

ŠKOLA ZA CESTOVNI PROMET
ZAGREB, TRG J.F. KENNEDY-a 8

NASTAVNO PISMO

ENGLESKI JEZIK
(1. strani jezik)
1. RAZRED

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1. UVODNI DIO

Da biste uspješno savladali gradivo 1. razreda, potrebno je ponoviti i utvrditi određena jezična znanja koja ste stekli prethodnim školovanjem.

1.1. **THE ALPHABET** (Abeceda) – znati reći svoje podatke (npr. ime i prezime) slovo po slovo

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1.2. **NUMBERS** (brojevi) – znati pročitati broj

1 one	11 eleven		100 one hundred
2 two	12 twelve	20 twenty	1 000 one thousand
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty	
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty	
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty	
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty	
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy	
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty	
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety	
10 ten			

numbers over 20 (brojevi veći od 20):

45 - forty-five

158 - one hundred (and) fifty-eight

5 396 - five thousand three hundred (and) ninety-six

years (godine):

1992 – nineteen ninety-two

1754 – seventeen fifty-four

2001 – two thousand and one

2020 – twenty twenty, two thousand and twenty

address (adresa): kućni broj dolazi ispred imena ulice

104 Ilica, Zagreb

1.3. **ORDINAL NUMBERS** (redni brojevi) – broju se dodaje nastavak **th**, osim kod prva tri broja; također paziti na izgovor i pisanje rednih brojeva 5., 8., 12. i desetica (forty – the fortieth)

1. – the first – 1st
2. – the second – 2nd
3. – the third – 3rd
4. – the fourth - 4th
5. – the fifth – 5th
6. – the sixth – 6th
7. – the seventh – 7th
8. – the eighth – 8th
12. – the twelfth – 12th
15. – the fifteenth – 15th
20. – the twentieth – 20th
31. – the thirty-first – 31st

1.4. MONTHS OF THE YEAR (mjeseci u godini):

January - siječanj
February – veljača
March - ožujak
April – travanj
May - svibanj
June – lipanj
July - srpanj
August - kolovoz
September - rujan
October – listopad
November – studeni
December - prosinac

dates (datumi):

15. 1. 1988. 15th January 1998 (čita se: **the fifteenth of** January nineteen eighty-eight)

1.5. DAYS OF THE WEEK (dani u tjednu):

SUNDAY – nedjelja
MONDAY – ponedjeljak
TUESDAY- utorak
WEDNESDAY – srijeda
THURSDAY – četvrtak
FRIDAY – petak
SATURDAY – subota

1.6. COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES (zemlje i nacionalnosti):

Croatia – Croatian
England – English
Britain – British
Spain – Spanish
Germany – German
France – French
Japan - Japanese
Canada – Canadian

1.7. COLOURS (boje):

white – bijela, black – crna, red – crvena, blue – plava, green – zelena, orange – narančasta, yellow – žuta, brown – smeđa, grey - siva

1.8. INTRODUCING ONESELF (predstavljanje):

What's your name?	My name is Jake.
What's your surname?	Roberts.
Can you spell that?	R O B E R T S
How old are you?	I'm 20 (years old).
Where are you from?	I'm from London, England.
What's your address?	16 Acorn Road.
What's your phone number?	020 8776223.
What do you do?	I'm a student.

1.9. SUBJECT PRONOUNS (Zamjenice na mjestu subjekta.)

She likes folk music. He likes rock. They like house music.

I - ja
You – ti
He – on
She - ona
It – to (koristi se za stvari i životinje)
We - mi
You - vi
They – oni, one

Ove zamjenice dolaze na mjesto subjekta u rečenici. Zamjenica **I** uvijek se piše velikim slovom.

1.10. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (Posvojni pridjevi)

My mom is 49. His dad works in a bank. Their names are John and Bill.

My – moj, moja, moje, moji
Your – tvoj, tvoja, tvoje, tvoji
His – njegov, njegova, njegove, njegovi
Her – njen, njena, njene, njeni
Its – od toga
Our – naš, naša, naše, naši
Your – vaš, vaša, vaše, vaši
Their – njihov, njihova, njihove, njihovi

1.11. QUESTION WORDS (Upitne riječi.)

WHO – tko, WHEN – kad, WHERE – gdje, WHAT – što, HOW – kako

Who is that man?
Where do you live?
When is your birthday?
What do you do?
How do you come to work?

1.12. **PRACTICE** (vježba)

1. Write the numbers. (Napiši brojeve.)

- 0. 76 – seventy-six
- 1. 14 - _____
- 2. 468 - _____
- 3. 906 - _____
- 4. 2 390 - _____
- 5. 30 841 - _____

2. Write the years. (Napiši godine.)

- 0. nineteen ninety-six 1996
- 1. two thousand and two _____
- 2. nineteen eighteen _____
- 3. nineteen eighty-nine _____
- 4. two thousand and forty-nine _____

3. Complete the sentences with the ordinal number or the month. (Popuni rečenice s mjesecom ili rednim brojem.)

- 0. The first month of the year is January.
- 1. The third month of the year is _____.
- 2. The _____ month of the year is May.
- 3. The seventh month of the year is _____.
- 4. October is the _____ month of the year.
- 5. The twelfth month of the year is _____.

4. Write the dates. (Napiši datume.)

- 0. 7.7.2003. 7th July 2003 the seventh of July two thousand and three
- 1. 25. 5. 1996. _____
- 2. 18. 1. 2010. _____
- 3. 5. 10. 2009. _____

5. Complete the dialogue. (Nadopuni dijalog.)

- a: What's your name?
- b: My _____ is Julia.
- a: _____ are you from?
- b: I'm from Manchester.
- a: How _____ are you?
- b: I'm 25.
- a: What's _____ address?
- b: It's 49 Oxford Road.
- a: What are you interested in?
- b: I'm _____ in music and films.
- a: What's your brother's name?
- b: _____ name is John.
- a: How old is _____?
- b: He's 27.
- a: What does he do?
- b: He _____ a manager in a bank.

2. GRAMATIKA

2.1. THE VERB „BE“ – PRESENT (Glagol „biti“ – sadašnje vrijeme)

Read this short dialogue. The present tense forms of the verb „be“ are underlined in it. (Pročitajte ovaj kratki dijalog. Sadašnji oblici glagola „biti“ su u njemu podvučeni.)

a: Hello. Is Anisha at home?

b: Yes, she is. And what's your name?

a: My name's Jake.

b: Just a minute, Jake. Hey, Ranjit! Where's Anisha?

c: Er ... She isn't in the kitchen. She's in her bedroom, I think.

THE VERB „BE“

Affirmative

I am (I'm)
You are (You're)
He is (He's)
She is (She's)
It is (It's)
We are (We're)
You are (You're)
They are (They're)

Negative

I am not (I'm not)
You are not (You're not, You aren't)
He is not (He's not, He isn't)
She is not (She's not, She isn't)
It is not (It's not, It isn't)
We are not (We're not, We aren't)
You are not (You're not, You aren't)
They are not (They're not, They aren't)

Interrogative

Am I?
Are you?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are you?
Are they?

Short answers

Are you in the garden? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Is Lucy at home? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Are Mr and Mrs Kahn at home? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

2.1.1. PRACTICE (Vježba)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of BE.

0. Jake is from London.

1. _____ Mr Khan in the kitchen?

No, she _____.

2. Are Mr and Mrs Khan in the garden?

No, they _____.

3. _____ Jake and Anisha friends?

Yes, they _____.

4. Where _____ you Jake?

I _____ in the kitchen.

5. _____ you in the kitchen, Ranjit?

Yes, I _____.

6. Where _____ Mr Khan?

7. No, Anisha _____ in the kitchen. She's in the garden.

Jake is 17 years old. He _____ a student and he _____ from Putney, London. He's interested in computers and basketball. Anisha _____ 16 years old and she _____ from London. Her parents _____ from New Delhi in India. She _____ interested in computers and cooking. Jake and Anisha _____ friends. In their free time, they _____ usually in the Internet cafe.

2.2. THE VERB „HAVE GOT“ (Glagol „imati“)

Read this dialogue. The forms of the verb „have got“ are underlined. (Pročitajte dijalog. Oblici glagola „imati“ su podvučeni.)

a: *That's a fantastic laptop computer, Anisha.*

b: *Yes, it is. It's from my dad's office. Have you got a laptop computer?*

a: *No, I haven't. I've got a PC, but I'm not on the Internet. Have you got any good computer games?*

b: *No, I haven't. But my friend Lucy has got some good computer programmes.*

THE VERB „HAVE GOT“

Affirmative

I have got (I've got)
You have got (You've got)
He has got (He's got)
She has got (she's got)
It has got (It's got)
We have got (We've got)
You have got (You've got)
They have got (They've got)

Negative

I haven't got
You haven't got
He hasn't got
She hasn't got
It hasn't got
We haven't got
You haven't got
They haven't got

Interrogative

Have I got?
Have you got?
Has he got?
Has she got?
Has it got?
Have we got?
Have you got?
Have they got?

Short answers

Have you got a laptop computer?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has Jake got a PC ?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

Have they got a big house?

Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

2.2.1. PRACTICE (vježba)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of „have got“.

0. Have you got any Madonna CDs?

No, I haven't.

1. _____ you _____ a bicycle?

Yes, I _____.

2. _____ you _____ any computer games?

3. I _____ some good books.

4. _____ your house _____ a garden?

Yes, it _____.

5. _____ they _____ any children?

No, they _____.

6. My dad _____ one brother.

7. He _____ a sister, but he _____ any brothers.

8. We _____ a dog and a cat.

9. I _____ an uncle, but I _____ any aunts.

10. _____ you _____ any cousins?

No, we _____.

2.3. PRESENT SIMPLE

„Present simple“ je sadašnje vrijeme i koristi se uz priložne oznake USUALLY, SOMETIMES, NEVER, OFTEN, RARELY, EVERY, ON TUESDAYS i sl., te za stvari koje su općenito istinite. Radnja se odvija u sadašnjosti, no **ne sada, ne ovoga trenutka**.

Kako izgleda glagol kad je u ovom vremenu? Vidjet ćemo na primjeru glagola „work“.

Work

Affirmative

I work
You work
He works
She works
It works
We work
You work
They work

Negative

I don't work
You don't work
He doesn't work
She doesn't work
It doesn't work
We don't work
You don't work
They don't work

Interrogative

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

Short answers

Do you work on Saturdays? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he like horror films? Yes, he does./ No, he doesn't.

Potrebno je zapamtiti da se glagolu dodaje nastavak –s u trećem l. j. u izjavnom obliku. U negativnom i upitnom obliku nema nastavka –s.

Ako glagol završava na –s, -sh, -ch tada mu se u trećem l. j. dodaje nastavak –es (he passes, she finishes). Isto pravilo vrijedi i ako glagol završava na –o (He does, she goes).

Ako glagol završava na –y ispred kojeg se nalazi suglasnik, tada y postaje i, i dodaje mu se nastavak –es (study- studies).

2.3.1. PRACTICE (Vježba)

Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

0. Mary speaks (speak) four languages, but she doesn't speak (not speak) Italian.
1. I _____ (like) big cities.
2. The Earth _____ (go) round the Sun.
3. I _____ (buy) a newspaper every day but sometimes I _____ (not read) it.
4. Bill _____ (not do) his job very well.
5. Julia never _____ (eat) breakfast.
6. Where _____ (your parents, live)?
7. How often _____ (she, visit) her grandparents?
8. Peter always _____ (get up) early.
9. _____ (it, rain) a lot where you live?
10. Sue is a very quiet person. She _____ (not talk) very much.
11. Children usually _____ (like) chocolate.
12. Gerry and Linda _____ (not know) many people.
13. Lucy _____ (drink) tea but she _____ (not drink) coffee.
14. What time _____ (you, finish) work?

2.4. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

„Present continuous“ je pravo sadašnje vrijeme i koristi se uz priložne oznake NOW, AT THE MOMENT, i ako je iz konteksta jasno da se radnja odvija sada. Također se koristi i uz priložne oznake THIS (npr. I'm working late this week.) i TODAY (npr. She's wearing a dress today.). Neki glagoli se nikada ne stavljaju u present continuous – like, love, hate, know, understand, remember, need, mean, believe ...)

Kako izgleda glagol kada je u ovom vremenu? Pogledajte na primjeru glagola „eat“.
(prezent glagola „biti“ + glagol s nastavkom –ing)

EAT

Affirmative

I am eating
You are eating
He is eating
She is eating
It is eating
We are eating
You are eating
They are eating

Negative

I'm not eating
You aren't eating
He isn't eating
She isn't eating
It isn't eating
We aren't eating
You aren't eating
They aren't eating

Interrogative

Am I eating?
Are you eating?
Is he eating?
Is she eating?
Is it eating?
Are we eating?
Are you eating?
Are they eating?

Short answers

Are you playing football?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he studying now?	Yes, he is. /No, he isn't.
Are they watching TV?	Yes, they are. /No, they aren't.

U izjavnom i negativnom obliku moguća su skraćivanja i povezivanja oblika gl. biti sa subjektom ili s „not“). Svi oblici su prihvatljivi.

I am playing ili I'm playing / I am not playing ili I'm not playing
You are playing ili You're playing / You are not playing ili You aren't playing ili You're not playing
He is playing ili He's playing / He is not playing ili He isn't playing ili He's not playing

Ukoliko glagol u infinitivu završava na –e , -e se gubi kada se glagolu dodaje nastavak –ing (come – coming, change – changing). Kod nekih glagola dolazi do podvostručavanja zadnjeg suglasnika (run – running, stop – stopping).

2.4.1. PRACTICE (vježba)

1. Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

0. Please be quiet. I am working (work).
1. Look at Sue! She _____ (wear) her new hat.
2. The weather is nice at the moment. It _____ (not rain).
3. We _____ (have) dinner now. Can you phone later?
4. They _____ (build) a new theatre in the city-centre at the moment.
5. What _____ (you, read)?
6. What _____ (Ann, cook)?
7. Look, there's Sally! Where _____ (she, go)?
8. You can turn off the TV. I _____ (not watch) it.
9. Who _____ (you, wait) for?
10. Listen! Somebody _____ (sing).

2. Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present simple or Present continuous.

John Evans is a waterskiing champion. He _____ (live) in Florida. He usually _____ (train) for five hours every day and he also _____ (go) to the gym in the afternoons. This month he _____ (prepare) for the World Waterskiing Championship. It's half past eight in the morning now and John _____ (train) at the lake near his house. His trainer _____ (watch) him from a boat.

2.5. THE VERB „BE“ – PAST (glagol „biti“ – prošlo vrijeme)

I was in bed yesterday. My friends were at school.

Affirmative

Negative

Interrogative

I was

I wasn't

Was I?

You were

You weren't

Were you?

He (she, it) was

He (she, it) wasn't

Was he (she, it)?

we (you, they) were

We (you, they) weren't

Were we (you, they)?

2.5.1. PRACTICE (vježba)

Put in **was/were** or **wasn't/weren't**.

0. Last year she was 22.

1. George _____ at work last week because he _____ ill.

2. Yesterday _____ a public holiday so the shops _____ closed.

3. _____ Sue and Bill at the party? Sue _____, but Bill _____.

4. You _____ at home last night. Where _____ you?

2.6. PLURAL OF NOUNS (množina imenica)

Brojive imenice u engleskom jeziku možemo staviti u množini i to tako da im dodamo nastavak –s.

one table – two tables

one car – five cars

Imenice koje završavaju na –s, -x, -sh ili –ch dobivaju nastavak –es. (one box- two boxes, a church – two churches). Ukoliko imenica završava na –y, a ispred njega se nalazi suglasnik, tada –y postaje i, i dodaje se nastavak –es (baby-babies). Ako imenica završava na –f ili –fe, tada f postaje v i dodaje se –es (wife – wives, wolf- wolves). Neke imenice imaju nepravilnu množinu: man – men, woman – women, child – children).

What's the plural of: chair, bank, adress, family, holiday, party, policeman, sandwich, umbrella?

2.7. OBJECT PRONOUNS (zamjenice na mjestu objekta)

Zamjenice koje dolaze na mjesto objekta u rečenici su: **me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them**.

Ann knows **me**. I don't know **her**.

2.8. POSSESSIVE 'S (posvojni 's)

Ukoliko želimo reći da nešto nekome pripada, koristimo posvojni 's. Ako je imenica u množini, tada se stavlja samo apostrof.

Tom's book – Tomova knjiga, Chris's teacher – Chrisov učitelj, My parents' bedroom – soba mojih roditelja

3. TEKSTOVI

Tekstove treba znati pročitati, prevesti, prepričati ili znati odgovoriti na pitanja koja se nalaze ispod njih. Tekstovi se nalaze u udžbeniku „HORIZONS 1“, Paul Radley, Daniela Simons, Colin Campbell. Za ispit možete pripremiti i druge tekstove iz ovog udžbenika, npr.:

Families in Britain, p. 26/27

Movie mania, p. 37

School in the USA, p. 57

House rules, p. 82

TEXT 1, p. 21 „Me and my family“

An e-mail

Hi, Alice.

How are you?

Thanks for your e-mail and the photo. You've got beautiful eyes! You asked: „Have you got any brothers or sisters?“ Well the answer is: „Yes, I have!“ I've got a sister, but I haven't got any brothers. My sister's name is Tracy and she's 16. She's a student. She's got a new boyfriend. His name's Sid and he's 18. He's very cool. My dad's name is Richard. He's 45 and he's an engineer. My mum's name is Ann and she's 42. She's a nurse. No, we haven't got a cat, but we've got a dog. Our dog's name is Rambo.

My dad's got one brother, Uncle Tony. My aunt's name is Carol. Their daughter is my cousin, Kate. She's very nice. She's 18 and she's a student and a musician. She's got a fantastic guitar. She hasn't got any brothers or sisters.

I've got a grandmother and a grandfather. My grandmother's name is Doris and she's 63. She's OK. She's normal!

My grandfather's name is Len. He's 65 years old and he isn't normal! He's got a tattoo of Elvis and a Harley Davidson. Very embarrassing!

Write and tell me about your family.

Bye,

Jake

What do you know about the members of Jake's family?

TEXT 2, p. 46/47 „Field of dreams“

Sunday, 10 a.m. The weather is cold, but the park is busy. There are five football pitches here, and there are a lot of men in football shirts. Every Sunday morning the parks in Britain are full of men (and some women) playing football. They don't all look very fit. Some of them smoke cigarettes before they start playing. But every Sunday they run around public parks and dream of football fame.

Three million men in Britain play football like this. Not many people watch these matches. The teams usually play in front of a few girlfriends and a dog or two. They play in the red shirts of Manchester United or Liverpool FC. But they don't play like Manchester United. Most of them play for fun. Some dream of playing for the big clubs, but they know there's no chance.

For these men, football is not only about playing on Sunday morning. It's a way of life. They read about their football heroes every day in the newspapers. They watch football with their teammates. Five or six times a week there are football matches on satellite television. Many men go to their local pub to watch these matches on television with their friends.

So, is football good for you?

Sports medical experts say it is. „It is good for your body and it's good for your mind“, says one. „For 90 minutes you think only about football. You don't think about work, you don't think about problems at home.“

Compared with working out alone in the gym, football is a dream.

How do many men in Britain spend their Sunday mornings? Where do they play football?

Are they professional footballers? How do we know that?

What is football to them? What shows us that they live for football?

Is football good for you? What do medical experts say?

Do you play football? How often do you play it? Why do you like/hate football?

TEXT 3, p. 62, New diet for the British?

Some people think that our food in the UK is terrible, but this is not always true. OK, so lots of us still have a traditional diet and we use too much butter and we eat too much fried food. We don't eat enough fresh vegetables and we don't eat much fruit. We definitely eat too many crisps and too much chocolate too! Oh dear. Sounds bad!

But slowly, things are changing in the UK and a lot of us are adopting a good diet. We are not eating so much fried food and we are eating lots of fresh fruit and vegetables. The Mediterranean diet, especially Italian cooking, is very popular now with the British. There are cookery programmes on TV every day. Some of us are buying organic fruit and vegetables these days because we really want a natural, healthy diet and not genetically modified food.

But, we are not changing everything. We still love our fish and chips!

Has British food got a good reputation?

What traditional food is unhealthy?

Which diet is popular now in the UK?

Why is the British diet changing?

Is your diet healthy?

4. ZADACI ZA PROVJERU ZNANJA

1. Write an e-mail to Susie. Answer all her questions.

Hi there!

I'm Susie and I'm 22. I live in Liverpool with my parents. I'm a nurse. I like watching films and listening to music in my free time. I have a 3 year-old son and I'm single.

Tell me something about yourself. How old are you? Where are you from? What do you do? How do you spend your free time?

Write to me!

2. Describe your typical Saturday. Use the Present simple tense.

3. What do you think – what are the members of your family doing at the moment. Write 5 sentences. Use the Present continuous tense.

4. Write a short review of a film you have seen. Include this information: the name of the film, the type of the film, the main actors, what the film is about, why you like/don't like the film.

5. Write an essay (80 – 100 words) called „Why I like/hate football“.