u odgovarajuće glagolsko vrijeme i oblik.

1. He (*sell*) _____ cars.
2. She (*call*) _____ her grandparents every Friday.
3. She (*not work*) _____ in a bank.
4. In summer, more ice-cream (*eat*) _____ than in winter.
5. The blue car (*sell*) _____ 2 days ago .
6. Milk (*keep*) _____ in the refrigerator.
7. He (*take*) _____ his medicine every day.
8. Jane (*not take*) _____ to school by her father.
9. The Statue of Liberty (*design*) _____ by Frederic Bartholdi.
10. The Statue of Liberty (*be*) _____ 46 m high.
11. The Statue of Liberty (*give*) _____ to the USA by France.
12. He (*write*) _____ beautiful songs.
13. People (*speak*) _____ English all over the world.
14. The sports officials (*hold*) _____ the races indoors because it was raining.
15. I (*take care*) _____ of my children at the moment.
16. The best book I (*ever/read*) _____ is 100 years of solitude.

VJEŽBA 7.

Glagole u zagradi stavite u odgovarajuće glagolsko vrijeme i oblik.

A) European traffic accident rates fail to meet targets

Although the number of deaths caused in traffic accidents in the EU is going down, experts are still trying to find ways of reducing the number throughout the EU to around 25,000 fatalities per year. Recent statistics show that in 2005 in the EU 41,600 people _____ (*kill*) in road accidents. Although progress _____ (*make*), most experts agree that this figure will have fallen to only around 32,00 by next few years. On the other hand, as the amount of traffic is increasing, it is possible to argue that the situation is not really as bad as it looks. However one interprets the statistics, it

_____ (*remain*) true that as time goes on, it is becoming harder and harder to reduce the figures, especially since accident-reduction schemes cost a lot of money. Many countries _____ (*try*) and failed to reduce the number of accidents, and in the EU as a whole, only Sweden is pursuing the goal of zero accidents. Accident reduction is more difficult for newer EU members who _____ currently _____ (*face*) very rapid growth in traffic and are having difficulty in building new roads and in introducing safety measures at a fast enough rate. To complicate matters, most new members have very little experience in dealing with the demands of heavy traffic. Experts suggest that any safety programme must also set about changing the way drivers behave. Despite what people often say it seems to be the younger generation that _____ (*cause*) most accidents. In line with this research, many countries are introducing tougher driving tests, and are concentrating on the main causes of accidents: speed, reckless overtaking, alcohol, and over-confidence.

From: M. Vince: Macmillan English Grammar in Context

B) Trouble with a plane

A plane carrying 15 members of the government to a conference in Brussels is known to have experienced a small-scale fire earlier this morning. The plane is thought to have been about 20 minutes into its journey when the fire _____ (*occur*) in the luggage area. It _____ (*not know*) how the plane caught fire, but initial eye-witness accounts confirm that a trail of smoke was seen coming from the under-carriage. The fire _____ (*bring*) rapidly under control, but the pilot was obliged to make an emergency landing. Five people are believed to have been treated for shock. The plane _____ (*pack*) with business people flying to Belgium. All 209 passengers were made to stay behind for questioning after landing at a military airport in northern France. Police are thought to be treating the incident as suspicious.

From: M. Vince with P. Sunderland: English Grammar and Vocabulary

6. LEKCIJA

Mysterious Case

It all happened on the night of 6th July. A large truck bumped into a building in the Maryland Street. The strange thing was the truck had no drivers at all. The police started investigating the case immediately. The locals ask a simple question: "Where is the driver?" If the police want to solve this mystery, they will need the video recordings of the street. One of the locals claimed that the truck had never been seen in the neighborhood before. He said: "We're deeply worried about that truck. We want to know what's happening in our town. If we'd seen that truck before, we'd solve this mystery now."

The police have asked eleven people in the town till now. No one has uttered a significant word about that night. The chief officer Amanda Slippers says that: "This looks like a tough case. The truck plate belongs to this town, but nobody has seen it here. The owner of the truck moved from the town years ago. And no one knows where he moved. If we found the owner, we would probably solve this mystery. "

A witness on the crime scene reported more interesting details about the event: "There was a loud noise coming from the truck while it was going towards the building and its speed.... I couldn't believe its speed. If it had been slower, I would have seen the driver seat. But all I saw was a red truck going inside the bakery as fast as it could. If a truck moves, then it has driver. Well, maybe we should change this fact with mysterious red truck.

From: V. Tirpanci: *Mysterious Case*.

<http://www.photocopiables.com/sites/default/files/Esl%20Reading-Conditionals.pdf>

VJEŽBA 1.

Od ponuđenih riječi složite rečenicu tako da upotrijebite pravilan red riječi.

1. had / no / thing / strange / drivers / the / at / was / the / all / truck

2. the /is / where / driver

_____?

3. moved /of / the / truck / town / owner / the / the / from

4. noise / from / was /truck / there / coming / a / there / loud / the

GRAMATIKA

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES – Pogodbene rečenice

Pogodbene rečenice su zavisno-složene rečenice koje se sastoje od glavne i zavisne rečenice.

If you say that again, I will scream.

zavisna (if) rečenica *glavna rečenica*

Postoje četiri tipa pogodbenih rečenica. Ovdje ćemo govoriti o tri tipa pogodbenih rečenica: multi, prvi i drugi tip.

Kondicional sadašnji:

- tvori se od pomoćnog glagola should/would i infinitiva prezenta

I should/would take = uzeo bih

NULTI KONDICIONAL (ZERO CONDITIONAL)

- koristimo kada govorimo o činjenicama, općim pravilima ili situacijama koje su uvijek istinite, tj. gdje postoji logičan slijed događaja.

If + present simple (zavisna ili if rečenica), present simple, imperative, can ili must + infinitiv (glavna rečenica)

*If you **heat** snow, it **melts**.* (Ako/Kada zagrijavate snijeg, on se topi.)

*If you **don't have** a driving licence, you **can't drive** a car.* (Ako nemate vozačku dozvolu, ne možete voziti automobil.)

PRVI KONDICIONAL (FIRST CONDITIONAL)

- koristimo kada govorimo o situacijama/radnjama koje će se dogoditi u budućnosti, ali koje zavise od ispunjenja nekog uvjeta u bliskoj budućnosti

If + present simple (zavisna ili if rečenica), will/shall + infinitiv (glavna rečenica)

*If you **don't listen** to my advice, you **will get** into trouble.* (Ako ne budeš slušao moje savjete, bit ćeš u problemu.)

*If I **pass** my driving test, I **will take** my friends out to celebrate.* (Ako položim vozački ispit, proslavit ću sa svojim prijateljima.)

DRUGI KONDICIONAL (SECOND CONDITIONAL)

- koristimo kako bi pričali o hipotetičkim/nemogućim situacijama. Ovdje je mogućnost ispunjenja uvjeta mala.

If + past simple (zavisna ili if rečenica), would ili should + infinitiv (glavna rečenica)

*If she **spoke** a foreign language, she **would find** a better job abroad.* (Kad bi govorila neki strani jezik, pronašla bi bolji posao u inozemstvu.)

*What **would you do** if you **won** the lottery?* (Što bi učinili da dobijete na lotu?)

KONDICIONALNI sa „UNLESS“

- **unless = if ... not**

„*Unless you study hard, you will fail the exam.*“ (Ako ne budeš učio marljivo, past ćeš na ispitu.)

- znači isto što i: „*If you do **not** study, you will fail the exam.*“

VJEŽBA 2.

Upotrijebite točan oblik glagola u zagradi u sljedećim pogodbenim rečenicama.

1. Are you having problem with your car. Don't worry, if I (*have*) _____ time later in the afternoon I (*help*) _____ you repair it.
2. English people speak very quickly. Perhaps that's why I can't understand them. If they (*speak*) _____ slowly I (*understand*) _____ them.
3. A: "I've lost my address book."
B: "If I (*find*) _____ it, I (*bring*) _____ it to you."
4. I haven't much time so I read very little. If I (*have*) _____ more time, I (*read*) _____ more.
5. If we (*work*) _____ all night we (*finish*) _____ in time; but we have no intention of working all night.
6. Let's tell them the truth. No, if we (*tell*) _____ them, they (*not believe*) _____ us.
7. That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it. If it (*be*) _____ cheaper, I (*buy*) _____ it.
8. People drive very fast. If they (*not drive*) _____ so fast, there (*not be*) _____ so many accidents.
9. That's dangerous. If you (*touch*) _____ that you (*burn*) _____ yourself.

7. LEKCIJA

Modern Jets

Flying in modern jets is one of the safest form of transportation. It has been estimated that traveling by air is twenty-five times safer than traveling by car. This means that you are much more likely to get killed driving to or from the airport than during the flight.

The safest planes are the large modern jets of the major commercial airlines of Europe and the United States. One study showed that the chance of being killed in a commercial airline crash was only one in eight million. Smaller planes, commuter planes and older planes are far more likely to be involved in accidents.

Most airplane accidents occur during the take-off and landing parts of a flight. It follows that a non-stop flight will be safer than a flight with one or more stops. The duration of the flight doesn't seem to be a factor.

It is estimated that eighty per cent of the people involved in an aircraft accident survive. You can increase your chances of survival by knowing what to do before an accident occurs. Keep your seat belt fastened at all times. Identify the nearest emergency exit and count the number of seats between you and the exit in the dark. Learn how to open the emergency door in case you are the first person to reach it. Wear clothes made from natural fibres such as cotton and wool rather than synthetic materials which may burn or melt on the skin. Think about carrying a smoke hood with you on the plane. If there is a fire, the hood can help protect you against smoke and toxic gases.

Above all, don't panic.

From: G. Yule: Oxford Practice Grammar

VJEŽBA 1.

Napišite antonime.

a) modern _____

b) safer _____

c) take-off _____

d) involve _____

e) increase _____

f) before _____

g) the first _____

VJEŽBA 2.

U svakoj rečenici jedna je greška. Pronađite je i ispravite.

1. The safest planes is the large modern jets of the major commercial airlines of Europe and the United States.

2. The duration of the flight doesn't seems to be a factor.

3. You can increase your chances of survival by knowing what do before an accident occurs.

4. Think about carrying a smoke hood with your on the plane.

5. Smaller planes, commuter planes and older planes are far more likely to be involving in accidents.

GRAMATIKA

ARTICLES – Članovi

U engleskom jeziku ispred imenica stoji član. Imenice su riječi kojima nešto imenujemo.

Prema značenju imenice dijelimo na:

- Opće imenice: car, man, table, window...
- Vlastite imenice: France, Madrid, Mrs Smith, Tom...
- Apstraktne imenice: beauty, charity, courage, fear, joy...
- Zbirne imenice: crowd, flock, group, team, police...
- Gradivne imenice: wine, milk, food, ice, air...

❖ A / AN (neodređeni član)

a) član A se upotrebljava s riječima koje u izgovoru počinju suglasnikom ili samoglasnikom koji se izgovara kao suglasnik

- *a man a hat a lamp*
- *a uniform a one-way street*

b) član AN se upotrebljava s riječima koje u izgovoru počinju samoglasnikom ili suglasnikom koji se ne izgovara

- *an apple an island an uncle*
- *an hour an honest man*

UPOTREBA NEODREĐENOG ČLANA (A/AN)

- Ispred brojive imenice u jednini koja se spominje po prvi put

I need a visa.

He lives in a flat.

- Ispred brojive imenice u jednini kako bi se označila ta cijela vrsta

A car must be insured.

A child needs love.

- Ispred dodatka imenici

She'll be a dancer. He is an actor.

It was an earthquake.

- Ispred imenice koja označava nacionalnost

He is an Englishman.

- U određenim izrazima za količinu

a lot of, a couple, a great many, a dozen, a great deal of, a score...

- Ispred određenih brojeva

a hundred a thousand a million

- U izrazima za cijenu, brzinu, omjer

5p a kilo four times a day sixty miles an hour

- U uskličnim rečenicama koje počinju sa *What...*

What a lovely day!

What an exciting story!

- Iza izraza **SUCH, QUITE, HALF**

Don't be in such a hurry!

She is quite a good student!

They talked for half an hour.

IZOSTAVLJANJE NEODREĐENOG ČLANA (a/an)

a/an se izostavlja:

- Ispred imenica u množini

Tom and John are architects.

Towns should be clean.

- Ispred nebrojivih imenica

weather, milk, steel, tea, coffee, oil, ice, beer, water, wine....

- Ispred naziva obroka, osim ako nisu opisani pridjevom

We have breakfast at eight.

ALI: *He gave us a good breakfast.*

- Ispred apstraktnih imenica

courage, honesty, beauty, peace, help, knowledge, advice, death, information...

ALI: *The beauty of the Dalmatian coast is famous.*

The courage of our soldiers is astonishing.

VJEŽBA 3.

Umetnite neodređeni član *a/an* ili *x* (kad se član ne koristi).

1. The car was going at 50km ___ hour.
2. Samantha's bought ___ new car. It's the red one, parked next to that motorbike.
3. Democracy is ___ system of ___ government in which everyone in ___ country can vote.
4. This is ___ easy question.
5. Do you have ___ dictionary that I can borrow?

6. ___ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
7. ___ person is more likely to die in ___ car accident than ___ aircraft accident.
8. Nobody likes having to move ___ furniture.

❖ **THE** (određeni član)

Oblik *The* je jednak za sve rodove i brojeve (jedinu i množinu).

- *the car* *the girl* *the day*
- *the cars* *the soldiers*

UPOTREBA ODREĐENOG ČLANA THE

Određeni član *the* upotrebljava se:

- Kada je objekt (ili skupina objekata) jedinstven i smatra se jedinstvenim
the earth *the sky* *the stars* *the Moon* *the Sun*
- Ispred imenice koja se spominje po drugi put
His car struck a tree; you can see a mark on the tree.
- Ispred imenice koja je postala određena dodatkom fraze ili rečenice
the girl in blue *the boy that I met*
- Ispred pridjeva u superlativu te ispred rednih brojeva, ispred *only*
the first (week) *the best day* *the only way*
- *the* + imenica u jednini = označava cijelu vrstu (životinja ili stvari)
The whale is in danger of becoming extinct.
- *the* + pridjev = označava sve one koji dijele svojstvo što ga pridjev opisuje
the old = svi stari ljudi

the blind, the youth, the poor....

- Ispred nekih naziva mora, rijeka, otočja, planinskih lanaca, imena zemalja u množini, pustinja, regija, hotela, republika, kraljevina

the Atlantic, the Thames, the Bahamas, the Alps, the Netherlands, the Sahara, the Grand Hotel, the Republic of Croatia, the United Kingdom

- the + imenica + of + imenica

the Bay of Biscay, the Gulf of Mexico, the Cape of Good Hope

- the + pridjev + imenica (*pod uvjetom da pridjev nije east, west, itd.*)

the Arabian Sea, the New Forest, the High Street

- the + prezime u množini = označava sve članove te obitelji

the Smiths = Mr and Mrs Smith (and children); gospodin i gospođa Smith i njihova djeca

IZOSTAVLJANJE ODREĐENOG ČLANA

- Ispred imena mjesta, ljudi, ulica, imena zemalja u jednini, pojedinačnih planinskih vrhunaca i brda

Paris, Ann, Peter, Regent Street, France, Mount Etna, Mount Everest

- Ispred apstraktnih imenica (*osim ako su upotrijebljene u određenom smislu*)

Success is impossible without hard work. Men fear death.

ALI: The death of the Prime Minister left his party without a leader.

- Ispred naziva obroka

breakfast, lunch, supper

ALI: The lunch we had yesterday was the best I can remember.

- Ispred imenica SCHOOL, PRISON, HOSPITAL (kad se misli na njihovu svrhu)

When school was over, he went straight home.

ALI: *That building over there is the hospital.* (misli se na samu zgradu)

- U nekim izrazima

hand in hand, by day, from morning till night, at night...

- *On Sunday, in March, in 1989*

ALI: *in the year 1989*

- Posebno vrijeme u godini

I enjoy Christmas very much.

Americans eat turkey at Thanksgiving.

- U izrazima sa LAST, NEXT, EVERY

last year, next summer, every day

VJEŽBA 4.

Umetnite određeni član *the* ili *x* (kad se član ne koristi).

1. I live in ___ Allan Road in Bristol in an area called ___ Redland.
2. ___ sun sets in ___ West.
3. ___ Lake Geneva borders ___ France and ___ Switzerland.
4. Yesterday I was walking past ___ hospital.
5. ___ health of millions of people may be at ___ risk.

VJEŽBA 5.

Umetnite odgovarajući član (*a/an, the*) ili *x* (kad se član ne koristi).

I want ____ laptop computer, because ____ laptop computers can be very useful. ____ laptop can do word processing, keep records, and compute numbers. ____ laptop can also be used to send email and search the Internet. People who own ____ laptops say that they can save a lot of time.

VJEŽBA 6.

Umetnite odgovarajući član (*a/an, the*) ili *x* (kad se član ne koristi).

1. I saw ____ accident this morning. ____ car crashed into ____ tree. ____ driver of ____ car wasn't hurt but ____ car was badly damaged.
2. George has a part-time job. He works three mornings ____ week.
3. When I leave ____ school, I want to go to ____ university.
4. Do you think ____ rich should pay more taxes to help ____ poor?
5. We visited ____ Canada and ____ United States.
6. ____ highest mountain in ____ Alps is Mont Blanc.
7. It was ____ windy morning but they hired ____ boat and went for ____ sail. In ____ afternoon ____ wind increased and they soon found themselves in ____ difficulties.
8. She works as ____ interpreter for ____ United Nations.
9. In less than ____ quarter of ____ hour they were in the town.
10. John went for ____ walk up the hill.
11. John got out of the car after ____ few minutes.
12. He went to ____ France and settled in ____ Paris.
13. ____ Atlantic is smaller than ____ Pacific.
14. ____ coffee and ____ cotton do not grow in our country.
15. Courage and ____ honesty often go together.
16. I had ____ very bad night; I didn't sleep ____ wink!
17. ____ Mr Smith is ____ old customer and ____ honest man.
18. ____ youngest boy has just started going to ____ school; ____ eldest one is at ____ college.
19. All ____ cars have wheels.

20. All ____ cars in this park belong to people who work here.
21. I don't drink ____ tea. I don't like it.
22. What is ____ longest river in ____ world?
23. This morning I bought ____ newspaper and ____ magazine. ____ newspaper is in my bag, but I don't know where I put ____ magazine.

RJEČNIK

1. LEKCIJA – BOOKING A HOLIDAY

to book – rezervirati

holiday maker – turist; osoba na odmoru

to obtain – dobiti, postići

whereas – dok, s obzirom na to

travel agent – putnički agent

to adapt – prilagoditi

2. LEKCIJA – COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

engineering - strojarstvo

carriage – kočija, kola, vagon

wagon – teretna kola

current - struja

to command – nalagati, zapovijedati

to upgrade – nadograditi, unaprijediti

to lag behind - zaostajati

merchandise – roba (teret)

laboriously – marljivo, naporno, teško

3. LEKCIJA – WHEN GOOGLE SELF-DRIVING CARS ARE IN ACCIDENTS, HUMANS ARE TO BLAME

fender-bender – lakša prometna nezgoda

to tally – zabilježiti, odbrojavati

errand – posao

to reiterate – (neprestano) ponavljati

to graze – okrznuti

jittery – nervozan, razdražljiv

log – zapis; zabilježiti

4. LEKCIJA – WHAT WILL THE CARS OF 2050 LOOK LIKE?

platoon – vod

to guzzle – trošiti, koristiti

internal combustion engine – motor s unutarnjim izgaranjem

battery – akumulator, baterija

to hail – pozdraviti

to resemble – nalikovati

5. LEKCIJA – ROAD TRAFFIC AND AIR POLLUTION

to pose – postaviti, namjestiti

volatile – isparljiv

to evaporate – isparavati

renewable – obnovljiv

greenhouse gas – staklenički plin

to aggravate – pogoršati

exacerbation – pogoršanje

6. LEKCIJA – MYSTERIOUS CASE

To bump into – naletjeti na

To utter – izustiti

plate – registracijska oznaka

7. LEKCIJA – MODERN JETS

jet – mlaz, mlaznica

to estimate – procijeniti

to occur – desiti se, događati se

smoke hood – gas maska

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