

ŠKOLA ZA CESTOVNI PROMET

ZAGREB

NASTAVNO PISMO

Engleski jezik

4. RAZRED

(Tehničar cestovnog prometa/Tehničar za logistiku i špediciju)

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1 Read the sentences and complete the table.

- a The damage to the *insured* truck will be covered.
b It is necessary to *insure* the cargo.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
insurance		

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from Task 1.

- a Why do you need _____?
b I think I'm going to _____ my shipment with Croatia Osiguranje.
c Some of the _____ cargo was damaged in the accident.
d Unfortunately, he neglected to _____ his valuable shipment.
e You have to renew your vehicle _____.

3 Use the words in column A with the word INSURANCE to form collocations.

A	English	Croatian
cargo		osiguranje vozila
policy		osiguranje tereta
premium		polica osiguranja
risk		rizik osiguranja
vehicle		premija osiguranja

3 Read the text. Then answer the questions below.**The importance of insuring**

If you're moving goods to or from the UK, insurance cover safeguards against the risk that goods may be delayed, damaged or lost. In some cases you can claim compensation if there's any resulting financial loss to your business.

Cargo insurance

A typical cargo insurance policy covers goods in transit via road, rail, sea, or air. In its simplest form it provides cover against accidental damage or other risks. The other extreme is a comprehensive all-risk policy, covering a range of specified accidents – including damage during loading, theft and negligence.

The cost of your insurance and in which circumstances you'll receive compensation will depend on:

- the value of the goods in transit
- whether the journey is domestic or international

- a What does a cargo insurance policy typically cover against?
b What does the compensation depend on?

4 Complete with the correct preposition from Task 5.

- a goods _____ transit
- b damage _____ loading
- c cover _____ damage
- d safeguard _____ the risk
- e depends _____ the value

5 Translate from English into Croatian.

ENGLISH	CROATIAN
to safeguard	
compensation	
financial loss	
theft	
negligence	
circumstance	

6 Form nouns from the verbs.

NOUN	VERB
	to insure
	to compensate
	to safeguard
	to damage
	to neglect

1 What influences the road capacity? Discuss.

2 Write at least 3 basic ideas of traffic planning.

3 Read the text. Then complete the rules.

Maximum road capacity refers to the maximum hourly rate at which person or vehicles can pass a point of roadway during a given period of time under prevailing roadway, traffic and control conditions. There are three main characteristics of the traffic stream: intensity, density and mean speed. The intensity is the number of vehicles passing a cross section of a road in a unit of time. The density of a traffic flow is the number of vehicles on a unit of road length at a given moment. The mean speed is the average distance traveled per hour. Traffic flow is the number of vehicles or pedestrians passing a point of a road per unit of time. The number of intersections as well as the distance between them influence significantly road capacity. In case a vehicle reaches an intersection at the green traffic light, there is no waiting time. If it comes to a red light, a vehicle has to wait for the whole traffic signal cycle period. It means that maximum road capacity at the intersections with the traffic lights is decreased compared to the maximum capacity of roadways without intersections.

- a INTENSITY = _____ of _____ / _____ of _____
 b DENSITY = _____ of _____ / _____ of _____
 c MEAN SPEED = _____ per _____

4 Discuss these statements.

- a Weather and ambient conditions also influence the capacity significantly.
 b The capacity of the road is highly influenced by the behaviour of the drivers.

5 Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

- a Traffic volume
 b Rush-hour
 c Traffic congestion

- 1 a regular period of heavy traffic, especially at the beginning or end of a workday.
 2 is when vehicles travel at low speeds or move slowly in a queue because there are more vehicles than the road can handle (also known as *traffic jam*)
 3 a number of traffic (vehicles, bikes, pedestrians) moving on the roads.

1 Read about intersections and conflict points. Then answer the questions.**Intersections**

An intersection is the junction at grade of two or more roads either meeting or crossing. Intersections can be classified by the number of road segments (arms), by traffic control technology or by lane design (roundabouts).

According to road segments, there are T (in the shape of the letter T) and Y intersections, 4-way intersections, even with 7 or more approaches, but these are rare.

Concerning the traffic control, there are uncontrolled intersections, usually placed in areas where there isn't much traffic, and those controlled by traffic lights. At the uncontrolled intersections, right-of-way rules may vary, but in most countries on 4-way intersections, traffic from the right has priority, on a 3-way intersection traffic from the right again, or traffic on the continuing road. The traffic going straight has priority over that which turns left or right. Busy intersections are often controlled by traffic lights or a roundabout.

Lane design includes intersections at which traffic flows and is directed around a circle. This refers to the roundabouts, mini-roundabouts, STOP-controlled and signal-controlled circles.

Conflict points

A conflict point is any point at which a road user has crossing, merging or diverging conflicts with another road user.

„Conflicts occur when traffic streams moving in different directions interfere with each other. The 3 types of conflict are merging, diverging and crossing. The number of possible conflict points at any intersection depends on the number of approaches, the turning movements and the type of traffic control at the intersection. The primary objective in the design of a traffic-control system at an intersection is to reduce the number of significant conflict points.“

- a What is an at-grade intersection?
- b Name the types of intersections.
- c Where are uncontrolled intersections placed?
- d Describe conflict points at intersections.
- e How many types of conflicts are there?

3 Match the definitions to the intersections.

*T-intersection Y-intersection 4-way intersections
uncontrolled intersections roundabouts*

- a _____
a 3-way intersection with 3 arms of equal size (also known as *fork intersection*)
- b _____
a type of circular intersection
- c _____
involves crossing over of two roads, usually perpendicular to each other
- d _____
a 3-way intersection with three arms; one of the arms is a minor road joining a larger one
- e _____
those without signs or signals, sometimes with a warning sign

4 Match the words and phrases to their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a at-grade | 1 turn, turn off |
| b perpendicular (to something) | 2 meet at a point, intersect |
| c merge | 3 at a right angle (90 degrees) |
| d diverge | 4 on the same level |
| e cross | 5 join, move over into traffic |

UNIT 4 GARAGES

Road traffic technician

1 What is the purpose of public parking lots and garages? Where are they usually situated?

2 Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a Parking on parking lots or in garages | |
| b According to their purpose, parking lots can be | |
| c Parking lots are planned in a specific way in order to | |
| d In the parking lots there are arrows that | |
| e Modern parking lots use a variety of technologies | |
| f Public garage is a closed space for | |
-
- 1 enable an independent entrance and exit of each vehicle in and out of the parking lot.
 - 2 to help drivers find unoccupied parking spaces.
 - 3 private, for customers only and for public use.
 - 4 temporary parking of motor vehicles for a fee.
 - 5 significantly unburdens the street network of stationary traffic.
 - 6 show direction of allowed travel in each lane.

3 Match the definitions to the parking lots.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a private parking | 1 a parking area open to the public |
| b for customers only | 2 a parking space reserved specifically for clients |
| c public parking | 3 parking allowed to be done on a street |
| d on-street parking | 4 parking spaces reserved for individuals or buses |

4 Read the text and answer the questions.

Good to know!

There are a lot of advantages why drivers should choose to park in a garage rather than use other parking lots. Garages create a safer parking environment, good visibility and clean appearance. They offer protection from bad weather conditions like rain or snow. Parking spaces are monitored which ensures better surveillance of parked vehicles. It makes an unauthorized approach to vehicles harder. Likewise, surveillance can help catch a criminal, but also document a vehicle accident. Garages are intensively ventilated to prevent user's poisoning from carbon monoxide (CO), a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas, highly toxic to humans and animals. It forms when there isn't enough oxygen to produce carbon dioxide (CO₂), such as when operating combustion engine in an enclosed space. That's why ventilation in parking garages is a priority and of extreme importance.

- a Explain the benefits of parking in garages.
- b If you were a driver, which advantage would be the most important to you?
- c Why is ventilation in garages obligatory installed?

5 Match the types of parking garages to their descriptions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a single level parking garage | 1 is a garage with only one floor |
| b multilevel parking garage | 2 has multiple floors to park at |
| c underground parking garage | 3 has levels below the surface and none above the ground |
| d automated parking garage | 4 is the one where the mechanical parking system will move your car to the available parking space |

6 Complete the text on parking rates.

usage / weekly / garage / ways / tickets / machines / rates / mobile

The _____ of public garages is under the city's authorities. Every city prescribes the _____ of paying, as well as the fees. The most common are parking _____ per hour, both during the day and over night. There are also daily parking _____, _____ and monthly parking tickets. You can pay a parking ticket by a _____ phone, on parking ticket payment _____ or with cash to a _____ employee.

7 What is the parking payment procedure at a public garage? Put the sentences in the correct order.

- _____ Keep your ticket as long as your car is parked in the garage.
- _____ Insert your validated ticket in the machine at the exit gate as you leave the garage.
- _____ The gate will open and you can enter the garage.
- _____ Upon payment, you receive a validated ticket for use at the exit gate.
- __1_ Upon entry to the garage, you must take a ticket.
- _____ The gate will open so you can get out of the garage.
- _____ Insert your ticket into one of the machines to make payment prior to returning to your vehicle.

1 Answer the questions.

- a How do you participate in traffic? Are you a pedestrian, a driver or a cyclist? Does someone drive you to school/work?
- b Who do you think should be the most careful in traffic?
- c Who is exposed to danger the most? Why?
- d Describe your behaviour as a traffic participant.

2 Complete the table with positive and negative characteristics of drivers, cyclists and pedestrians.

DRIVERS		CYCLISTS		PEDESTRIANS	
+	-	+	-	+	-

3 Match the headings to the paragraphs. There is one heading you do not need.

- a The importance of road lighting
- b Pedestrian walking speed
- c Pedestrians in traffic
- d Bad road lighting causes accidents
- e Pedestrian mobility

In the cities, pedestrians mostly walk on sidewalks. They cross the road at pedestrian crossings with or without traffic lights. They are the most vulnerable participants in traffic. In case they are hit by any vehicle whatsoever, they generally get badly injured.

Some studies show that many more accidents are fatal where there are no street lights. Less road lighting leads to more accidents. Poor lighting or none at all can make it very difficult for drivers to see hazards or objects clearly at night. Good road lighting is essential in order to improve safety on streets and roads. Not only does it reduce the risk of traffic accidents, but it also reduces their severity.

There are numerous road safety indicators of mobility level for pedestrian ways. These indicators include the free choice of pedestrian walking speed, the possibility of overtaking slower pedestrians and the possibility of moving straight forward.

Although they vary greatly depending on many factors such as height, weight, age, fitness, walking surface or terrain, the average human walking speed is 5 km/h. We all walk at our preferred walking speed. It is the one at which we choose to walk.

4 Complete the table.

NOUN	VERB
pedestrians	
	cycle
participants	
	drive

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Use: *in, on, off* or *by*.

- a Pedestrians have to be especially careful _____ traffic.
- b I always go to school _____ foot. My friend usually goes _____ bike, while most of my classmates arrive _____ bus or _____ train.
- c Get _____ the car! We're late!
- d I think we got _____ the wrong train. We have to get _____.
- e I've just got _____ the plane. Please wait a few more minutes.

6 Read *the rules for pedestrians*. Correct the mistakes.

- a Pedestrians participate in traffic as individuals, so they are not obliged to adjust their behaviour to traffic conditions.
- b As a pedestrian, you don't have the same responsibility as other participants in traffic.
- c Following the rules of the road as well as traffic signals and signs is not mandatory for pedestrians.
- d Clothes that pedestrians wear have nothing to do with traffic and weather conditions.
- e One should always walk on the sidewalk. If there isn't any, keep close to the side of the road and walk with your back to the traffic.
- f Groups of people walking together should walk side by side.
- g Use a pedestrian crossing or pedestrian subway (underpass) to cross the road. If there isn't any, you can run or walk diagonally across the road.
- h When there is a police officer controlling a crossing point, just follow his orders and you are free to move.
- i When crossing the road, choose a place where you can see clearly in all directions. You don't have to listen to the approaching traffic, but always look all around to see.
- j Blind or partially sighted pedestrians cannot participate in traffic on their own.

1 How many modes of passanger transport can you name? What is the basic classification of passanger transport according to location? Explain the difference between the two modes of transport: *Passanger transport in domestic road transport / Passanger transport in international road transport*

2 There are six different modes of passanger transport in domestic road transport. Read their descriptions and match them to the modes.

shuttle transport / occasional transport service / taxi transport / special form of transport / public bus transport / special bus transport

a _____

This is a mode of passanger road transport that is conducted on given relations, on a previously made timetable, conditions and price. It can be performed as passanger, direct or express transport locally, and across the country.

b _____

This mode of transport means transportation of a certain group of people. It is based on a signed contract between the client and the carrier. The client finances all the expenses.

c _____

This mode of transport usually implies transportation of passangers from the airport to the town centre or the hotel. It is necessary for the carrier to have an agreement with the airport concerning the location where the passangers ge on or off the bus.

d _____

This is a mode of transport by which a previously formed group of passangers is occasionally transported, based on the terms and conditions agreed upon in the contract between the client and the carrier.

e _____

This mode of passanger transport is done by car, based on a single order and single payment for the provided service. The transport service provider has to be licenced and approved by the local authorities.

f _____

The mode of road transport that needs to be specially approved such as rig, road train etc.

3 Match the opposites.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a international | 1 occasional |
| b leave | 2 carrier |
| c partially | 3 domestic |
| d approved | 4 denied |
| e regular | 5 return |
| f client | 6 completely |

4 Match the situations to the modes of passenger transport.

- a A group of students going on a field trip.
- b Somebody arriving to the train station with two suitcases and needs to go home.
- c Cycling rickshaw with the purpose of sightseeing for tourists.
- d A group of soldiers travelling from Čakovec to Zagreb every two weeks.
- e A teenager having a doctor's appointment at 9 a.m., and the bus leaving in that direction at 8.30. It's a 15 minutes' drive.
- f A group of tourists arriving at the airport and they need transport to the hotel.

- 1 public bus transport ____
- 2 special bus transport ____
- 3 shuttle transport ____
- 4 occasional transport service ____
- 5 taxi transport ____
- 6 special form of transport ____

5 Passenger transport in international road transport can be divided into four different modes. Match them to their Croatian equivalents.

*public bus transport / occasional transport service / special bus transport /
alternate passenger transport*

- a prijevoz putnika naizmjeničnim vožnjama _____
- b posebni linijski prijevoz _____
- c javni linijski prijevoz _____
- d povremeni prijevoz putnika _____

6 Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Explain your answers.

- a Transitional and international passenger road transport have to respect international laws and agreements.
- b Alternate passenger transport happens more than once, leaving from and returning to the same location.
- c International public bus transport is partially financed by the country the passengers travel to.
- d International special bus transport is usually done to transport the workers from their workplace (in one country) to their homes (in another country).
- e Occasional transport service greatly depends on the countries travelled to (i.e. EU or not EU members).

1 Have you ever had to send anything of value either by mail, by courier or by some other means? Were you worried that the shipment would either get lost or arrive damaged? Is there anything that you could do to have peace of mind? Discuss.

2 Read the text. Then answer the questions below.

What is cargo insurance?

Cargo insurance covers loss and/or damage during the movement of cargo in international or domestic trade. Goods may be transported by sea, air or land. Policies and coverage are tailored to client's needs.

There are 2 main coverage types to choose from:

1 Total Loss Coverage

Goods being shipped are insured for a total loss/total damage to the entire shipment resulting from any of the following risks during transit:

overturning or other accidents to the truck, train, boat or plane, collision, derailment, fire, sprinkler leakage, lightning, cyclones, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, collapse of dock, jettison, stranding, sinking.

This coverage is available for all goods and all conditions: used, new and reconditioned. No packaging requirements. Owner-packed goods are accepted.

2 All Risk Coverage

Goods being shipped are insured against all risks of physical loss or damage (partial and total loss) resulting from any external cause while in transit (door to door); including extended coverage for loading and unloading, war strikes, riots, civil commotions, duty, theft and non-delivery of any portion of the shipment (individual items and/or the entire shipment).

This is the broadest all risk coverage available anywhere, subject to very few exclusions which are standard in every cargo policy and considered to be rare; such as terrorism, nuclear events, radioactive contamination, delay in transit, improper/unsuitable packaging and wilful misconduct by the insured.

Cargo insurance is usually provided by the means of one of three Institute Cargo Clauses – A, B or C. Cargo Clause provides the most cover with B and C giving less coverage.

- a How may the goods being covered by the cargo insurance be transported?
- b What coverage types can you choose from?
- c What is the broadest risk of coverage available?
- d What are some of the exclusions to all risk coverage?

3 Find the types of risk in Task 2 that match the definitions.

- a the international throwing overboard of part of the cargo or some piece of the ship in order to save the ship or its cargo _____
- b an instance of one moving object or person striking violently against another _____
- c caving in of a pier _____
- d property damage caused by the accidental discharge or leakage of water or other substances from automatic sprinkler systems _____
- e coming off the railway tracks _____

4 Match the collocations from Task 2.

a total	1 cause
b partial	2 misconduct
c total	3 coverage
d international	4 loss
e domestic	5 damage
f extended	6 trade
g wilful	7 trade
h external	8 loss

5 Complete the sentences with the collocations in Task 4.

- a If you're heading away for 2 months or more, our _____ could be perfect.
- b British Petroleum was accused of _____ in the build-up to the disastrous oil spill.
- c Today, _____ is at the heart of the global economy and is responsible for much of the development and prosperity of the modern industrialised world.
- d This insurance covers all loss or damage from an _____ except as stated elsewhere the document.
- e A vehicle is treated as a _____ when the cost to repair the vehicle is higher than the actual cash value of the vehicle.

UNIT 8 LOGISTICS

Freight logistics technician

What is logistics? Why is it important? Complete the text to find out more about logistics.

purpose / logistics / contemporary / warehouses / elements

Considering _____ business climate and conditions on the global market, it was necessary to reduce expenses by optimizing the business processes. _____ is defined as a business planning framework for the management of material, service, information and capital flows. Logistics' main _____ is to provide the consumer with JIT (Just in Time), meaning the right product is delivered in the right place and on time. Logistic system is a group of technical, technological, organisational, economic and legal _____ aiming to optimize market flows. Transportation companies, forwarding agents, _____, harbours, terminals as well as logistics and distribution centres, provide logistic services.

Types of logistics

Supply logistics encompasses all activities necessary to assure continuing material, raw material and service flow.

Distribution logistics encompasses all activities having to do with goods transport, from the manufacturing location to the consumption location including minimal expenses and ensuring a satisfied customer.

Service logistics encompasses the activities providing the customer with service information, spare parts for technical goods, warranties, home deliveries, etc.

Intralogistics is company oriented. It assures material, energy, capital, information and people's smooth flow within the company.

Green logistics is a process of planning, implementing and controlling reverse material flow, which means recycling or appropriate disposal.

1 What do you need to do when applying for a job?

2 What is the difference between a CURRICULUM VITAE and an APPLICATION?

a _____ is an offer of a jobseeker to an employer. A complete application must include a letter of application, a curriculum vitae with a professional photograph, copies of school certificates, and certificates of internships or courses.

b _____, also known as CV, is a document by which one represents their own qualifications and competences in a transparent and understandable way. It is most often written in tabular form and it gives information about the person, their education, work experience, internships, and hobbies.

3 Complete the CV with the words and phrases below.

address / education / name / interests / skills / mobile phone / work experience / date and place of birth / e-mail address

CURRICULUM	VITAE
_____	Ivan Horvat
_____	15 Šenoina Street, Zagreb
_____	385 98 702 774
_____	ivan.horvat@gmail.com
_____	19 June 1997, Zagreb
_____	2011 – 2015 Road Traffic School, Zagreb – road traffic technician
_____	August 2015 – present Road traffic technician Transport Ltd., Zagreb

Languages	English (B2), German (A2)
Communication skills	communicative, flexible, fond of team work
Computer skills	Word, Excel, PowerPoint, AutoCad
Driving licence	B
_____	gadgets, vintage cars

4 Complete the cover letter (letter of application).

communicative / road traffic technician / export / interview / ad / develop

Dear Mr Kenneth,
I am writing in response to your _____ published on the website www.moj-posao.net on 15 September 2015, and would like to apply for the post of _____ in your company. I have just finished secondary school and have only 2 months of working experience in an _____ company.
However, I am willing to learn and _____ my skills.
I consider myself to be a responsible, organized and _____ person.
I would be grateful for the opportunity to meet you at an _____.
I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

5 Write your own imaginary CV.

Curriculum Vitae

Name	_____
Address	_____
Mobile phone	_____
Date and place of birth	_____
E-mail address	_____
Education	_____

Work experience	_____

Skills	_____

Interests	_____

1 Read the text and explain what information is linked to these numbers from the text.

a 30 b 75 c 34 d 28 e 147 billion

Overweight USA

It is common knowledge that obesity figures in the USA have risen dramatically over the last 30 years. 75% of American adults are now overweight, with 34% classed as obese, meaning they are dangerously overweight. But why is this epidemic occurring?

Weight gain occurs through a straightforward energy imbalance. If you don't use up in energy all the calories that you have consumed, then your body stores the rest in your fat cells. There are several factors in the USA that have contributed to this imbalance.

Firstly, people eat differently now. Too much sugar in the diet makes it harder for the body to burn fat. Snack foods high in sugar, fat and salt are widely advertised and heavily marketed in the USA. Vending machines selling these snacks are found in schools across the country, and calorific „fast food“ is cheap and easily available. Furthermore, portion sizes are famed for being generous. It is therefore easy to eat too much of the wrong food in the USA.

Changes in the way of life have also contributed greatly. Many communities are built in ways that make it difficult to be physically active. Americans can drive everywhere, but find it harder to do anything else, as safe routes for walking and cycling can be non-existent. A sedentary lifestyle has developed at home with the average American child watching up to 28 hours of TV a week.

In the USA, obesity is therefore considered to be a national epidemic, with serious consequences for both individual health and medical expenditure. The medical care costs of obesity are staggering – around \$147 billion – so the US government has been trying to combat the problem.

The obesity trend does appear to be slowing down owing to government initiatives and greater public awareness. Over the last ten years obesity levels seem to have levelled off. But Donna Ryan, president of the Obesity Society, says, „to level off at 34% obesity is no great achievement. It's still very alarming.“

2 Answer the questions.

- a How do people put on weight?
- b How has American diet changed?
- c What things can prevent people in the US from getting enough exercise?
- d Why is the Government trying to improve the situation?
- e What has caused the obesity epidemic to stabilise in the last decade?
- f Is your diet healthy? Would you change anything?

KRATKI PREGLED GRAMATIKE

1 USED TO – PAST HABITS

Konstrukciju **used to** koristimo kad govorimo o navikama u prošlosti (nešto smo običavali raditi, a sad to više ne radimo).

affirmative: USED TO + VERB

I used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.

negative: DIDN'T USE TO + VERB

I didn't use to eat junk food.

interrogative: DID + SUBJECT + USE TO + VERB

Did you use to do sport? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

2 VERBS + TO- INFINITIVE or -ING

U engleskom jeziku, kad su dva glagola jedan do drugog, drugi glagol je nekad u *to-infinitive* obliku and nekad ima *-ing* oblik.

Iza glagola **agree, arrange, decide, expect, happen, hope, manage, mean, promise, pretend, refuse, seem, want...** obavezno slijedi infinitiv.

John managed to finish his homework.

Ukoliko se radi o negaciji, tada je struktura *not to ...* (*She agreed not to call him.*)

Iza glagola **avoid, can't face, can't help, can't stand, enjoy, fancy, feel like, imagine, suggest, spend (time), practise, stop, give up, mind, keep...** dolazi *-ing* oblik.

I avoided eating sweets. / Suddenly everybody stopped talking.

3 PAST PERFECT

Past perfect je vrijeme koje koristimo kad govorimo o prošlosti i želimo reći da se nešto desilo prije neke druge prošle radnje. Često se koristi uz past simple i veznike *after, before, when, by the time, already, just, yet, because ...*

*When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.*

*After I **had paid** for the drinks, I joined David at the table.*

*She was sad because her boyfriend **had left** her.*

*When Jenny arrived at the party, Paul **had already gone**.*

affirmative: HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE

She had gone home.

negative: HADN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE

She hadn't gone home.

interrogative: HAD + SUBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE

Had she gone home? Yes, she had. / No, she hadn't.

4 SECOND CONDITIONAL

Pogodbene rečenice 2. tipa koristimo kad govorimo o nerealnim ili zamišljenim situacijama u sadašnjosti ili budućnosti. Veznik „if“ prevodimo „da/ kad bi“.

If I had an exam, I would feel nervous. / I would feel nervous if I had an exam.

If I didn't love him, I wouldn't be with him. / I wouldn't be with him if I didn't love him.

If you went to a party alone, how would you feel? / How would you feel if you went to a party alone?

if rečenica – past simple

glavna rečenica – would/wouldn't + base form

Napomena:

- ako glavna rečenica dolazi prije zavisne, ne stavljamo zarez (I'd feel nervous if I had an exam.)
- iza if može se koristiti were umjesto was (if I were)
- would možemo skratiti u 'd (I'd scream if)
- ponekad umjesto would možemo staviti could ili might (If you gave me his number, I could ring him.)

5 THIRD CONDITIONAL

Pogodbene rečenice 3. tipa su složene rečenice koje koristimo kad govorimo o situacijama u prošlosti koje se nisu desile jer se nije ispunio uvjet za njihovo ostvarivanje tj. stvarnost je bila suprotna.

If I had known you were in hospital, I would have gone to visit you. (I didn't know, so I didn't visit you.)

I wouldn't have caught a cold if I hadn't gone out with wet hair. (I caught a cold because I went out with wet hair.)

What would have happened if she had seen you with Jenny?

if rečenica – past perfect

glavna rečenica – would have/wouldn't have + past participle

6 REPORTED SPEECH

Kad razgovaramo, često prenosimo nečije riječi nekoj drugoj osobi. Tada možemo doslovno ponoviti nečije riječi – *direct speech* (Tom said: „I'm feeling ill.“) ili možemo koristiti *reported speech* (Tom said that he was feeling ill.). Kad koristimo reported speech, glavni glagol u rečenici (*said, told*) je obično u prošlom vremenu, pa zbog toga dolazi do slaganja vremena (glagol u zavisnoj rečenici ne može biti u budućem ili sadašnjem vremenu, već ide jedno vrijeme iza).

Statements

Usporedite rečenice:

Tom said: „I'm coming to Croatia next week.“ (direct speech)

Tom said (that) he was coming to Croatia the next week. (reported speech)

Iz ovog je primjera vidljivo da je u drugoj rečenici došlo do *promjene u vremenima, zamjenicama (tu se morate rukovoditi logikom) i vremenskim izrazima*. Glavnu i zavisnu rečenicu možemo povezati veznikom *that*, no možemo ga i izostaviti.

TENSE CHANGE

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple „I love her,“ he said.	Past simple He said that he loved her.
Present continuous „She's sleeping,“ he said.	Past continuous He said she was sleeping.
Past simple „He fell over,“ he said.	Past perfect He said he had fallen over.
Present perfect „They've lost their money,“ he said.	Past perfect He said they had lost their money.
can „She can swim,“ he said.	could He said she could swim.
will „They will be late,“ he said.	would He said they would be late.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

today – that day
 now – then
 tonight – that night
 next week – the next week
 yesterday – the day before
 last month – the month before
 tomorrow – the next day
 this - that
 here – there

Questions

YES/NO QUESTIONS

Promotrite primjer:

I asked her: „Are you coming to the party next week?“ (direct speech)

I asked her if she was coming to the party the next week. (reported speech)

Pri pretvaranju upravnog u neupravni govor dolazi do sljedećih promjena:

- glavnu i zavisnu rečenicu povezujemo veznikom **if** (da li)
- mijenjamo zamjenice, ovisno o tome tko je govornik, a tko onaj koji sluša
- pomiče se glagolsko vrijeme (tablica)
- zavisna rečenica je u izjavnom obliku (S + VERB + ...)
- mijenjaju se vremenski izrazi

WH- QUESTIONS

Usporedite rečenice:

He asked me: „Where are you going tomorrow?“ (direct speech)

He asked me where I was going the next day. (reported speech)

U drugoj je rečenici došlo do sljedećih promjena:

- upitna riječ (who, where, why, ...) služi kao veznik
- mijenjamo zamjenice
- pomiče se glagolsko vrijeme (tablica)
- zavisna rečenica je u izjavnom obliku
- mijenjaju se vremenski izrazi

7 PASSIVE

Proučite sljedeće rečenice:

Somebody built this house in 1930. (active)

This house was built in 1930. (passive)

Objekt rečenice imaju isto značenje, no u drugoj rečenici glagol je u svom pasivnom obliku.

Kad koristimo pasiv, vršitelj radnje je često nepoznat ili nevažan.

Ako želimo reći tko je vršitelj radnje, koristimo **by ...**:

*This house was built in 1930 **by my grandfather.***

passive: BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

present simple: am/is/are + past participle

past simple: was/were + past participle

present perfect: has/have been + past participle

past perfect: had been + past participle

present continuous: am/is/are being + past participle

past continuous: was/were being + past participle

simple future: will be + past participle

modal verbs: must/can/should ... + past participle

Kako ćemo aktivnu rečenicu pretvoriti u pasivnu?

- 1 objekt aktivne rečenice postaje subjekt pasivne (*this house*)
- 2 gl. „biti“ stavljamo u ono vrijeme u kojem je glagol u aktivnoj rečnici (*was*)
- 3 glavni glagol stavljamo u *past participle* (*built*)
- 4 vršitelja radnje uvodimo s *by* ukoliko je bitan
- 5 prepisujemo ostatak rečenice – vrijeme, mjesto (*in 1930*)

Napomena:

Pasivna rečenica može biti negativna (*This house wasn't built ...*) i upitna (*Was this house built ...?*).