

## I RAZRED

29. , 30. i 31. radna nedelja 06. april - 23. april

### **55. The generation gap – does it exist?**

Pročitajte tekst na str 114, prepisite reči, prevedite sebi makar pomoću googla.

generation gap – generacijski jaz	difference – razlika	attitude – stav
to occur – desiti se	experience – iskustvo	opinion – mišljenje
habit – navika	behaviour – ponašanje	to take part in – učestvovati
panel discussion – tribina	to bridge – premostiti	nowadays – u današnje vreme
disrespectful – neučtiv	to cause – prouzrokovati	to set the rules – postaviti pr
custom – običaj	blindly – slepo	occasion – prilika
manners – lepo ponašanje, maniri	misunderstanding – nesporazum	reflection – odraz
overall – uopšte, sve u svemu	inevitably – neizbežno to	disapprove – neodobravati
broad/open-minded – širokih shvatanja	to question something – dovoditi u pitanje	
mutual give-and-take – uzajamni usupci	wise – mudar	wisdom – mudrost
to work/do wonders – činiti čuda	to make an effort – potruditi se	

### **56. Useful phrases;**

see eye to eye – slagati se, imati isti pogled na nešto	face to face – licem u lice
give and take – kompromis	pick and choose – probirati
ups and downs – usponi i padovito face	

### **Negative prefixes;**

U knjizi na str 118. su navedena 4 negativna prefiksa. **Dis-** i **un-** javljaju ise ispred reči koje počinju vokalom ili konsonantom (dissatisfied, unspeakable).

**Im-** se javlja ispred reči koje počinju na *m* ili *p*. (immortal, improper).

**In-** se javlja ispred vokala (sem *e* i *u*) ili ispred konsonanata.

## Phrasal verbs with *bring*

**bring along** – povesti sa sobom                      **bring in** – uvesti novi zakon (pravilo, sistem)  
**bring back** (memories) – setiti se prošlosti      **bring up** – 1. odgajati decu; 2. pomenuti  
**bring down** – 1. smanjiti; 2. rastužiti

## 57. Grammar: Reported speech – statements

Neupravni govor – izjavne rečenice

### **bring**

Prenošenje tuđih reči ili neupravni govor u engleskom se javlja dvojako. Ako nam je tzv. *reporting verb* (uvodni glagoli *say* ili *tell*) u sadašnjem vremenu – ne menjamo ništa sem ličnih zamenica. Gube se navodnici a posle uvodnog glagola stoji *that*. Ako je u prošlom vremenu dolazi do slaganja vremena.

Mark: “*We go rock climbing once a month.*”                      (Mark: “Idemo na planinarenje jednom mesečno.”)

Mark **says** that *they go rock climbing once a month.*”                      (Mark každyda idu na planinarenje jednom mesečno.)

## 58. Appreciate what you have

Pročitajte tekst na str 122, prepisite reči, prevedite sebi makar pomoću googla.

wealthy – imućan, bogat	humble – skroman	reply – odgovoriti
stream – potok	edge – ivica	property – imanje
to stretch – širiti se	horizon – horizont	speechless – ostati bez teksta
to depend – zavisiti	to appreciate - ceniti	

## 59. Reported speech – Sequence of Tenses

Kada prebacujemo rečenice u neupravni govor a reporting verb nam je u prošlom vremenu (*said* iili *told*) dolazi do slaganja vremena. Gotovo sva vremena prelaze jedno vreme unazad izuzev pojedinih modalnih glagola (što je prikazano u tabeli).

U nepravnom govoru dolazi i do promene priloga za vreme, tako *today* postaje **that day**, *now* => **then**, *yesterday* => **the day before**, ... *days ago* => **... days before**, *here* => **there**, *last week* => **the week before/ the previous week**, *next year* => **the following year**, *tomorrow* **the next day / the following day**, *this* => **that**, *these* => **those**

TENSE	DIRECT SPEECH	TENSE	REPORTED SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE	"I <b>work</b> hard."	PAST SIMPLE	He said that he <b>worked</b> hard.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	"I <b>am working</b> hard."	PAST CONTINUOUS	He said that he <b>was working</b> hard.
PAST SIMPLE	"I <b>worked</b> hard <b>yesterday</b> ."	PAST PERFECT	He said that he <b>had worked</b> hard <b>the previous day / the day before</b> .
PAST CONTINUOUS	"I <b>was working</b> hard at six <b>this morning</b> ."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	He said that he <b>had been working</b> hard at six <b>that morning</b> .
PRESENT PERFECT	"I <b>have worked</b> hard."	PAST PERFECT	He said that he <b>had worked</b> hard.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	"I <b>have been working</b> hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	He said that he <b>had been working</b> hard.
PAST PERFECT	"I <b>had worked</b> hard."	PAST PERFECT	He said that he <b>had worked</b> hard.
FUTURE SIMPLE	"I <b>will work</b> hard."	CONDITIONAL	He said that he <b>would work</b> hard.
MODALS	"I <b>can work</b> hard." "I <b>could work</b> hard." "I <b>may work</b> hard." "I <b>must work</b> hard." "I <b>shall work</b> hard." "I <b>should work</b> hard."		He said that he <b>could work</b> hard. He said that he <b>had been able to work</b> hard. He said that he <b>might work</b> hard. He said that he <b>had to work</b> hard. He said that he <b>should work</b> hard. He said that he <b>should work</b> hard.

Zamenice po potrebi menjaju lice, kao što je prikazano u primerima gore.

Ako su vam potrebna još neka objašnjenja ukucajte Indirect Speech ili Reported Speech u engleskom na Internetu.

PRONOUNS	
Direct speech	Reported speech
I	he, she
me	him, her
my	his, her, the
mine	his, hers
we	they
us	them
our	their, the
ours	theirs
you	they, them
you	their, the
yours	theirs
This	that, the
these	those, the
this book	that book,

### **Homework za tri naredne nedelje:**

**p. 116 Ex 1.** (na dnu), **i 117 Ex 2** (na vrhu), **p. 119 Ex 1.** (na dnu), **123. Ex 1. i 3.** slati do **22.04.2020.** na **razzredna9@gmail.com** Ne morate sve odjednom da uradite, svake nedelje šalžite po malo. (Ko ume može da uradi i vežbanja 1 na 124. i 2 na 125 strani.)