

Engleski jezik 1

Skripta za kolokvijum i ispit

Detaljno objašnjene lekcije za kolokvijum i pismeni ispit



SKRIPTE
EKOF

Spremite ispit - lako i efikasno!

SKRIPTE ZA ENGLISKI JEZIK 1 - 2020/21

Kolokvijum i pismeni ispit			Rešeni ispitni rokovi		
Skripta	Baze	Primeri	Rokovi 2019.	Rokovi 2020.	Usmeni ispit

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Lekcija 1: Foreign Plurals (Latinska množina)

☞ *Napomena:* Lekcije u ovoj skripti smo poređali po obimnosti gradiva koje lekcija obuhvata, u rastućem redosledu. Prve lekcije imaju najmanje gradiva i najbrže se pređu, a kasnije lekcije imaju više gradiva i sporije se prelaze. Ideja ovoga je da čak i ako ne stignete da pređete kasnije lekcije zasigurno ostvarite neke poene na kolokvijumu i ispitu.

Što se tiče lekcije 1, naučimo nešto vrlo šablonski za ispit – množinu imenica latinskog porekla. Znae da imenice u jednini u engleskom obično pretvaramo u množinu tako što dodajemo nastavak –s ili –es, sa ili bez nekih manjih izmena. S druge strane, imenice koje su latinskog porekla ponašaju se drugačije. Kako biste imenice latinskog porekla iz jednine prebacili u množinu, potrebno je da koristite sledeću matricu iz tabele:

Nastavak u jednini	Nastavak u množini	Primer
IS	ES	analysis → analyses
SIS	SES	synopsis → synopses
X	CES	appendix → appendices
EX	ICES	index → indices
A	AE	larva → larvae
UM	A	medium → media
ON	A	automaton → automata
US	I	syllabus → syllabi

Vežbanja

I MAKE THE WORDS IN BRACKETS PLURAL:

1. (**nebula**) _____ have been studied by many scientists.
2. (**synopsis**) _____ are accurate.
3. (**spectrum**) _____ include many different colours of light.

Rešenja:

1. Nebulae have been studied by many scientists.
2. Synopses are accurate.
3. Spectra include many different colours of light.

II MAKE THE WORDS IN BRACKETS PLURAL:

1. (**stimulus**) _____ have been found to be effective.
2. (**medium**) _____ advertise all kinds of advertisements.
3. Market (**index**) _____ show that there is a demand for new products.

Rešenja:

1. Stimuli have been found to be effective.
2. Media advertise all kinds of advertisements.
3. Market indices show that there is a demand for new products.

► **Dodatna vežbanja dostupna su u rešenim bazama u fotokopirnici Minerva.**

Lekcija 2: Word web (ECONOMY, COST)

U vežbanjima ovog tipa bitno je da dobro razumete značenja svih reči vezanih za ECONOMY i COST i da znate da primenite odgovarajuće pojmove u rečenicama. Pregled šta treba da znate dajemo u nastavku.

WORD WEB – ECONOMY

Reč	Značenje	Primer
economy	privreda	The economic system of a country is usually called the national economy.
economics	ekonomija	The study of economics is of fundamental importance to the well-being of society.
economist	ekonomista	There is an old saying: "If two or three economists are gathered together in one place, there you will find four or five opinions."
to economise/economize	štedeti novac	We need to economize in order to keep costs at an acceptable level.
economic	ekonomski (vezano za ekonomiju)	There are many economic problems which we encounter every day.
economical	ekonomično (bez traćenja ekonomskih resursa)	We are looking for more economical production methods.
economically	ekonomično (na način koji je ekonomičan)	If you want to save money for the old age, you must live very economically.

Obratite pažnju na bitne razlike:

- ECONOMY je privreda tj. odnosi se na sistem po kojem zemlja proizvodi dobra i usluge.
- ECONOMICS je ekonomija, tj. odnosi se na ekonomiju kao nauku o upravljanju oskudnim resursima.

- ECONOMIC je „ekonomski“, tj. nešto što je vezano za ekonomiju.
- ECONOMICAL je „ekonomično“, tj. nešto što je štedljivo.

- ECONOMICAL je pridev i kao takav stoji ispred imenica i opisuje ih.
- ECONOMICALLY je prilog i kao takav opisuje radnju (način na koji se nešto radi).

WORD WEB – COST

Reč	Značenje	Primer
cost	trošak (količina novca koja mora da se plati)	We wanted to invest in a new production plant but the cost was prohibitive.
to cost	koštati (imati određenu cenu)	The T-shirt costs way too much.
costly	skupo	Building a new dam is a costly undertaking.
costing	kalkulacija, obračun troškova	We did a costing and found that the new project was feasible.
to cost	izkalkulisati (izračunati trošak nečega)	We've costed the overall investment at \$1 million.

Obratite pažnju na bitne razlike:

- COST je trošak nečega.
- COSTING je kalkulacija, tj. obračun troškova.
- COSTLY je pridev koji označava da je nešto skupo (sinonim za expensive).

Glagol COST ima više značenja:

- KOŠTATI (npr. *The chocolate costs 100 dinars.* – Čokolada košta 100 dinara). Past simple i past participle glagola COST u ovom značenju je **cost** (npr. *The chocolate cost 80 dinars yesterday. It should have cost 70 dinars for me to buy it.* – Čokolada je koštala 80 dinara juče. Trebala je koštati 70 dinara kako bi je kupio).
- IZKALKULISATI (npr. *We cost the overall investment at \$5000.* – Utvrđujemo da je cena investicije 5000 dolara). Past simple i past participle glagole COST u ovom značenju je **costed** (npr. *We costed the overall investment at \$5000. It should have been costed at less than \$4000 for us to accept the project* – Utvrdili smo da je cena investicije 5000 dolara. Cena investicije je trebala biti utvrđena ispod 4000 dolara kako bismo prihvatili projekat).

Vežbanja**I CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD AND INSERT THE CORRECT FORM IN THE BLANKS:**

economy, economic, economist, economical, economically, economize, economics:

1. _____ remain undecided about what action should be taken.
2. It is unwise in the long run _____ on quality.
3. The prospects for the world _____ are very bleak at the moment.
4. The doubling of output can lead to _____ of scale of up to 40%.

Rešenja:

1. Economists remain undecided about what action should be taken.
2. It is unwise in the long run to economize on quality.
3. The prospects for the world economy are very bleak at the moment.
4. The doubling of output can lead to economies of scale of up to 40%.

► **Dodatna vežbanja dostupna su u rešenim bazama u fotokopirnici Minerva.**

Lekcija 3: Easily confused words

(RISE/RAISE/ARISE, AFFECT/EFFECT, MAKE/DO)

U vežbanjima ovog tipa bitno je da dobro razumete razlike između reči koje se lako pomešaju i da ih upotrebljavate na odgovarajući način. Potrebno je da uvežbate da primenjujete reči:

- *AFFECT/EFFECT*
- *RISE/RAISE/ARISE*
- *MAKE/DO*

EASILY CONFUSED WORDS – AFFECT vs. EFFECT

Reč	Značenje	Primer
to affect	promeniti ili uticati na nešto	Did the newspapers really affect the outcome of the election?
affect + towards	afekt, naklonost, osećanje	He has affect towards his friend.
to effect	sprovести, postići, ostvariti	Production was stopped until repairs were effected.
effect + on	efekat na	The political crisis has already had an effect on the stock market.

Obratite pažnju na bitne razlike:

- TO AFFECT je glagol koji znači promeniti ili uticati na nešto. Uz ovaj glagol NE stoji predlog. Primer: Did the newspapers really affect the outcome of the election? – Da li su novine zaista uticale na rezultat izbora?

- TO EFFECT je glagol koji znači sprovesti, postići, ostvariti. Uz ovaj glagol NE stoji predlog. Primer: Production was stopped until repairs were effected. – Proizvodnja je obustavljena dok nisu sprovedene popravke.

- AFFECT je imenica koja označava afekt, naklonost, osećanje. Uz ovu imenicu često ide predlog TOWARDS. Primer: He has affect towards his friend. – On je naklonjen svom prijatelju.

- EFFECT je imenica koja označava efekat na nešto. Uz ovu imenicu često ide predlog ON. Primer: The political crisis has already had an effect on the stock market. – Politička kriza je već imala efekta na berzu.

Vežbanja

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE FORMS OF AFFECT OR EFFECT:

1. The pollution is having an adverse _____ on the environment.
2. Changes should _____ until the appointment of the new MD.
3. Do you think interest rates _____ mortgages?

Rešenja:

1. The pollution is having an adverse effect on the environment.
2. Changes should be effected until the appointment of the new MD.
3. Do you think interest rates affect mortgages?

II FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE FORMS OF AFFECT OR EFFECT:

1. The NAFTA agreement has had little _____ on the lives of most Americans.
2. His research focuses on _____ of TV-series on elderly women.
3. The area _____ by pollution.

Rešenja:

1. The NAFTA agreement has had little effect on the lives of most Americans.
2. His research focuses on the effect of TV-series on elderly women.
3. The area is affected by pollution.

EASILY CONFUSED WORDS – RISE vs. RAISE vs. ARISE

Reč	Značenje	Primer
to rise	povećati se	Interest rates rose by 2% last year.
to raise	povećati	The bank raised interest rates by 2% last year.
rise	povećanje (britanski engleski)	He asked the boss for a rise.
raise	povećanje (američki engleski)	He asked the boss for a raise.
to arise	pojavititi se	Use the money when the need arises.

Obratite pažnju na bitne razlike:

- TO RISE je glagol koji znači povećati **se**. Ovaj glagol nije tranzitivan, što znači da uz njega ne stoji objekat! Primer: Interest rates rose by 2% last year. – Kamatne stope su se povećale za 2% prošle godine. Bitno je da znate da je ovaj glagol *nepravilan*, sa oblicima:

infinitiv
RISE

past simple
ROSE

past participle
RISEN

- TO RAISE je glagol koji znači povećati **nešto**. Ovaj glagol je tranzitivan, što znači da uz njega stoji objekat. Primer: The bank raised interest rates by 2% last year. – Banka je povećala kamatne stope za 2% prošle godine. Bitno je da znate da je ovaj glagol *pravilan*, sa oblicima:

infinitiv
RAISE

past simple
RAISED

past participle
RAISED

- TO ARISE je glagol koji znači pojaviti se. Ovaj glagol nije tranzitivan, što znači da uz njega ne stoji objekat! Primer: Use the money when the need arises. – Iskoristi novac kada se pojavi potreba. Bitno je da znate da je ovaj glagol *nepravilan*, sa oblicima:

infinitiv
ARISE

past simple
AROSE

past participle
ARISEN

S druge strane, imamo imenice RISE i RAISE. Obe ove imenice znače povećanje i ne postoji značajna razlika, osim činjenice da se RISE koristi u britanskom engleskom, a RAISE u američkom engleskom.

Pored ovih značenja, potrebno je da naučite i uvežbate i sledeće izraze sa RISE i RAISE:

Izraz	Značenje	Primer
to give rise to	uzrokovati	Delays could give rise to further problems.
to be on the rise	povećavati se	Serious crime is once again on the rise.
to rise to the challenge/problem/occasion	izboriti se uspešno sa teškom situacijom	It's not an easy task, but I'm sure John will rise to the challenge.
to rise to the top	dostići najvišu poziciju	She was utterly determined to rise to the top in her chosen profession.
to raise money/funds/capital	prikupljati novac, sredstva, kapital	We managed to raise over \$4000 through sponsored events.
to raise an issue/problem/subject	postaviti pitanje o nečem, diskutovati	We will raise the issue of working hours with the manager.
to raise the ban on	ukinuti zabranu	The ban is unlikely to be raised this year.
to raise doubts/fears/expectations	učiniti da se neko oseća na određeni način	Doubts have been raised about the company's right to use this land.
to rise from/through the ranks	postepeno dostići više pozicije u kompaniji	He rose through the ranks to run the entire company.
a meteoric rise	vrlo brzo povećanje	They talked about her meteoric rise from office clerk to the managing director.

Vežbanja

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE FORMS OF RISE, RAISE OR ARISE:

- Prices _____ considerably last year.
- The Government _____ sales tax by 3%.
- Please contact Mr Hope if the need _____.

Rešenja:

1. Prices rose considerably last year.
2. The Government raised sales tax by 3%.
3. Please contact Mr Hope if the need arises.

II FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE FORMS OF RISE, RAISE OR ARISE:

1. Printing costs _____ last year by 15%.
2. The new management _____ the salaries last month.
3. Please seize the opportunity if it _____.

Rešenja:

1. Printing costs rose last year by 15%.
2. The new management raised the salaries last month.
3. Please seize the opportunity if it arises.

EASILY CONFUSED WORDS – DO vs. MAKE

Osnovno značenje glagola DO je učiniti/uraditi, a glagola MAKE napraviti. Međutim, mnogo češće koristimo ove glagole u okviru specifičnih izraza koji znače nešto drugo. Shodno tome, veoma je važno da uvežbate najčešće izraze sa DO i MAKE koje dajemo u nastavku:

Expressions with MAKE

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| ◦ faces | ◦ a loss | ◦ a fuss |
| ◦ an impression | ◦ a speech | ◦ a scene |
| ◦ an appointment | ◦ a decision | ◦ noise |
| ◦ a fool of yourself | ◦ a statement | ◦ a sound |
| ◦ a phone call | ◦ a difference | ◦ concession |
| ◦ arrangement | ◦ a suggestion | ◦ an assumption |
| ◦ a fortune | ◦ a discovery | ◦ a change |
| ◦ a plan | ◦ a mistake | ◦ a comparison |
| ◦ an attempt | ◦ sure | ◦ a demand |
| ◦ friends | ◦ an effort | ◦ a judgement |
| ◦ a bet | ◦ money | ◦ an offer |
| ◦ fun of someone | ◦ trouble | ◦ a request |
| ◦ a prediction | ◦ an error | ◦ payments |
| ◦ a cake | ◦ a noise | ◦ the most of it |
| ◦ a profit | ◦ an observation | ◦ the best of it |
| ◦ certain | ◦ your bed | ◦ sth. better |
| ◦ enquiries | ◦ an exception | ◦ <u>something of</u> you |
| ◦ progress | ◦ an offer <u>for</u> | ◦ a deal |
| ◦ a choice | ◦ your mind up | ◦ an insurance claim |
| ◦ a joke | ◦ an excuse | ◦ something with |
| ◦ a reservation | ◦ your way | ◦ your hand |
| ◦ a complaint | ◦ breakfast, lunch, | ◦ a living |
| ◦ a confession | ◦ dinner | ◦ profit |
| ◦ a list | ◦ a bid | |
| ◦ use of | ◦ meal | |
| | ◦ a (telephone) call | |

Expressions with DO

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| ◦ anything/nothing | ◦ 200mph/km | ◦ harm |
| ◦ the accounts | ◦ overtime | ◦ your homework |
| ◦ a job | ◦ the dishes | ◦ the housework |
| ◦ badly | ◦ the washing | ◦ your nails |
| ◦ assignment | ◦ laundry | ◦ your duty |
| ◦ without | ◦ the cooking | ◦ me the honour (of) |
| ◦ <u>something with</u> | ◦ a drawing | ◦ budget |
| ◦ myself/yourself | ◦ well/bad/good | ◦ a crime |
| ◦ a painting | ◦ an exercise | ◦ drugs |
| ◦ business | ◦ work for sb. | ◦ evil |
| ◦ right/wrong | ◦ smt. for a living | ◦ a research |
| ◦ a course | ◦ a favour | ◦ survey |
| ◦ a service | ◦ your best | ◦ a costing |
| ◦ damage | ◦ much/little | ◦ a good turn |
| ◦ the shopping | ◦ your hair | ◦ a test |

Vežbanja

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE FORMS OF *DO* OR *MAKE*:

1. I'm sorry but if you wish to continue _____ business with us you'll have to _____ better than this.
2. We have been invoiced twice for the same order. You must have _____ some mistake.
3. You _____ us one offer at the trade fair, and now you appear _____ a completely different proposal.

Rešenja:

1. I'm sorry but if you wish to continue doing business with us you'll have to do better than this.
2. We have been invoiced twice for the same order. You must have made some mistake.
3. You made us one offer at the trade fair, and now you appear to be making a completely different proposal.

II FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE FORMS OF *DO* OR *MAKE*:

1. We _____ watches for over 100 years now, and we never _____ such a profit as this year.
2. Don't worry, just _____ your best. We all _____ mistakes.
3. The insider dealing scandal _____ a lot of damage to his reputation.

Rešenja:

1. We have been making watches for over 100 years now, and we never made such a profit as this year.
2. Don't worry, just do your best. We all make mistakes.
3. The insider dealing scandal has done a lot of damage to his reputation.

► **Dodatna vežbanja dostupna su u rešenim *bazama* u fotokopirnici Minerva.**

Lekcija 4: Definitions of terms (definicije pojmova)

U vežbanjima ovog tipa bitno je da uvežbate **značenja** određenih pojmova. Na kolokvijumu i ispitu dobićete značenje nekog pojma (desna kolona u tabeli u nastavku), a vaš zadatak je da napišete na koji se to tačno pojam odnosi (leva kolona u tabeli u nastavku). Ovo je najbolje da vežbate tako što ćete više puta pročitati sa razumevanjem tabelu, a potom prekriti nečim kolonu pojam i za svako značenje pokušati da kažete na koji se tačno pojam odnosi. Kada ovo sa lakoćom možete učiniti za svaki red iz tabele, onda ste u potpunosti spremni za ovaj tip zadatka.

Pojam	Značenje
fixed costs	costs that do not change when production goes up or down (e.g. rent, heating...)
variable costs	costs which change when production goes up or down (e.g. materials)
one-off costs	costs which are paid once and not repeated
direct costs	costs that are directly related to providing the product
indirect costs	costs that are not directly related to production
opportunity costs	real costs of doing something, including the cost of things that you cannot do because of the choice you have made
manufacturing costs	total costs for production of all products
storage costs	costs related to keeping goods in warehouses or other locations
consumer goods	goods bought by people for their own use, rather by businesses and organisations
fast-moving consumer goods	goods, especially food, that sell very quickly and in large amounts, usually sold in supermarkets
capital/industrial goods	goods such as machinery, equipment etc, used by businesses to produce other goods
durable goods/consumer durables/durables	large expensive products that consumers do not buy regularly or often, for example refrigerators
economic goods	goods seen from the point of view of their value and place in the economy
luxury goods	expensive goods bought for comfort and pleasure, not as a basic need
nominal income	income measured in terms of money, not in terms of what the money can buy
real income	real purchasing power of one's nominal income
gross national income (GNI)	market value of all final goods and services in an economy over a given period of time
inflation	sustained increase in the general level of prices
inflation rate	change in prices over any period of time expressed as a percentage
normative economics	economics which deals with values and addresses what should be rather than what is
positive economics	economics which is relatively scientific (testable) and focuses on value-free descriptions of and predictions about economic relationships
macroeconomics	analysis of the behaviour of an economy as a whole