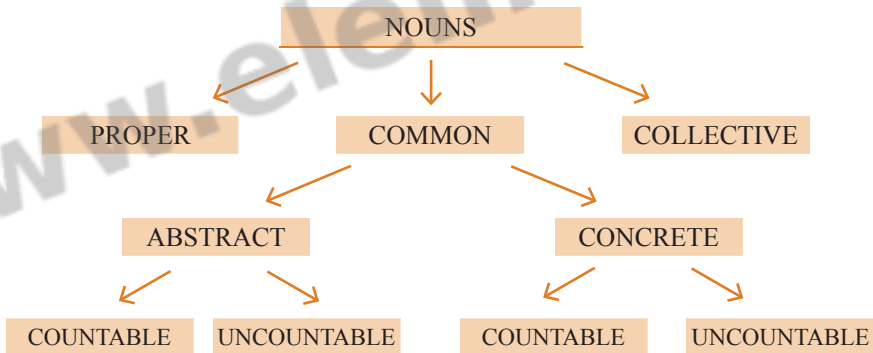




1.

Gramatičke strukture

1.1. Imenice / Nouns



TYPES

There are five types of nouns:

- COMMON NOUNS: *book, cat, computer, mother, tree*
- PROPER NOUNS: *Croatia, London, Mr. Johnson, Angela, United Nations*
- CONCRETE NOUNS: *cake, clock, perfume, salt, water*
- ABSTRACT NOUNS: *happiness, time, intelligence, justice, beauty*
- COLLECTIVE NOUNS: *crowd, group, team, flock, herd*

GENDER

- MASCULINE: *boy, man, nephew, husband, tiger*
- FEMININE: *girl, woman, niece, wife, tigress*
- NEUTER: *chair, house, piano, bird, spider*

NUMBER: SINGULAR/PLURAL (REGULAR-IRREGULAR)

There are two numbers: singular and plural

Plural is formed:

- by adding **-S** to singular nouns: *car – cars, home – homes, minute – minutes, student – students, toy – toys*
- by adding **-ES** to nouns ending in **-CH, -S, -SH, -X, -O**: *church – churches, bus – buses, class – classes, brush – brushes, box – boxes, tomato – tomatoes*
 *words of foreign origin and abbreviated words ending in **-O**, add only **-S**:
euro – euros, kilo – kilos, photo – photos, piano – pianos, soprano – sopranos

- c) words ending in a **consonant followed by -Y**, lose -y and add **-IES**:
baby – babies, country – countries, fly – flies, lady – ladies, party – parties, story – stories
- d) words **ending in -F, -FE** lose -f, or -fe and add **-VES**: *calf – calves, half – halves, knife – knives, leaf – leaves, life – lives, scarf – scarves, wife – wives*
***but**
chief – chiefs, cliff – cliffs, roof – roofs, safe – safes
- e) **irregular plural**: *man – men, woman – women, foot – feet, goose – geese, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice, louse – lice, deer – deer, fish – fish, sheep – sheep, aircraft – aircraft, child – children, person – people*

COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

• COUNTABLE NOUNS:

Most nouns in English language are countable. They can be counted and they can be either in singular or plural form. The indefinite article a/an is used with countable nouns when they are in singular form.

• UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:

Uncountable nouns are the nouns that denote substances, concepts and ideas that cannot be divided into separate elements. They cannot be counted. They do not have plural form. They are always used with singular verb. The indefinite article a/an cannot be used with uncountable nouns.

List of uncountable nouns:

<i>air</i>	<i>fruit</i>	<i>luck</i>	<i>shopping</i>
<i>advice</i>	<i>fun</i>	<i>luggage</i>	<i>sightseeing</i>
<i>applause</i>	<i>furniture</i>	<i>machinery</i>	<i>snow</i>
<i>baggage</i>	<i>gin</i>	<i>milk</i>	<i>soap</i>
<i>bread</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>sugar</i>
<i>camping</i>	<i>gossip</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>stuff</i>
<i>cash</i>	<i>harm</i>	<i>news</i>	<i>thunder</i>
<i>clothing</i>	<i>health</i>	<i>oil</i>	<i>tea</i>
<i>coffee</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>pay</i>	<i>tennis</i>
<i>countryside</i>	<i>homework</i>	<i>permission</i>	<i>toast</i>
<i>courage</i>	<i>honey</i>	<i>petrol</i>	<i>toothpaste</i>
<i>cream</i>	<i>housework</i>	<i>pollution</i>	<i>traffic</i>
<i>crocery</i>	<i>housing</i>	<i>progress</i>	<i>transport</i>
<i>cutlery</i>	<i>jam</i>	<i>proof</i>	<i>travel</i>
<i>damage</i>	<i>knowledge</i>	<i>rain</i>	<i>violence</i>
<i>dust</i>	<i>land</i>	<i>research</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>education</i>	<i>laughter</i>	<i>relief</i>	<i>weather</i>
<i>evidence</i>	<i>leisure</i>	<i>rice</i>	<i>wine</i>
<i>equipment</i>	<i>lightening</i>	<i>rubbish</i>	<i>wood</i>
<i>fear</i>	<i>litter</i>	<i>sand</i>	<i>wool</i>
<i>flour</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>scenery</i>	

List of nouns that can be both COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE, but often with a change in meaning:

<i>business</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>room</i>
<i>democracy</i>	<i>ice</i>	<i>stone</i>
<i>dress</i>	<i>iron</i>	<i>time</i>
<i>experience</i>	<i>light</i>	
<i>glass</i>	<i>paper</i>	

GENITIVE: 'S, S', PHRASE OF, DOUBLE GENITIVE

GENITIVE case is used to denote possession; it is also called 'possessive' case. It can be expressed in three ways:

- add **'S** to singular nouns and plural nouns that do not end in **-s**: *student's book*, *teacher's name*, *brother's room*, *people's money*, *women's shoes*, *children's games*
- add **'** to plural nouns that end in **-s**: *girls' dolls*, *boys' school*, *babies' clothes*, *ladies' room*
- phrase OF**: **of + noun** (used mainly with things): *windows of the room*, *leg of the table*, *colour of the car*
- double genitive** – a combination of the preposition **OF** and a possessive form ('s or possessive pronoun): *a brother of mine*, *a daughter of Tom's*, *that generosity of his*

1.2. Zamjenice / Pronouns

A PRONOUN is a word that can be used instead of a noun or a noun phrase.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		SUBJECT	OBJECT
SINGULAR	First person	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
	Second person	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
	Third person	<i>he</i> <i>she</i> <i>it</i>	<i>him</i> <i>her</i> <i>it</i>
PLURAL	First person	<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>
	Second person	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
	Third person	<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS and EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	First person	<i>myself</i>	PLURAL	First person	<i>ourselves</i>
	Second person	<i>yourself</i>		Second person	<i>yourselves</i>
	Third person	<i>himself</i> <i>herself</i> <i>itself</i>		Third person	<i>themselves</i>

When reflexive pronouns are used to put emphasis on a particular noun (noun phrase), they are called emphatic pronouns:

She cut herself. (reflexive)

She herself cut the cake. (emphatic)

The President opened the door himself. (reflexive)

The President himself opened the door. (emphatic)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	First person	<i>mine</i>	PLURAL	First person	<i>ours</i>
	Second person	<i>yours</i>		Second person	<i>yours</i>
	Third person	<i>his</i> <i>hers</i> <i>its</i>		Third person	<i>theirs</i>

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

- SINGULAR: *this, that*
- PLURAL: *these, those*

IMPERSONAL PRONOUNS

- *you, one, we, they*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

- *who(whom), whose, which, what*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- *who, whom, which, whose, that*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- *all, some, any, one, anybody, anyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, everybody...*

1.3. Pridjevi / Adjectives

TYPES

- OPINION adjectives express speaker's (writer's) opinion or attitude
- FACTUAL adjectives express physical and other qualities of a noun

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

SINGULAR	First person	<i>my</i>	PLURAL	First person	<i>our</i>
	Second person	<i>your</i>		Second person	<i>your</i>
	Third person	<i>his</i> <i>her</i> <i>its</i>		Third person	<i>their</i>

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

- SINGULAR: *this, that*
- PLURAL: *these, those*

QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

- DEFINITE: *one, two, five, twenty, etc.*
- INDEFINITE: *some, any, no; little/few; much/many; several, all, half, etc.*

PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES: -ING and -ED

- **-ING** (present participle): *boring, exciting, frightening, interesting, tiring*
- **-ED** (past participle): *bored, excited, frightened, interested, tired*

ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS

THE + adjective is used to refer to some groups of people in society. The + adjective is followed by a plural verb:

the poor (poor people in general), *the homeless*, *the young*

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (REGULAR, IRREGULAR)

REGULAR ADJECTIVES		
POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
adjective	+ ER	THE + adjective + EST
one-syllable adjectives (SHORT adjectives)	adjective + ER	THE + adjective + EST
old	old ER	THE old EST
shy	shy ER	THE shy EST
safe	saf ER	THE saf EST
BUT!		
short adjectives that end in a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) + consonant = double the consonant + ER / + THE ...EST		
big	bi GG er	THE bi GG est
hot	ho TT er	THE ho TT est
fat	fa TT er	THE fa TT est
adjectives ending in -Y = Y → I + ER / + THE ...EST		
heavy	heav IER	THE heav IE st
happy	happ IER	THE happ IE st
noisy	nois IER	THE nois IE st
adjectives with 2 or more syllables (LONG adjectives)	MORE + adjective	THE MOST + adjective
boring	MORE boring	THE MOST boring
expensive	MORE expensive	THE MOST expensive
exciting	MORE exciting	THE MOST exciting
IRRREGULAR ADJECTIVES		
GOOD	BETTER	THE BEST
BAD	WORSE	THE WORST
FAR	FARTHER FURTHER	THE FARTHEST THE FURTHEST
LITTLE	LESS	THE LEAST
MUCH/MANY	MORE	THE MOST

COMPARISON OF EQUALITY (AS/SO...AS) is used with POSITIVE FORM

- AFFIRMATIVE: AS + adjective + AS + adjective
as beautiful as intelligent
as fast as expensive
- NEGATIVE: NOT AS/ NOT SO + adjective.....AS+ adjective
not so beautiful as intelligent
not as fast as expensive

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE STRUCTURES

MUCH, A BIT, FAR, ANY + COMPARATIVE + THAN;
COMPARATIVE + AND + COMPARATIVE;
THE + COMPARATIVE ..., THE + COMPARATIVE

Level of comparison – much, a lot, far (= a lot), a bit, a little and slightly (= a little) + comparative + than

*She's **much** kinder **than** her sister.*

*Traveling by car is **a bit** cheaper **than** travelling by bus.*

Comparative + and + comparative – to express a continuing increase:

*The lights of the city appeared **smaller and smaller**.*

*The weather is becoming **worse and worse**.*

*The hospitals are getting **more and more crowded**.*

The + comparative ..., the + comparative – to express that a change in one thing goes with the change in another:

***The faster** you drive, **the more** dangerous it is.*

***The longer** you sleep, **the more** energy you will have.*

***The more** you study, **the better** results you get.*

1.4. Prilozi / Adverbs

TYPES

- **MANNER:** describe HOW something happens
noisily, politely, quickly, safely
- **PLACE:** describe WHERE something happens
nearby, here, there, outside, in New York
- **TIME:** describe WHEN something happens
yesterday, last week, now, then, soon
- **FREQUENCY:** describe HOW OFTEN something happens
sometimes, often, occasionally, every hour, once a week
- **DEGREE:** make the meaning of the word they precede weaker or stronger
very, quite, a bit, a little, slightly, fairly, absolutely, completely, really

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

- **REGULAR:** more + adverb.than
*Julia speaks **more clearly than** Amanda.*

***but**

EARLY, LATE, FAST, HARD, NEAR, SOON have a comparative with **-ER**

more-early

earlier ✓

more-late

later ✓

- **IRREGULAR:**

well – better

far – further/farther

little – less

a lot/much – more

badly – worse

POSITION OF ADVERBS

POSITION	ADVERB
<p>FRONT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the beginning of a clause • when it relates to what has gone before 	<p><i>then, outside, inside, really, lately, in summer, sometimes...</i></p>
<p>MID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after an auxiliary verb • after verb 'to be' as a full verb • before a simple tense verb 	<p><i>just, always, often, near, definitely, probably, adverbs of frequency, still, already, no longer...</i></p>
<p>END</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when it's new and important information 	<p><i>carefully, next week, on purpose, slowly, immediately</i></p>

1.5. Članovi / Articles

INDEFINITE ARTICLE: A / AN

A+ consonant sound (*a book, a window, a car*)

AN + vowel sound (*an egg, an apple, an orange*)

***but**

a European Union

a university

an hour

• USE:

- only with singular, countable nouns
- when we mention something for the first time
- when we do not know exactly who/what the action is about
- for describing in a phrase with an adjective (*It is a lovely day*)
- with jobs (*She is a doctor.*)
- for classifying (*Cosmopolitan is a magazine.*)

DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE

• USE:

- with singular, plural, countable or uncountable nouns
- second, third and every other mention of something
- when we know who/what the action is about
- when there is only one of the things we mention (*the Pope*)
- with superlative adjectives (*the strongest man*)
- before: only, next, last, same
- before ordinal numbers: first, second, third
- with some place names: names of deserts, seas, rivers, oceans, expressions with Kingdom/Republic (*The United Kingdom, The Republic of China*), plural names of countries (*The Netherlands*), plural names of mountains (*The Rocky Mountains*), with some city names and city quarters (*the Hague and The Bronx*), with main roads and numbered roads (*The M6 motorway*)

ZERO ARTICLE

• We do not usually use articles with:

- a plural noun to express a general meaning
Most young children like dogs. → dogs = all dogs
- names of towns, countries, lakes, regions ending with the name of a continent or a country (*Western Australia*)
- with days of the week, months, seasons, years, meals, special times of the year (*Christmas*), names of people

1.6. Brojevi / Numbers

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1	one	30	thirty
2	two	40	forty
3	three	50	fifty
4	four	60	sixty
5	five	70	seventy
6	six	80	eighty
7	seven	90	ninety
8	eight	100	one hundred
9	nine	200	two hundred
10	ten	300	three hundred
11	eleven	400	four hundred
12	twelve	500	five hundred
13	thirteen	600	six hundred
14	fourteen	700	seven hundred
15	fifteen	800	eight hundred
16	sixteen	900	nine hundred
17	seventeen	1000	one thousand
18	eighteen		
19	nineteen		
20	twenty		

ORDINAL NUMBERS

We form most ordinal numbers by adding **-TH** to the cardinal number and making some changes in the spelling

1	first	8	eigh TH	15	fifteen TH
2	second	9	nin TH	16	sixteen TH
3	third	10	ten TH	17	seventeen TH
4	four TH	11	eleven TH	18	eighteen TH
5	fif TH	12	twelf TH	19	nineteen TH
6	six TH	13	thirteen TH	20	twentie TH
7	seven TH	14	fourteen TH		

1.7. Prijedlozi / Prepositions

TIME: AT, ON, IN, FROM...TO, UNTIL, BY, FOR, DURING, WHILE

AT	ON	IN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ clock time <i>at 2 p.m., at noon</i> ◦ meals <i>at lunchtime, at dinner</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ days <i>on Monday, on Sunday</i> ◦ dates <i>on March 21, on July 4</i> ◦ day + morning/afternoon/evening <i>on Tuesday morning, on Friday afternoon</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ weeks <i>in the first week of June</i> ◦ seasons <i>in summer</i> ◦ months <i>in April, in May</i> ◦ years <i>in 1998, in 2011</i> ◦ centuries <i>in the 21st century</i>

Fixed expressions:

at the weekend
at Christmas
at Easter

PLACE: AT, ON, IN

AT	ON	IN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ meeting place <i>at John's office</i> ◦ address <i>at 34 Hill Road</i> ◦ point on a journey <i>at Frankfurt</i> ◦ for things that people do or places where they do them <i>at a basketball match, at a restaurant, at a party, at work, at the station, at the theatre</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the floor of a building <i>on the first floor</i> ◦ on a street <i>on Fifth Avenue</i> ◦ a road or river <i>on the Seine</i> ◦ with 2-dimensional surfaces like floors, tables, walls or ceilings <i>on the floor, on the ceiling</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ rooms <i>in the kitchen</i> ◦ towns/countries <i>in London, in England</i> ◦ 3-dimensional spaces like boxes, bags, etc. <i>in the fridge, in the box</i>
Fixed expressions:	<i>on a bus/train/plane/ship</i>	<i>in a car/taxi</i>

POSITION

- express WHERE something is: ABOVE, AGAINST, BEHIND, BELOW, BETWEEN, BY, IN FRONT OF, NEAR, OPPOSITE, UNDER

MOVEMENT

- express WHERE something is going : TO, UP, DOWN, ACROSS, ALONG, INTO, OFF, OVER, OUT OF, PAST, ROUND, THROUGH, UNDER

1.8. Veznici / Conjunctions

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- expressing ADDITION: and
- expressing ALTERNATIVE: or

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- expressing TIME: when, while, as soon as, before, after, until, since
- expressing PLACE: where
- expressing CAUSE: because, as
- expressing PURPOSE: to, in order to, so that, for, so as to
- expressing EFFECT: as a result, in the end, so, thus, therefore
- expressing CONDITION: if, unless, lest, in case
- expressing CONCESSION: although, even though, though, despite, in spite of
- expressing CONTRAST: but, yet, however, in contrast to

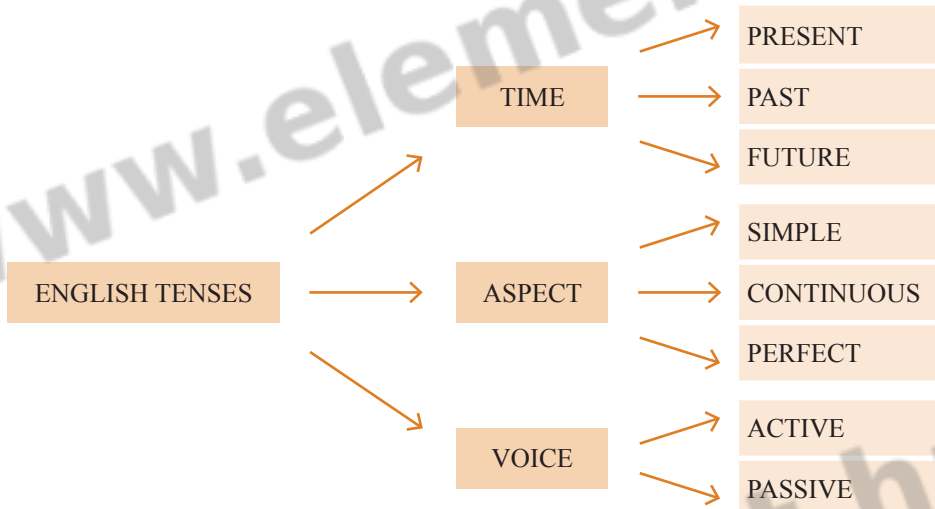
1.9. Glagoli / Verbs

VERBS		
FULL VERBS	AUXILIARY VERBS	MODAL VERBS
to sing	be	can
to write	do	could
to read	have (have got)	may
...		might
		shall
		should
		will
		would
		must
		mustn't
		have (got)
		need
		needn't
		ought to

MODAL VERBS

- have the same form for all persons
- do not have suffix **-s**, or **-ed**
- modal verbs in present: modal verb + infinitive of the verb
- modal verbs in past: modal verb + have + past participle of the main verb
- modal verbs express:
 - ability (can, could, be able to)
 - permission (can, may, could)
 - request (can, could, would)
 - offer (can, could, would)
 - obligation (must, have(got) to, ought to)
 - prohibition (mustn't)
 - necessity (must, have to, ought to, need)
 - lack of necessity (don't have to, needn't)
 - advice (should, must, ought to)
 - suggestion (shall, should, can)
 - possibility/probability (can, could, may, might, will)

THE TENSE SYSTEM



THE ENGLISH TENSE SYSTEM

ACTIVE subject + verb + object			PASSIVE object + verb + subject		
	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS		SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	write(s)	am/is/are writing	PRESENT	am/is/are written	am/is/are being written
PAST	wrote	was/were writing	PAST	was/were written	was/were being written
PRESENT PERFECT	have/has written	have/has been writing	PRESENT PERFECT	have/has been written	/
PAST PERFECT	had written	had been writing	PAST PERFECT	had been written	/
FUTURE SIMPLE	will write	will be writing	FUTURE SIMPLE	will be written	/
FUTURE PERFECT	will have written	will have been writing	FUTURE PERFECT	will have been written	/

QUESTIONS

- YES/NO QUESTIONS: auxiliary verb (do/does/did/have/had) + subject
Are you tired?
Were you in school yesterday?
Have you seen that film?
Does he speak English?
Did they write their homework?
- WH – QUESTIONS: WH word + auxiliary verb + subject
 - WH words: who, what, when, where, which, whose, why, how
 - WHAT/WHICH/WHOSE + NOUN: what film, which colour, whose book
 - HOW + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB: how tall, how big, how long, how often
Who did you go out with?
When were you in London?
What car did you buy?
Where did you meet?
How often do you study English?

SUBJECT/OBJECT QUESTIONS

- SUBJECT QUESTIONS
 - when the question word (WHO/WHAT) refers to the subject:
 - the word order does not change
 - there is no inversion
 - we do not use *do/does/did*

subject subject
 Jane likes reading. **WHO likes** reading?
- OBJECT QUESTIONS
 - when the question word (WHO/WHAT) refers to the object:
 - the word order changes (inversion)
 - we use *do/does/did* + infinitive to make questions

object object
 Jane likes reading. **WHAT does** Jane like?

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS: auxiliary verb + not + subject

- USE:
 - to express surprise: *Haven't you seen that film?*
 - to express complaint: *Can't you stop eating with your mouth open?*
 - to express suggestion: *Why don't you come over for dinner?*
 - to express criticism: *Why didn't you do your homework?*
 - to ask for information: *Why aren't you at work?*

QUESTION TAGS: auxiliary verb + pronoun that follow the sentence

- POSITIVE SENTENCE + NEGATIVE TAG
*You love chocolate, **don't you?***
*She is famous, **isn't she?***
*He phoned yesterday, **didn't he?***
*They have been shopping, **haven't they?***
- NEGATIVE SENTENCE + POSITIVE TAG
*You don't love chocolate, **do you?***
*She isn't famous, **is she?***
*He didn't phone yesterday, **did he?***
*They haven't been shopping, **have they?***

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

- no inversion
- no question marks
- normal word order (subject – verb – object)

INTRODUCTORY EXPRESSION	+ QUESTION WORD (IF/WHETHER)	+ SENTENCE
<i>Do you know</i>	<i>what time</i>	<i>it is?</i>
<i>Could you tell me</i>	<i>how far</i>	<i>the bus stop is?</i>
<i>I wonder</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>he is Ann's brother?</i>

1.10. Verb patterns

When there are two verbs one next to the other in a sentence, the first one determines the form of the second.

VERB + VERB

TO INFINITIVE

GERUND (ING form)

VERBS + TO INFINITIVE

agree	attempt	decide	prepare	+ TO INFINITIVE
aim	beg	hope	promise	
arrange	choose	offer	want	
ask	claim	plan	wish	

VERBS + ING FORM (GERUND)

admit	detest	give up	resent	+ ING FORM (GERUND)
avoid	dislike	imagine	save	
consider	enjoy	mention	suggest	
delay	excuse	practice	tolerate	
deny	finish	put off		

1.11. Reported speech

reporting verb in the PRESENT

- no change in the tense of the reported sentence

reporting verb in the PAST

- verbs of the reported sentence shift one tense back

VERB TENSE CHANGE

DIRECT SPEECH	→	REPORTED SPEECH
Present Simple		Past Simple
Present Continuous		Past Continuous
Present Perfect		Past Perfect
Past Simple		Past Perfect
Past Continuous		Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect		No change possible
Past Perfect Continuous		No change possible
Will	→	Would
Am/is/are going to		Was/were going to
Can		Could
Must		Had to
Have to		Had to
Shall		Should
Should		Should
Would		Would
Could		Could

PRONOUNS CHANGE

I	→	he, she
we	→	they
my	→	his, her
our	→	their