

GRAMATIKA ENGLJSKOG JEZIKA SA VJEŹBANJIMA II

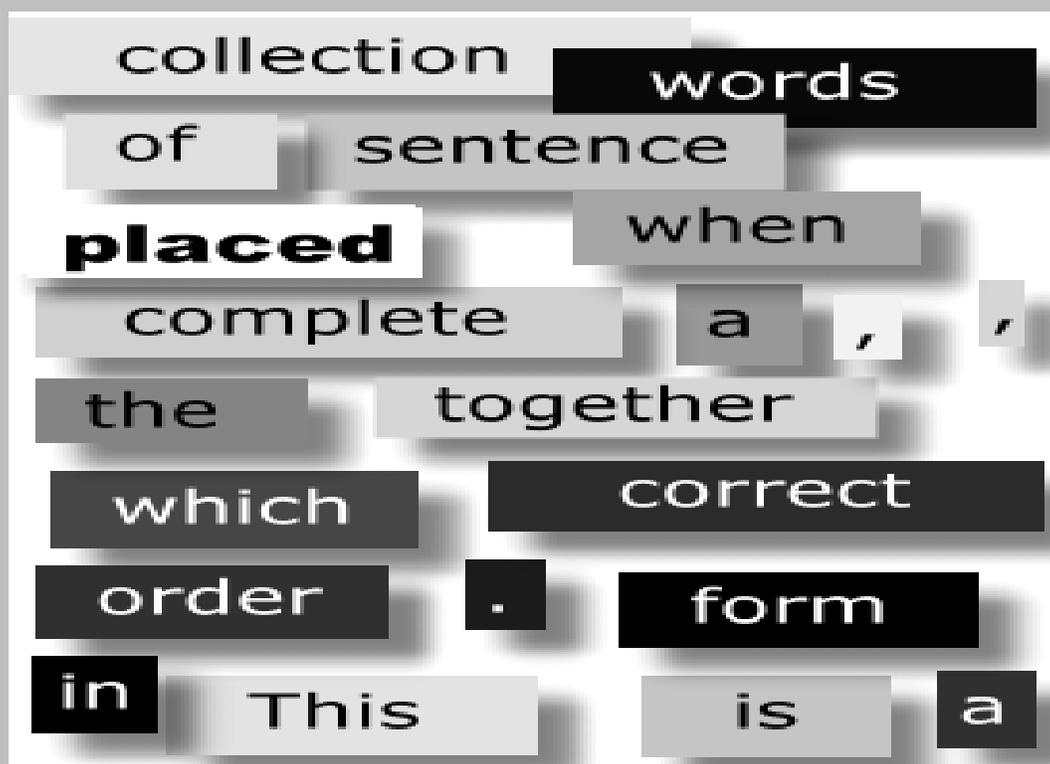
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VJEŽBANJIMA II*



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CHAPTER ONE: MODAL VERBS

MUST- HAVE TO/DON'T HAVE TO
SHOULD
CAN- TO BE ABLE TO- TO BE ALLOWED TO
COULD
MAY

MUST se koristi za:

1. izražavanje **OBAVEZE** npr.
You must get up earlier. – mother to son
Moraš ustati ranije.- majka govori sinu
You must study more. – majka sinu
Moraš učiti više.
2. savjet (stronger than should)
You must have more exercises. Join our club.
Moraš vježbati više. Pridruži se našem klubu.
3. pisane naredbe i instrukcije
Office manager: "Staff must be at their desks by 9.00."
Vođa smjene: "Osoblje mora biti na poslu do 9 sati.
4. kad se izražava voljna radnja koju govornik voljno sprovodi sam nad sobom
My hair is dirty. I must wash it.-Moja kosa je prljava. Moram je oprati.
I have a toothache. I must go to the dentist. – Imam zubobolju. Moram otići kod zubara.

NB. Prošlo vrijeme izražava se oblikom **HAD TO!**
We all had to wear uniforms when I was in high school.

HAVE TO se koristi za:

1. izražavanje **OBAVEZE** koja je nametnuta, ali ne od strane govornika kao kod **MUST**, već od strane onog ko nije prisutan u trenutku govorenja, već se njegove riječi prenose. Takođe **HAVE TO** se koristi kada govorimo o pravilima. Ovim oblikom se nerijetko izražava neko negodovanje pri izvršavanju radnje koja je nametnuta:

I have to get up earlier. sin prenosi majčine riječi
Moram da ustajem ranije

I have to study more. opet sin prenosi majčine riječi i izražava negodovanje nametnutom obavezom

Police officers have to wear uniforms when on duty.

Policajci moraju da nose uniforme kad su na dužnosti.

2. **HAVE TO** u odričnom obliku glasi – **DON'T HAVE TO, DOESN'T HAVE TO** i ima potpuno drugačije značenje od potvrdnog oblika, jer označava odsustvo obaveze:

Children don't have to pay admission for a museum.

Djeca ne moraju da plate ulaz u muzej.

I don't have to do the washing up. My mother does that for me.

Ne moram da perem, jer to moja majka radi za mene.

SHOULD se koristi za:

1. za davanje savjeta:

I think you should find a better job. - Mislim da bi trebalo da nađeš bolji posao.

I think you should study more. – Mislim da bi trebalo da učiš više.

I don't think you should go out too much. – Mislim da ne bi trebalo da izlaziš previše.

CAN se koristi za:

1. izražavanje dopuštenja, za ovu upotrebu pored **CAN**, možemo koristiti njegovu parafrazu – **TO BE ALLOWED TO** (s tim što je **TO BE ALLOWED TO** formalnije)

You can use my phone. – Možeš koristiti moj telefon.

Ili *You are allowed to use my phone.*

You can not smoke in the hospital.

You are not allowed to smoke in the hospital.

2. sposobnost, mogućnost da se nešto uradi, za ovu upotrebu umjesto **CAN**, možemo koristiti njegovu parafrazu – **TO BE ABLE TO**:

I can play the piano. – Ja mogu svirati klavir.

I can drive the bicycle. – Ja mogu voziti bicikl.

I can sing. – Ja mogu pjevati. Ili *I am able to sing.*

COULD se koristi za:

1. izražavanje sposobnosti u prošlosti:

My grandfather could sing when he was young. - Moj djeda je mogao pjevati kad je bio mlad.

He could sing and dance all night when he was young. – Mogao je igrati i pjevati cijelu noć kad je bio mlad.

MAY se koristi za:

1. traženje dopuštenja (formalnije i učtivije od can)

May I go out? – Mogu li izaći?

A. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE MODAL VERB (*to be allowed to, have to, can, could, must, should*)

1. Soldierswear uniform.
2. If you can't sleep at night, you drink coffee before you go to bed.
(negative)
3. I've got a bad cough. You smoke. (negative)
4. You eat those berries. They are poisonous. (negative)
5. Mark is a sales representative. He travel much.
6. you get up early tomorrow?
7. Notice in the picture gallery: "Cameras, sticks and umbrellas be left at the desk".
8.I have a cigarette, please?
9. Heclimb a tree when he was young.
10. You smoke in the hospital. (negative)
11. I think he find another job. It takes him three hours to reach the place where he works.
12. I go to the hairdresser. My hair looks awful!
13. you help me zip the dress?
14. you postpone our test for two days, please?!
15. You leave the room at any time.
16. When I went to school, I wear a uniform.
17. He leave earlier if he wants to catch the 5:00 train.
18. I read at the age of 5.
19. You strike a match. The room is full of gas. (negative)
20. You park here. I'll give you a parking ticket. (negative)
21. His father is a policeman, so he to wear a uniform.
22. Youyell. I can hear you. (negative)
23. A: "I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!"
B: "You have a haircut."

24. In Pakistan you wink. It is offensive. (negative)

25. Tomorrow we go to school. It is Sunday. (negative)

CHAPTER TWO: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Postoje 3 vrste kondicionalnih rečenica:

- I **First Conditional** – Prvi kondicional – Realni
- II **Second Conditional** – Drugi kondicional – Nerealni
- III **Third Conditional** – Treći kondicional – Nemogući

2.1 First conditional – Prvi Kondicional - realni

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

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

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

Dakle u If - rečenici koristimo Present Simple Tense, a u glavnoj rečenici Future Simple. S obzirom da se opet govori o nečemu što je prilično realno i činjenično, opet koristimo Present Simple Tense u glavnoj rečenici.

If he studies hard, he will pass an exam.

Ako puno uči, položiće ispit. – dakle, on uči dosta i sigurno će položiti ispit.

If I send her a letter, she will be really happy.

Ako joj pošaljem pismo, biće veoma srećna. – Dakle, ja planiram da joj pošaljem pismo.

If she calls, tell her I am out.

Ako pozove, reci joj da sam izašao. – može se desiti da me ona pozove

2.2 Second Conditional – Drugi kondicional – nerealni

Ovaj kondicional je nerealan, jer izražava uslov koji je nerealan u sadašnjosti i budućnosti. Npr. Za mene je nerealno da sada imam mnogo novca, pa formiram rečenicu II kondicionala i nagađam šta bih radio da imam mnogo novca:

If I had money, I would buy a car. – Kad bih imao novca kupio bih auto. (Dakle, ja nemam novca sada, ali kad bih ga imao...)

If I could go to England, I would visit my brother. – Kad bih mogao poći u Englesku posjetio bih mog brata. – ali ja ne mogu poći u Englesku

If I were you, I would study more. – Kad bih bio na tvom mjestu, učio bih više. – ali ja nijesam ti, tako da je ovaj uslov u potpunosti nerealan

| IF CLAUSE | MAIN CLAUSE |
|-------------|---|
| PAST SIMPLE | FUTURE IN THE PAST (would + infinitive) |

U If - rečenici se sada koristi Past Simple. Ali, to nije pravi Past Simple kojim se izražava radnja koja se desila u prošlosti, već je to tzv. Subjunctive tj. Past Simple kojim se izražava nerealna situacija u sadašnjosti i u budućnosti. Zato je i oblik glagla TO BE u If rečenicama WERE za sva lica, jer nije u pitanju klasični Past Simple Tense za izražavanje radnje koja se desila u prošlosti, već se koristi za izražavanje situacije, radnje koja nije realna u sadašnjosti i budućnosti.

If I were a doctor, I would be very responsible. Kad bih bio doktor, bio bih veoma odgovoran. – ali ja nijesam doktor

2.3 Third Conditional – Treći kondicional – nemogući

Forma:

If rečenica + Glavna rečenica

Ovaj kondicional je nemoguć, jer izražava uslov koji je nerealan, ali ne u sadašnjosti i budućnosti kao Drugi kondicional, već izražava uslov koji je nerealan u prošlosti. Njegova nereálnost se

sastoji u tome jer izražava radnju, koja se nije ni desila. Čim se pomenuta radnja nije desila, onda je uslov potpuno nemoguć. Dakle, u pitanju su propuštene životne šanse i moguće njihove posljedice.

If I had had money, I would have bought a car. Da sam imao novca, kupio bih auto. – Ali, ja nijesam imao novca, dakle nijesam ni kupio to auto. Znači, u pitanju je neki trenutak u prošlosti, a ne u sadašnjosti kao kod II kondicionala – *If I had money, I would buy a car.* – Kad bih sada imao novca, kupio bih auto.

If I had met him, I would have called him to come. Da sam ga sreo, zvao bih ga da dođe. – Ali, ja ga nijesam sreo, tako da ga nijesam ni zvao da dođe.

If I had gone out, I would have met my friends. Da sam izašao, sreo bih svoje prijatelje. – Ali, ja nijesam izašao, pa stoga nijesam ni sreo, svoje prijatelje.

| IF CLAUSE | MAIN CLAUSE |
|---|--|
| PAST PERFECT (had + past participle) | WOULD + PERFECT INFINITIVE (would + have + past participle) |

If I had known that you were in hospital, I would have visited you. – Da sam znao da si bio u bolnici, posjetio bih te. – ali nijesam znao da si bio u bolnici.

If you had arrived ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat. - Da si došao deset minuta ranije, imao bi mjesto.- ali nijesi došao 10 minuta ranije, pa nijesi dobio mjesto.

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB GIVEN IN PARENTHESES.

1. If I visit her I (stay) there for a long time.
2. If he (do) it, they will punish him.
3. You (give) me your seat if you were kind.
4. If the food had been bad we (not eat) it.
5. He (have) some money if he had sold his books.
6. If we had attended his lecture, we (know) the answer to his question.
7. If you gave me that book I (read) it.
8. I (go) with you if I had time.
9. What (happen) if he doesn't come?
10. What would you have done if you (meet) Tom?
11. If you write me every week I (write) to you.
12. I shall stay at home if it (rain).
13. What (happen) if he hadn't come home in time?
14. If I (be) you, I would buy that car.
15. I would have come if I (have) time.
16. They would have built a new house if they (save) enough money.
17. If you could choose, which picture (take)?
18. She would have to go to the bank if she (not have) money to pay the rent.
19. If you (start) early, you'll get there in time.
20. If they had been luckier, they (win) the match.
21. He will have to consult a doctor if he (not feel) well.
22. (you do) the same thing if you had been there?
23. If you didn't sit up late, (you be) sleepy?
24. If you had come to the horse race, which horse (you bet on) ?
25. Would people go to the cinema more often if they (not have) TV?
26. If I were you, I (give up) smoking.

27. They would have certainly come if they really (want to).
28. If you (catch) the 8 o'clock bus, you will get there just in time.
29. He would not come even if you (ask) him.
30. Suppose he (not come), what shall we do?

CHAPTER THREE: PASSIVE VOICE



Pasiv nije vrijeme, već stanje, trpno stanje. Njim se izražava radnja koju ne vrši subjekat aktivno, kao u ostalim aktivnim rečenicama, već radnja u kojoj subjekat trpi radnju.

Npr.

My mother made a cake yesterday. – aktivna rečenica, Past Simple Tense, subjekat aktivno vrši radnju

Analiza rečenice:

My mother-subjekat made-glagol a cake-objekat, yesterday-prilog za vrijeme

Moja majka je napravila kolač juče. – dakle, ovo je rečenica u kojoj je subjekat aktivni vršilac radnje.

Da bi od ove aktivne rečenice napravili pasivnu, prvo treba raščlaniti šta je subjekat, šta glagol, šta objekat, zatim na I mjesto pasivne rečenice staviti objekat, a u ovoj rečenici to je A CAKE, zatim napisati odgovarajući oblik pasiva, jer koliko imamo vremena, toliko imamo oblika pasiva:

Forma pasiva

Pasiv se sastoji od pomoćnog glagola TO BE i past participa, koji se za pravilne glagole gradi dodavanjem nastavka –ed ili posebnim oblikom za nepravilne glagole i to III kolona.

Npr.

| I kolona | II kolona | III kolona |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| do | did | done |
| go | went | gone |

Poznato je da se II kolona koristi za prošlo vrijeme – Past Simple Tense, dok je III kolona potrebna za Pasiv, Present Perfect i Past Perfect.

Kako je već rečeno da se pasiv gradi od glagola TO BE, treba paziti u kom je vremenu rečenica koja se prebacuje iz aktiva u pasiv, jer zavisno od toga i ovaj pomoćni glagol će imati formu tog vremena. Npr.

Ako je rečenica u Past Simple Tense, onda će TO BE biti **WAS** za jedninu i **WERE** za množinu. Ako je u Present Simple Tense-sadašnjem vremenu, onda će TO BE, biti **AM/ IS** za jedninu i **ARE** za množinu i za II lice jednine YOU-ti. Ako je rečenica u Present Continuous Tense, onda će TO BE biti **AM/IS BEING** za jedninu, **ARE BEING** za množinu i za II lice jednine – YOU –ti. Ako je u Past Continuous Tense onda će TO BE biti u obliku **WAS BEING** za jedninu, i **WERE BEING** za množinu. Ako je rečenica u Future tense onda će TO BE biti – **WILL BE**. Ako je rečenica u Present Perfect Tense , onda će TO BE biti – **HAS BEEN i HAVE BEEN** za množinu. Ako se u rečenici pojavljuje neki od modalnih glagola: can, could, must i sl. oblik pasiva je isti kap i oblik za budućnost: **MODAL VERB + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE**.

Da se vratimo na prethodnu rečenicu i da se podsjetimo da se na početku pasivne rečenice nalazi objekat aktivne i da dodajemo pasiv, tj. TO BE u onom vremenu u kojem je aktivna rečenica, a to je PAST SIMPLE TENSE (WAS; WERE) i da poslije TO BE dodajemo past particip. Pa će rečenica glasiti:

*THE CAKE **WAS MADE** BY MY MOTHER YESTERDAY.* – Past Passive

Evo primjera za sve oblike pasiva:

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

My mother makes delicious cakes.

DELICIOUS CAKES ARE MADE BY MY MOTHER. – PREZENT PASIV

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

My mother is making deliciuos cakes now.

DELICIOUS CAKES ARE BEING MADE BY MY MOTHER. – PRESENT CONTINUOUS PASSIVE

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

My mother made a delicious cake yesterday.

THE DELICIOUS CAKE WAS MADE BY MY MOTHER – PAST PASSIVE

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

My mother was making delicious cakes.

DELICIOUS CAKES WERE BEING MADE BY MY MOTHER. – PAST CONTINUOUS PASSIVE

FUTURE SIMPLE

My mother will make delicious cakes tomorrow.

DELICIOUS CAKES WILL BE MADE TOMORROW. – FUTURE PASSIVE

PRESENT PERFECT

My mother has just made delicious cakes.

DELICIOUS CAKES HAVE JUST BEEN MADE BY MY MOTHER. – PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

VJEŽBATI:

Sledeće aktivne rečenice prebaciti u pasiv:

1. My sister is painting a beautiful picture now. – Moja sestra slika divnu sliku sada.
2. He bought a sweater yesterday. – On je kupio džemper juče.
3. She will make a cake tomorrow. – Ona će sutra napraviti kolač.
4. He was repairing an old car all day yesterday. – On je juče cijeli dan popravljao svoja stara kola.
5. Peter has just lost glasses. – Petar je upravo izgubio svoje naočare.
6. Ann writes beautiful letters. – Ana piše divna pisma.

Prilikom vježbe dobro obratiti pažnju koje je vrijeme zastupljeno, jer će u istom vremenu biti i TO BE.

Rješenja:

1. *The beautiful picture is being painted by my sister now.*
2. *The sweater was bought by him yesterday.*

3. *The cake will be made by her tomorrow.*
4. *The old car was being repaired all day yesterday.*
5. *Glasses have just been lost.*
6. *Beautiful letters are written.*

REZIME:

| VRIJEME | OBLICI PASIVA |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| SIMPLE PRESENT | AM, IS, ARE + PAST PARTICIPLE |
| PRESENT CONTINUOUS | AM, IS, ARE + BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE |
| SIMPLE PAST | WAS, WERE + PAST PARTICIPLE |
| PAST CONTINUOUS | WAS, WERE + BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE |
| PRESENT PERFECT | HAVE/ HAS + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE |
| SIMPLE FUTURE | WILL + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE |
| MODAL VERBS (can, must, should) | MODAL + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE |

A. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. They sell the magazines everywhere.

.....

2. William saw the accident.

.....

3. They must send it at once.

.....

4. She will send it by airmail.

.....

5. They have found the child at last.

.....

6. You can pay the bill later.

.....

7. He is repairing his car.

.....

8. They were discussing the question when I entered.

.....

9. Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet".

10. They are building a new bridge in the town.

11. They will meet us at the station.

12. He will give me a new book.

13. People play basketball in our country.

14. An Englishman visited me.

15. They sell CDs in this shop.

16. You must develop this film as soon as possible.

17. They will tell me the latest news.

18. Somebody is building a garage here.

19. They will laugh at you.

20. I forgot that John had given me the instructions.

21. They were building some new roads when we returned.

22. They will give the results in two days.

23. They told me that he is not in town.

24. His parents took him to hospital last night.

25. We have informed them in time.

26. You can post your letters here.

27. He was watching her all the time.

CHAPTER FOUR: ADJECTIVES

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

Pridjevi se dijele na:

lične (proper), koji se pišu velikim slovom: American, English, German, Italian, Serbian, Montenegrin;

opisne (descriptive): young, beautiful, green;

količinske (quantitative): some, few, much, all, enough;

pokazne (demonstrative): this, that, these, those, such, the same, the order;

neodređene (indefinite): any, one, certain, another;

diobne (distributive): each, every, either, neither;

prisvojne (possessive): my, your, his, her, its, our, their;

upitne (interrogative): what, which.

Comparasion (Poređenje pridjeva)

Pridjevi imaju tri stupnja poređenja:

prvi stupanj - jednakost - **positive**

drugi stupanj - nejednakost - **comparative**

treći stupanj - nadmoćnost - **superlative**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- "sve više i više" se prevodi svezom "**and**" koja prethodi i dolazi poslije komparativa za uvećanje: stronger and stronger (sve jači i jači).

Ako je pridjev višesložan, ponavlja se samo prilog "**more**": more and more contemptible (sve više omrznutiji).

Treći stupanj **superlativ** može biti:

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

On se pravi kod:

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

She is **the richest** (Ona je najbogatiji);

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

She is **the most intelligent** (Ona je najpametniji);

- Pravopisna pravila pri poređenju

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

fat- fatter- the **fattest** (debeo),

big- bigger- the **biggest** (velik).

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

fine - finer- the **finest** (lijep).

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

pretty- prettier- the **prettiest** (drag),

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

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

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

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

pretty, prettier, the prettiest;

narrow, narrower, the narrowest;

clever, cleverer, the cleverest

simple, simpler, the simplest;

polite, politer, the politest.

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

famous, more famous, the most famous;

learned, more learned, the most learned;

beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful.

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

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

Nepravilna komparacija pridjeva - Irregular comparasion

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

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| far (daleko) | | |
| | further (dalji po redu) | the furthest |

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

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

CHAPTER FIVE: INFINITIVE vs. THE '-ING' FORM

THE INFINITIVE

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>advice</i> | <i>agree</i> | <i>arrange</i> | <i>decide</i> |
| <i>ask</i> | <i>beg</i> | <i>tell</i> | <i>invite</i> |
| <i>expect</i> | <i>hope</i> | <i>offer</i> | <i>promise</i> |
| <i>plan</i> | <i>refuse</i> | <i>seem</i> | <i>want</i> |

The infinitive is the root form of the verb. There are two kinds of infinitive:

- a. the to-infinitive e.g. *to play, to cry, to love etc.*
- b. the bare infinitive (without 'to')
play, cry, love etc.

We use the to-infinitive:

a) after verbs such as:
the expressions:

I would like

I would love

I would prefer

b) after

I plan to leave.
She asked him to stay.

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

After modal verbs (*can, must, should* etc.) we use bare infinitive. e.g. *You must leave.*
After the verbs *let* and *make* we also use bare infinitive. e.g. *She made me call him. Let her go out.*

THE '-ING' FORM

The '-ing' form is the verb form with the -ing suffix. (*fishing, riding, stopping)*

We use the -ing form:

- a) after verbs such as: *She is good at swimming*
 b) after prepositions: *I am interested in fishing.*
 c) after the expressions: *be busy, it's no use, it's not worth*
He is busy preparing the exam.
 d) after the expression: *look forward to*
I look forward to seeing you

I prefer staying home.
Joanna gave up smoking.

- e) after the expression: *Would you mind...*
Would you mind closing the door?

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

1. I would like (go out) tonight.
2. She hates (play) cards.
3. I can't make a decision. I keep (change) my mind.
4. He had made his decision and refused (change) his mind.
5. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed (be) by the sea again.
6. I'd avoid (drink) that water if I were you.
7. They go (run) every Sunday evening.
8. You must (get up) early in the morning.
9. I look forward..... (hear) from you.
10. They are bad at (write) essays.
11. Let us (go) to the theatre tonight.
12. He is going to ask Ivy (marry) him.
13. I made him (promise) that he wouldn't tell anybody.

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

14. My father didn't allow me.....
 (take) his new car.
15. Are you looking forward (go)
 on holiday.
16. Actually I wanted (ask) you to

give me a call when you finish .

¹ -ing` form is used after the verb go when we talk about activities e.g. *I go skiing every weekend. She goes running in the park very often.*

17. He admitted (steal) the jewelry.
18. How about (meet) for lunch tomorrow?
19. My lawyer advised me (go) straight to the police.
20. Thanks very much for (invite) me to your party.
21. I'd like (visit) Ireland.
22. Would you mind (close) the window? It is rather chilly.
23. He wouldn't let me..... (read) the letter.
24. It's no use..... (tell) her the truth.
25. You must be fed up with (learn) English.

CHAPTER SIX: INDIRECT (REPORTED) SPEECH

6.1 REPORTED STATEMENTS

Ukoliko je uvodna riječ indirektnog govora u **Present Simple Tense** (says, explains) onda se **vrijeme iz direktnog govora ne mijenja, kao ni priloške odredbe za vrijeme – last year, today, tomorrow, etc.:**

Tom: "I will never get married."
Tom says he will never get married.

Ukoliko je uvodna riječ indirektnog govora u **Past Simple Tense (explained, said)** onda se vrijeme iz direktnog govora **pomjera za jedno vrijeme unazad:**

Direct speech

Indirect speech

Simple present

Simple past

»I never *eat* meat, « he explained

= He explained that he never *ate* meat.

Present continuous

Past continuous

» *I'm waiting* for Ann,« he said

= He said (that) he *was waiting* for Ann.

Present Perfect

Past perfect

» I *have found* a flat, « he said

= He said (that) he *had found* the flat.

Simple past

» I *took* it home with me,« she said

Past perfect

= She said she *had taken* it home with her.

Future

He said, » I *will/shall be* in Paris
on Monday.

Conditional- Past tense of will-would

= He said he *would be* in Paris on
on Monday.

Mijenjaju se i priloške odredbe za vrijeme i mjesto:

last year-the previous year
today-that day
here-there, now-the

tomorrow-the next day
yesterday-the previous day, the day before

6.2 REPORTED COMMANDS

Indirektne naredbe – **commands**, zahtjevi – **requests**, savjeti – **advice**, imaju sledeći oblik:

verb (advise, ask, tell) + [person (me, you, him)] + **to + infinitive**

Direct command: He said, "Lie down, Tom."

Indirect command: He told Tom **to lie down**.

Direct command: He said, "Get your coat, Tom!"

Indirect command: He told Tom **to get his coat**.

Naredbe, zahtjevi i savjeti u odričnom obliku imaju sledeću formu:

not + infinitive

"Don't swim too far, boys," I said
I told the boys **not to swim** too far.

"Don't open the window," he said
He told me **not to open** the window.

Osim uobičajenih uvodnih riječi tell, ask, koriste se i druge: order- narediti, invite-pozvati, advise-savjetovati, persuade - ubijediti, offer-ponuditi:

“Will you be quiet!” he said
He *told/ordered* us **to be quiet**.

“Sit down, said my hostess.”
My hostess *asked/invited* me **to sit down**.

“Why don’t you take off your coat?” she said
She *told/advised* me **to take off** my coat.

N. B. U indirektnim naredbama, savjetima ili zahtjevima nikada se ne koristi oblik *said to*!

She said to me to go home. (wrong!)

She told me to go home. (right)

REZIME:

Ako ne navodimo doslovno nešro što je neko rekao, već to ponavljamo svojim riječima, mi pri tom činimo izvjesne izmjene. Ovakav način ponavljanja tuđih riječi naziva se neupravni ili indirektni govor. Većina izmjena uslovljene se logikom situacije i sreću se i u drugim jezicima. Zbog promjene lica koje govori i vremena na koje se radnja odnosi nastaju sljedeće promjene:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| I | prelazi u | he/she |
| you | prelazi u | he, she ili I |
| we | prelazi u | they |
| you (množ.) | prelazi u | they ili we |

Prema pravilima o slaganju vremena u indirektnom govoru nastaju sljedeće gramatičke promjene:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| is | becomes | was |
| are | becomes | were |
| have, has | becomes | had |
| shall, will | becomes | would |
| was, were | becomes | had been |
| ask, asks (S. Present) | becomes | asked (S. Past) |
| asked (S. Past) | becomes | had asked (Past Perfect) |
| feel, feels (S. Present) | becomes | felt (S. Past) |
| felt (S. Past) | becomes | had felt |
| have worked, has worked | becomes | had worked |
| was trying, were trying | becomes | had been trying |

“We **are reading** a book.”
“I **have lived** here for ages”

They said that they **were** reading a book.
He told me he **had lived** there for ages.

Zapovjedni način upotrijebljen u direktnom govoru zamjenjuje se infinitivom.

“**Shut** the door!”

She told me **to shut** the door.

“**Don’t call** me anymore.”

Ann ordered me **not to call** her.

A. Turn the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. He said: "I am watching TV".

.....

2. She said: "I read much in the evening".

.....

3. Bill said: "I will learn French because I need it for my job."

.....

4. Mary said: "I got a letter from my mother yesterday".

.....

5. She wrote to me: "I caught the last train".

.....

6. He said to Jane: "I have never been to Australia".

.....

7. She said to me: "I understand what you say."

.....

8. He said to me: "Help me write an essay, please".

.....

9. He said to Mary: "Close the window."

.....

10. She said: "They are asking for you on the telephone".

.....

11. Helen said: "Come and have lunch with us tomorrow".

.....

12. Tom said: "The message arrived five minutes ago".

.....

13. "Don't move boys," the policeman said.

.....

14. They promised: "We'll reach there tomorrow".

.....

15. They said: "We cannot wait until you have made up your mind".

16. She said: "Boy, leave the child alone".

17. Mother said: "Choose what you like".

18. The man said: "We have been working at this project for a month already".

19. She reminded me: "Don't forget to post the letter on your way to town".

20. Mary explained: "He was reading all day yesterday".

CHAPTER SEVEN: WORD BUILDING & PHRASAL VERBS

A. PROVIDE THE BEST TRANSLATION EQUIVALENT FOR THE LISTED PHRASAL VERBS.

▪ look up

▪ take off

▪ pay back

▪ run out of

▪ get on with

▪ let down

▪ figure out

▪ turn up

▪ put up with

▪ look back on

▪ look down on

.....
▪ make up

.....
▪ turn down

.....
▪ look for

.....
▪ keep up with

.....
▪ look after
.....

B. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE MULTI-WORD VERB.

look up

take off

pay back

run out of

get on with

let down

figure out

turn up

put up with

look back on

look down on

make up

turn down

look for

keep up with

look after

1. Thank you for your loan. I'll you next week.
2. If I don't know the meaning of a word, I it in the dictionary.
3. He has already left. His plane ten minutes ago.
4. If we don't hurry, we'll time.
5. I can't this Do you know what it means?
6. We'll keep looking for your keys. They'll very soon.
7. I'll expect you at 12. Don't me , will you?
8. How do you your sister? You seem to be very different.
9. If the boss isn't satisfied with your proposal he will just you
10. Have you told him the truth or have you it?
11. I can't my neighbours any more.
12. When I my childhood it seems so distant and innocent.

13. Ignore her. She always on people.
14. What are you? What have you lost?
15. You're doing well. Try to with good work.
16. You can borrow my camera but you must it.

C. FILL IN THE MISSING FORMS.

| NOUN | VERB | ADJECTIVE |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>acceptance</i> | | |
| | <i>achieve</i> | |
| <i>action</i> | | |
| | <i>advise</i> | |
| | <i>analyse (analyze)</i> | |
| | <i>believe</i> | |
| | | <i>choosy</i> |
| | <i>compete</i> | |
| <i>decision</i> | | |
| | <i>demand</i> | |
| <i>destruction</i> | | |
| | | <i>different</i> |
| | <i>explain</i> | |
| | | <i>live</i> |
| | <i>love</i> | |
| | <i>offend</i> | |
| | | <i>productive</i> |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>prove</i> | |
| <i>protection</i> | | |
| | | <i>refused</i> |
| | | <i>respectable, respectful</i> |
| <i>solution</i> | | |
| | | <i>successful</i> |
| | <i>surprise</i> | |

MID-TERM ENGLISH TEST
(mock test)

Name

Index no.

A. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE MODAL VERB (to be allowed to, have to, can, could, must, should, will)

1. I think youlisten to the others. (negative) You'd better be more self-confident.
2. Women vote in England until 1927. (negative)
3. I have already read the book so Iread it again. (negative)
4. Iread at the age of four.
5. You.....yell in hospitals. (negative)
6. He didn't pass his driving test so he take it again.

9/

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT TENSE:

1. If they had been luckier, they (win) the match.
2. I would have come yesterday if I (have) nothing to lose.
3. I shall be very angry if he (break) any more plates.
4. If I were you, I (sell) that old junk.
5. If you didn't sit up late, (you, be) sleepy?
6. What (happen) if I press this button?
7. If I (know) that she was coming I (clean) my flat.

14/

C. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE.

1. Sharon is writing a new book at the moment.

.....

2. Someone left a cat in front of my house.

.....

3. We will rent a new flat.

.....

4. Somebody has given him my glasses.

.....

5. They deliver milk to our doorstep.

.....

6. No one can answer your question.

.....

12/

D. a) FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES IN BRACKETS:

1. She is (handsome) girl I have ever seen.

2. I have (few) English books than you.

3. Sarah is (thin) than I thought, but (pretty) of them all.

4. A (bad) mistake could not be made.

6/

b) FILL IN THE TABLE WITH PROPER POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES GIVEN:

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| good | | |
| | busier | |
| | | the furthest |
| common | | |

4/

FINAL TEST
(mock test)

| | | | |
|------|--|-----------|--|
| Name | | Index no. | |
|------|--|-----------|--|

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

1. I've decided (get) a part-time job.
2. She will not let you (do) it.
3. The accused denied (be) involved in a robbery.
4. It's no use (try) to persuade her, she is so stubborn.
5. He refused (answer) my question.
6. I am looking forward (hear) from you.

12/

B. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM DIRECT INTO REPORTED SPEECH:

1. "I haven't done anything to your plant", said Ann.
.....
2. "Show me your notebooks", the teacher ordered us.
.....
3. "You were supposed to finish your seminar papers a week ago ", said the teacher.
.....
4. "She plays the piano two times a week", Jane told me.
.....
5. "Don't go too far away", Rosie said to Jonathan.
.....
6. "I will help you out with that", James promised.
.....

18/

D. FILL IN THE MISSING FORMS.

| NOUN | VERB | ADJECTIVE |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | <i>destroy</i> | |
| | | <i>productive</i> |
| <i>life</i> | | |
| | <i>surprise</i> | |
| | | <i>demanding</i> |
| <i>achievement</i> | | |

6/

B. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE MULTI-WORD VERB.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| look up | take off | pay back | run out of |
| put up with | look back on | look down on | make up |

1. I simply cannot your constant complaining!
2. Anna thinks we are sugar. I'll go to the store to buy some.
3. She a lot of scary stories when she was young.
4. Don't what happened yesterday! It's water under the bridge, let it go.
5. Could you lend me five bucks? I'll you tomorrow, I promise.

5/

| NOUN | VERB | ADJECTIVE |
|---|---------|---------------------------|
| acceptance (prihvatanje) | accept | accepted, acceptable |
| achievement (ostvarenje, postignuće) | achieve | achievable, achieved |
| advice (savjet) | advise | advisable, advised |
| analysis (analiza) | analyze | analyzed |
| belief (vjerovanje) | believe | believable |
| choice (izbor) | choose | choosy |
| competition (takmičenje) | compete | competitive |
| decision (odluka) | decide | decisive, decided |
| demand (zahtjev, tražnja) | demand | demanding |
| destruction (uništavanje, destrukcija) | destroy | destructive, destroyed |
| difference (razlika) | differ | different |
| explanation (objašnjenje) | explain | explained |
| love (ljubav) | love | loved, loveable, loveless |
| offence (uvreda, prekršaj) | offend | offensive, offended |
| proof (dokaz) | prove | proved, proven |
| protection (zaštita) | protect | protective |
| refusal (odbijanje) | refuse | refused |
| respect (poštovanje) | respect | respectable, respectful |
| solution (rješenje) | solve | solved, solvable |
| success (uspjeh) | succeed | successful |

HOMWORK ASSIGNMENT I

14

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 If you ...*had looked*... (look) both ways before crossing the street, you wouldn't have been knocked down.
- 2 If I (be) you, I would phone my mother tonight.
- 3 If he hadn't stopped the car, he (have) an accident.
- 4 I (give) some money to charity if I won a competition.
- 5 Unless we (leave) now, we'll be late.
- 6 Your friend wouldn't have phoned if you (not/meet) her in the street.
- 7 If I hadn't woken up early, I (be) late for work.
- 8 If I (have) more time, I would tidy the garden.
- 9 If John (phone), can you take a message?
- 10 If I were you, I (get) someone to help me.

5

Choose the correct item.

- 1 You ...*B*... borrow my notebook if you want to.
A are able to B can C might
- 2 I stay late at work tonight. There is lots of work to do.
A have to B can C needn't
- 3 Charlie speak German when he was young, but now he can.
A can't B could C couldn't
- 4 You ask for directions if you get lost.
A should B are able to C mustn't
- 5 you water the plants for me?
A May B Will C Shall
- 6 Bill get a new job after he had completed the training course.
A should B can C was able to
- 7 '..... I help you, sir?' 'Yes please.'
A May B Must C Will
- 8 She visit us on Sunday if she has time.
A might B shall C mustn't

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT II

STUDENT:

A. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE, BUT DO NOT CHANGE THE TENSES. THE ORIGINAL SUBJECT DISAPPEARS BECAUSE IT IS NOT IMPORTANT.

Example:

Somebody fetches a chair for Mrs Dixon.

A chair was fetched for Mrs Dixon.

1) They speak French at this shop.

.....

2) Somebody stole my car.

.....

3) Somebody will bring the beer.

.....

4) They haven't caught the robbers yet.

.....

5) They were drinking ice-cold beer in England.

.....

6) They eat a lot of fish.

.....

7) They discuss the weather every day.

.....

8) Some men robbed the Glasgow-London mail train in 1961.

.....

9) They drove them to a lonely bridge.

.....

10) People are discussing the mail robbery all over the world at the moment.

.....

11) Somebody will look after their children.

.....

12) You have not paid for the car.

.....

HOMWORK ASSIGNMENT III

STUDENT:

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

a)

- 1 I would like ...*to go*... (go) out tonight.
- 2 He hates (play) cards.
- 3 She is too excited (sleep).
- 4 You must (get up) early in the morning.
- 5 I regret (spend) so much money last weekend.
- 6 They go (run) every Tuesday evening.
- 7 I saw Helen (wash) the dishes. It took her only ten minutes.
- 8 I started (learn) French two years ago.
- 9 He was very pleased (see) her again.
- 10 The dentist advised him (stop) eating sweets.

b)

- 1 A: Are you busy ...*reading*... (read)?
B: Yes, but I don't mind (help) you. What do you want?
A: Do you know the answer to this question?
B: Yes. Look, I'll show you how (do) it yourself.
- 2 A: I've decided (get) a part-time job.
B: Really? What kind of job do you want (find)?
A: Well, I really enjoy (look after) animals, so I wouldn't mind (work) in a pet shop.
- 3 A: The police caught the man who burgled my house last month.
B: Really? How did they manage (catch) him?
A: I don't know, but he admitted (steal) things in our neighbourhood.
B: Well, I'm happy (hear) that the thief was caught.

HOMWORK ASSIGNMENT IV

STUDENT:

A. CHOOSE THE BEST RESPONSE:

1. *"She will visit us next week."* She told me that she next week.
a) would visit us b) will visit us c) visits us
2. *"I talk to my brother every day."* He told me that he to his brother.
a) was talking b) talked c) is talking
3. *"My friend will help me study."* She told me that her friend her study.
a) will help b) helps c) would help
4. *"Mary is living in Miami."* My friend told me that Mary in Miami.
a) lives b) was living c) is living
5. *"I have seen that movie."* She told me that she that movie.
a) had seen b) has seen c) saw
6. *"I will be in Paris next week."* I told him that I in Paris next week.
a) will be b) would be c) am
7. *"Turn off the light!"* He asked me the light.
a) to turned off b) turn off c) to turn off
8. *"I am a good dancer."* She told me that she a good dancer.
a) is b) was c) will be
9. *"I have been to that bar."* He told me that he to that bar.
a) had been b) will have been c) is being
10. *"I am writing an email to my girlfriend."* He told me that he an email to his girlfriend.
a) is writing b) was writing c) writes

B. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM DIRECT INTO REPORTED SPEECH:

1. "Choose what you like", said Sarah.

.....

2. "We will reach there tomorrow", they promised.

.....

3. "I lost my temper yesterday morning", Rosie said to John.

.....

4. "I have been smoking too much", James admitted.

.....

5. He said: "I was at school yesterday."

.....

6. The teacher said to me: "Give me your notebook!"

.....

7. "We had a tiring day yesterday", Lisa said to Joe.

.....

8. "Close the window immediately!", Rosie said to John

.....

9. "He can come in when I finish my work" the manager said.

.....

10. "I was very ill yesterday" Shannon said.

.....

IRREGULAR VERBS

| INFINITIVE | PAST | PAST PARTICIPLE | TRANSLATION |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| be | was, were | been | biti |
| become | became | become | postati |
| begin | began | begun | početi |
| break | broke | broken | polomiti |
| bring | brought | brought | donijeti |
| build | built | built | graditi |
| buy | bought | bought | kupiti |
| catch | caught | caught | uhvatiti |
| choose | chose | chosen | izabrati |
| come | came | come | doći |
| cost | cost | cost | koštati |
| do | did | done | raditi |
| drink | drank | drunk | piti |
| drive | drove | driven | voziti |
| eat | ate | eaten | jesti |
| feel | felt | felt | osjećati |
| find | found | found | naći |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | zaboraviti |
| get | got | got | dobiti, stići |
| give | gave | given | dati |
| go | went | gone | ići |
| have | had | had | imati |
| hear | heard | heard | čuti |
| hit | hit | hit | udariti |
| keep | kept | kept | držati, čuvati |

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| know | knew | known | znati |
| leave | left | left | napustiti, otići |
| let | let | let | pustiti, dopustiti |
| lose | lost | lost | izgubiti |
| make | made | made | napraviti |
| meet | met | met | sresti |
| pay | paid | paid | platiti |
| put | put | put | staviti |
| read | read | read | čitati |
| run | ran | run | trčati |
| ring | rang | rung | zvoniti |
| say | said | said | reći |
| see | saw | seen | vidjeti |
| sell | sold | sold | prodati |
| send | sent | sent | poslati |
| sing | sang | sung | pjevati |
| sit | sat | sat | sjedjeti |
| sleep | slept | slept | spavati |
| speak | spoke | spoken | govoriti |
| spend | spent | spent | potrošiti, provesti |
| swim | swam | swum | plivati |
| take | took | taken | uzeti |
| tell | told | told | reći |
| think | thought | thought | misliti |
| understand | understood | understood | shvatiti |
| win | won | won | pobjediti |
| write | wrote | written | pisati |

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