

Tema (zadani naslov): Some people say that 18-year-olds are too young to vote. Others disagree.

Nowadays, modern democracy permits 18-year-olds to vote either in presidential or parliamentary elections. **However**, this fact is a matter of a worldwide polemic - should it be allowed to 18-year-olds to vote at this age or not? Both views are there to be discussed.

To begin with the good sides, 18-year-olds **form** a more **relevant** public opinion by voting at this age. **Nevertheless**, recent statistics **have shown** that certain political parties have won the race for a few parliament chairs **exclusively due to the young** who, **for some reason**, support their programme. **Therefore**, the young **influence** on how the parliament is built. **Furthermore**, voting, which is kind of a civil **obligation**, **stimulates** a serious **implementation** in social events. **Although one could be** immature at 18, voting leads him/her to **crucially** important **contemplation** that he/she is the one who, **eventually**, decides about the future of his country. We all have **witnessed** fine examples of those who **had changed** their political **attitude becoming** more aware of political happenings which, **also**, **refer to** them.

On the other hand, opposers to this theory **emphasise** that 18-year-olds are simply not **capable of** being rational about voting. **First of all**, they are too young to take care about political situation. **According to** various psychological studies, people are, **approximately**, far more mature at their twenties. **So**, two years of waiting could make a **significant** progress **when it comes to perception** of politics. **Also**, 18-year-olds **tend to** choose parties which promise liberalism, legalisations... **In spite of this**, these parties may **come out to be** the wrong ones **because of** their **incapability** to act as promised, **while** the more rational adults **will choose** serious parties, **rather than** 18-year-olds. **In addition**, the young are **preoccupied** with their own problems at school and home. Putting an additional **pressure** on them is not a good thing to do.

To sum up, 18-year-old voting has its advantages when it comes to parliamentary structure and building up as a social **persona**. **Despite** these **statements**, some of the young are immature, **recklessly rushing** into electing without having considered all the options. **Taught by** personal example, my **modest** opinion is that the aging vote should be moved to 21 because the main mission of the young is to **develop** the country by studying and hard-working **habits** while the adults are there to elect.

Boldane riječi - veznici (kohezija i koherencija)

Plave riječi - 'pametne' riječi (vokabular):

- npr.: -one (jedan, netko općeniti)
- the young (član 'the' označava sav skup mladih, a ne samo pridjev 'mlado')
- itd.

Crvene riječi - gramatičke strukture: -form (present simple)

- have shown (present perfect)
- could be (modalni glagol + infinitiv)
- had changed (pluperfect simple ili past perfect simple)
- becoming (gerund)
- come out to be (tzv. fraza, frazalni glagol, paziti na njenu strukturu i redosljed riječi,

- broji se i u vokabular)
- will choose (future simple)
 - taught by (pasiv)

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To begin with the good sides, 18-year-olds form a more relevant public opinion by voting at this age. Nevertheless, recent statistics have shown that certain political parties have won the race for a few parliament chairs exclusively due to the young who, for some reason, support their programme. Therefore, the young influence on how the parliament is built. Furthermore, voting, which is kind of a civil obligation, stimulates a serious implementation in social events. Although one could be immature at 18, voting leads him/her to crucially important contemplation that he/she is the one who, eventually, decides about the future of his country. We all have witnessed fine examples of those who had changed their political attitude becoming more aware of political happenings which, also, refer to them.

On the other hand, opposers to this theory emphasise that 18-year-olds are simply not capable of being rational about voting. First of all, they are too young to take care about political situation. According to various psychological studies, people are, approximately, far more mature at their twenties. So, two years of waiting could make a significant progress when it comes to perception of politics. Also, 18-year-olds tend to choose parties which promise liberalism, legalisations... In spite of this, these parties may come out to be the wrong ones because of their incapability to act as promised, while the more rational adults will choose serious parties, rather than 18-year-olds. In addition, the young are preoccupied with their own problems at school and home. Putting an additional pressure on them is not a good thing to do.

To sum up, 18-year-old voting has its advantages when it comes to parliamentary structure and building up as a social persona. Despite these statements, some of the young are immature, recklessly rushing into electing without having considered all the options. Taught by personal example, my modest opinion is that the aging vote should be moved to 21 because the main mission of the young is to develop the country by studying and hard-working habits while the adults are there to elect.

Plava boja - teza

Crvena boja - obrazloženje, potkrijepljenje

Zelena boja – nabranje (potvrđivanje, nizanje) + i – strana

Ljubičasta boja - osobno mišljenje

Prijevod eseja:

Tema (zadani naslov): Neki ljudi kažu da su osamnaestogodišnjaci premladi da glasuju. Ostali se ne slažu.

U današnje vrijeme, moderna demokracija dopušta osamnaestogodišnjacima da glasuju bilo na predsjedničkim, bilo na parlamentarnim izborima. Kako bilo, ova činjenica je predmet svjetske polemike - bi li se trebalo dopustiti osamnaestogodišnjacima da glasuju u ovoj dobi ili ne? Oba stava su tu da se o njima raspravi.

Da se počne s dobrim stranama, osamnaestogodišnjaci oblikuju obzirnije javno mišljenje glasujući u toj dobi. Štoviše, nedavne statistike su pokazale da su određene političke stranke pobijedile u utrci za nekoliko parlamentskih stolica isključivo zbog mladih koji, zbog nekog razloga, podržavaju njihov program. Stoga, mladi utječu na to kako se parlament gradi. Nadalje, glasovanje, koje je jedna vrsta građanske dužnosti, potiče ozbiljno ucijepljenje u društvene događaje. Premda bi netko mogao biti nezreo u osamnaestoj, glasovanje ga/ju vodi do iznimno važnog mišljenja da je on/ona taj koji/koja, u konačnici, odlučuje o budućnosti svoje vlastite zemlje. Svi smo svjedočili dobrim primjerima onih koji su izmijenili svoj politički stav i postali svjesniji političkih događanja koja se, također, odnose i na njih.

S druge strane, protivnici ove teorije naglašavaju da osamnaestogodišnjaci jednostavno nisu sposobno biti razumni oko glasovanja. Prije svega, premladi su da brinu o političkoj situaciji. Prema raznim psihološkim proučavanjima, ljudi su, prosječno, daleko zreliji u svojim dvadesetima. Stoga, dvije godine čekanja bi mogle napraviti značajni pomak kada se radi o shvaćanju politike. Također, osamnaestogodišnjaci su skloni biranju stranaka koje obećavaju liberalizam, legalizacije... Unatoč ovome, za te stranke može se pokazati da su krive zbog njihove nemogućnosti da postupe kao što su obećali, dok će zreliji odrasli izabrati ozbiljnije stranke, za razliku od osamnaestogodišnjaka. K tome, mladi su prezauzeti svojim vlastitim problemima u školi i domu. Nametanje dodatnog pritiska na njih ne čini se kao dobar potez.

Kad se zbroji, osamnaestogodišnje glasovanje ima svoje prednosti što se tiče parlamentarne strukture i izgrađivanja kao društvene ličnosti. Unatoč ovim tvrdnjama, neki mladi su nezreli, bezglavo srljajući u biranje bez da su razmotrili sve izbore. Poučen osobnim primjerom, moje skromno mišljenje je to da bi se glasačka dob trebala prebaciti na dvadeset i jednu godinu jer je glavni cilj mladih razvoj zemlje učenjem i jakim radnim navikama, dok su odrasli tu da glasuju.

Boja - uvod

Boja - + strane

Boja - - strane

Boja - zaključak