

PRESENT SIMPLE



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He	končnica S ali ES
She	
It	
I	BREZ KONČNICE (S ali ES)
You	
We	
They	

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

DOES	he	BREZ KONČNICE (S ali ES)
	she	
	it	
I		
DO	you	
	we	
	they	

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

He	DOES NOT	BREZ KONČNICE (S ali ES)	
She			DOESN'T
It			
I	DO NOT		
You			DON'T
We			
They			

UPORABA:

1. Izraža dejanja, ki se v sedanjosti ponavljajo (**every evening, every day, usually, always, sometimes, often, rarely, frequently**)
2. Navade
3. Ugotovitve in trditve
4. Splošno veljavne resnice
5. Uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje prihodnosti

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He			
She	IS		
It			
I	AM	+ končnica ING	NOW
You			
We	ARE		
They			

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA (*zamenjan vrstni red*)

IS	he		
	she		
	it		
AM	I	+ končnica ING	NOW
	you		
ARE	we		
	they		

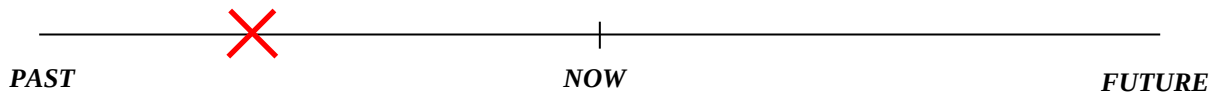
- NIKALNA OBLIKA

He			
She	IS NOT (ISN'T)		
It			
I	AM NOT	+ končnica ING	NOW
You			
We	ARE NOT (AREN'T)		
They			

UPORABA:

1. Izraža dejanja, ki se traja v trenutku govorjenja – pripovedovanja (**NOW**)
2. Dejanje, ki traja v sedanjosti, čeprav morda ne v trenutku, ko pripovedujemo
3. Uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje prihodnosti

PAST SIMPLE



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He
She
It
I
You
We
They

končnica **ED** ali **II. oblika**
nepravilnega glagola

TVORBA:

1. Končni Y se pred -ED spremeni v I, če stoji pred Y soglasnik:
TRY – TRIED, CRY – CRIED
2. Če stoji pred Y samoglasnik, se Y ne spremeni:
PLAY – PLAYED, STAY – STAYED
3. Če se glagol končuje na soglasnik, pred katerim stoji kratek poudarjen samoglasnik, se končni soglasnik podvoji:
STOP – STOPPED, NOD – NODDED (prikimati)
4. Če se glagol končuje na -R, pred katerim stoji samoglasnik, se končni R podvoji:
PREFER – REFERRED
5. Pri glagolih, ki se končujejo na -L, se v britanski angleščini končni L pred ED podvoji:
TRAVEL – TRAVELLED, QUARREL – QUARRELLED (prepirati, kregati se)

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

DID

he
she
it
I
you
we
they

BREZ KONČNICE ali **I. oblika nepravilnega glagola**

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

He
She
It
I
You
We
They

DIDN'T **BREZ KONČNICE** ali **I. oblika nepravilnega glagola**

GLAGOL BITI - BE

I/he/she/it	WAS / WASN'T	WAS	I/he/she/it	?
we/you/they	WERE / WEREN'T	WERE	we/you/they	?

I **was** angry because they were late.

Was the weather good when you **were** on holiday?

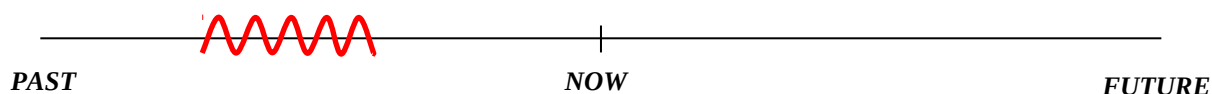
They weren't able to come because they **were** busy.

Did you **go** out last night or **were** you too tired?

UPORABA:

1. Izraža neko dogajanje, ki se je zgodilo v določenem času v preteklosti in je zdaj končano (**yesterday, yesterday morning, last year, last month, two years ago, in 1954, in summer, when I was young,...**)
2. Pri pripovedovanju zgodb (There was once a man who lived in a small house in the country. One day he left his house and went....)

PAST CONTINUOUS



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

I	WAS	+ končnica ING
He		
She		
It		
You	WERE	
We		
They		

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA (*zamenjan vrstni red*)

WAS	I	+ končnica ING
	he	
	she	
	it	
WERE	you	
	we	
	they	

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

I	WAS NOT (WASN'T)	+ končnica ING
He		
She		
It		
You	WERE NOT (WEREN'T)	
We		
They		

UPORABA:

1. Izraža neko aktivnost, ki se je dogajala v določenem času v preteklosti:
(What were you doing at 8 o'clock last night? I was watching TV.)
2. Uporabljamo ga za opisovanje:
(This morning was really beautiful. The sun was shining, the birds were singing and everybody in the streets were smiling...)
3. Uporabljamo ga za opisovanje:
(When we arrived, she was making coffee.)
4. Izraža lahko tudi nedokončanost, ko ga primerjamo z Past Simple:
I read a book yesterday (and finished it).
I was reading a book yesterday (and I'll finish it today).

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He She It	HAS	+ končnica ED ali III. oblika nepravilnega glagola
I You We They	HAVE	

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA (*zamenjan vrstni red*)

HAS	he she it	+ končnica ED ali III. oblika nepravilnega glagola
HAVE	I you we they	

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

He She It	HAS NOT (HASN'T)	+ končnica ED ali III. oblika nepravilnega glagola
I You We They	HAVE NOT (HAVEN'T)	

UPORABA:

1. Izraža dejanje, ki se je zgodilo v nedoločenem preteklem obdobju
(She has read that book.)
2. Izraža dejanje, katerega posledice lahko segajo v sedanost:
(Who has closed the window?)
3. S tem časom pogosto uporabljamo naslednje časovne prislove: often (pogosto), rarely (redko), sometimes (včasih), ever (kdaj), yet (že), not yet (še ne), once (enkrat), several times (večkrat)
4. Z njim lahko izrazimo tudi nedokončano dejanje, ki se je začelo v preteklosti in se še nadaljuje. Pri tem si pomagamo s časovnima prislovoma **since** in **for**. Since izraža od kdaj neko dejanje traja, for pa koliko časa dejanje traja.
(I have been here since May.)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He She It	HAS BEEN	
I You We They	HAVE BEEN	+ končnica ING

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA (*zamenjan vrstni red*)

HAS	he she it	
HAVE	I you we they	BEEN + končnica ING

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

He She It	HAS NOT (HASN'T) BEEN	
I You We They	HAVE NOT (HAVEN'T) BEEN	+ končnica ING

UPORABA:

- Present perfect continuos** uporabljamo, kadar želimo poudariti, da se je neko dogajanje začelo v preteklosti in se še nadaljuje v trenutku, ko govorimo in kdo ve, morda se bo nekaj časa nadaljevalo tudi v prihodnosti
I have been watching TV for an hour.
How long have you been learning English?
I have been learning English since September and the term isn't over yet.

POZOR:

Slovenci smo precej majavi, predvsem, kadar izbiramo med **present perfect simple** in **past simple**. Kadar se je neko dejanje dogodilo v **časovno določeni** preteklosti, tedaj uporabljamo **past simple**. Kadar pa je pomembno le, da se je dejanje zgodilo, preteklost pa ni časovno določena, uporabimo **present perfect simple**.

Have you seen Robert Redford's last film?

Yes, I **have seen** it.

When?

I **saw** it last week.

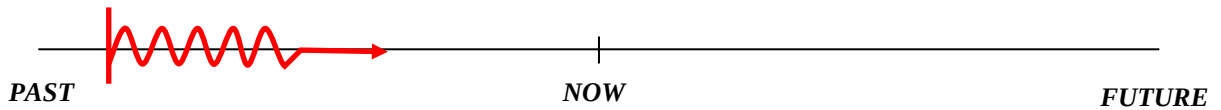
Have you been to London?

Yes, I **went** there last August.

Have you phoned Mary yet?

Yes, I **phoned** her an hour ago.

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He
She
It
I
You
We
They

HAD + končnica **ED** ali **III. oblika nepravilnega glagola**

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA (*zamenjan vrstni red*)

he
she
it
I
you
we
they

HAD + končnica **ED** ali **III. oblika nepravilnega glagola**

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

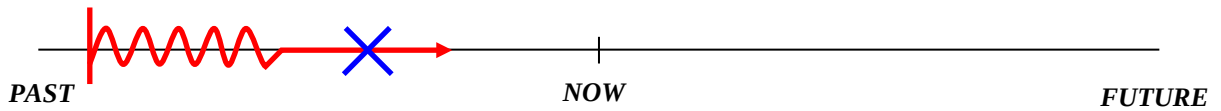
He
She
It
I
You
We
They

HAD NOT (HADN'T) + končnica **ED** ali **III. oblika nepravilnega glagola**

UPORABA:

1. **Past perfect simple** sega v predpreteklost. Izraža namreč dejanje, ki se je zgodilo pred nekim drugim preteklim dejanjem:
Jane **had left** before I arrived.
He tidied up his desk as soon as he **had written** the report.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He
She
It
I
You
We
They

HAD BEEN + končnica **ING**

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA (*zamenjan vrstni red*)

HAD

he
she
it
I
you
we
they

BEEN + končnica **ING**

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

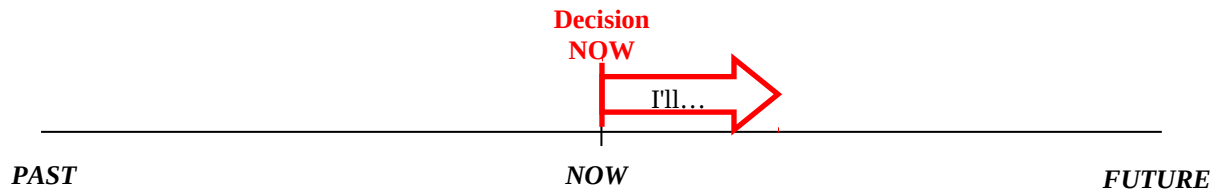
He
She
It
I
You
We
They

HAD NOT (HADN'T) BEEN + končnica **ING**

UPORABA:

1. S tem časom izražamo dejanje, ki se je začelo v predpreteklosti, trajalo vse do začetka nekega drugega preteklega dejanja in še v času, ko se je dejanje zgodilo:
She **had been crying** for a long time before he came.
They **had been living** in London for three years before they learned any English.

FUTURE SIMPLE



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He (He' ll) She (She' ll) It (It' ll) You (You' ll) They (They' ll)	WILL	+ INFINITIVE (nedoločnik)
I (I' ll) We (We' ll)	SHALL	

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

WILL	he she it you they	+ INFINITIVE (nedoločnik)
SHALL	I we	

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

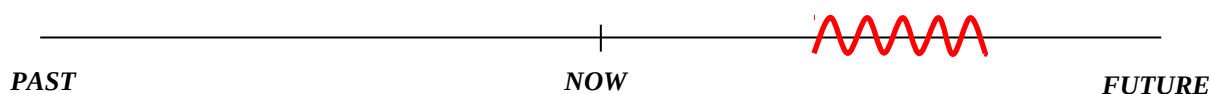
He She It You They	WILL NOT (WON'T)	+ INFINITIVE (nedoločnik)
I We	SHALL NOT (SHAN'T)	

UPORABA:

S future simple izražamo čisto prihodnost:

1. Predvsem nekaj na kar ne moremo vplivati:
Tomorrow **will be** Sunday.
Kenneth **will have** his birthay in July.
2. Kadar se za neko prihodnje dejanje v trenutku odločimo:
Jane: "I must wash our car tomoro."
Douglas: "O.K., **I'll help** you."
3. Za izražanje dejanj, ki se bodo v prihodnosti bržkone zgodila, ne da bi za to karkoli napravili:
I think the weather **will get** better.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He (He' ll) She (She' ll) It (It' ll) You (You' ll) They (They' ll)	WILL	BE + končnica ING
I (I' ll) We (We' ll)	SHALL	

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

WILL	he she it you they	BE + končnica ING
SHALL	I we	

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

He She It You They	WILL NOT (WON'T)	BE + končnica ING
I We	SHALL NOT (SHAN'T)	

UPORABA:

1. S **future continuous** izražamo trajanje dejanja v prihodnosti ali povemo, da bo neko dejanje v določenem času v prihodnosti trajalo:
I'll be watching Muppet Show on TV at six o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

GOING TO + INFINITIVE



+ TRDILNA OBLIKA

He			
She	IS		
It			
I	AM	GOING TO	+ INFINITIVE (nedoločnik)
You			
We	ARE		
They			

? VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA (*zamenjan vrstni red*)

IS	he she it		
AM	I	GOING TO	+ INFINITIVE (nedoločnik)
	you		
ARE	we they		

- NIKALNA OBLIKA

He			
She	IS NOT (ISN'T)		
It			
I	AM NOT	GOING TO	+ INFINITIVE (nedoločnik)
You			
We	ARE NOT (AREN'T)		
They			

UPORABA:

1. To obliko uporabljamo za izražanje prihodnosti, kadar nekaj nameravamo storiti, kadar gre torej za premišljeno dejanje ali za namero v bližnji prihodnosti in se bo dejanje **skoraj zagotovo zgodilo** (ni pa nujno, da se bo):

Jane says they **are going to buy** a new flat next year.

We **are going to learn** English next term.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS **(za prihodnost)**

V zvezi s časovnimi prislovi izraža **present continuous** dejanje, ki se bo v prihodnosti zagotovo zgodilo, saj smo napravili vse, da bo res tako (ko smo nekaj trdno zmenjeni z nekom).

Dejanje je preišljeno in dogovorjeno:

We **are moving house** in May.

Maja se bomo preselili.
(Kupili ali najeli smo novo stanovanje in napravili vse,
da se bomo mala lahko preselili).

I**m meeting** my business partner at three p.m.
tomorrow.

Jutri ob treh popoldne se bom sestal s svojim
poslovnim prijateljem (določila sva čas in kraj zmenka
itn.)

I**m having** diner with my friend tomorrow.

Jutri imam kosilo s prijateljem.

PRESENT SIMPLE **(za prihodnost)**

V zvezi s časovnimi prislovi za prihodnost (tomorrow – jutri, next Sunday – prihodnjo nedeljo, in a week – čez teden dni, itn.) izraža **present simple**:

1. Dejanje, ki ga načrtujemo za prihodnost:

John **leaves** on Sunday.

John odpotuje v nedeljo.

The show **begins** in an hour.

Predstava se začne čez eno uro.

2. Dejanje, na katero ne moremo vplivati ali ga spremeniti:

Tomorrow **is** Friday.

Jutri je petek.

Sprink **begins** in March.

Pomlad se začne marca.

3. V pogojnih stavkih izraža present simple pogoj v prihodnosti:

If it **rains** tomorrow, we'll stay at home.

Če bo jutri deževalo, bomo ostali doma.

If he **comes**, I'll give him your message.

Če bo prišel, mu bom posredovala vaše sporočilo

4. Ko govorimo o voznih redih (bus, train, plain) ali pa splošnih urnikih (muzeji, itd.).

PASSIVE VOICE

<i>TENSE</i>	<i>SIMPLE</i>	<i>CONTINUOUS</i>
<i>Present</i>	am / is / are	am / is / are being
<i>Present perfect</i>	has been / have been	/
<i>Past</i>	was / were	was / were being
<i>Past perfect</i>	had been	/
<i>Future</i>	will be	/
<i>Present conditional</i>	should be	/
<i>Past conditional</i>	should have been	/

+

končnica **ED**
ali
III. oblika

+

končnica **ED**
ali
III. oblika

Primeri:

Oče tepe Janeza
 ↓
 Janez je tepen.

He writes books.
 ↓
 Books are written.

CONDITIONALS – IF CLAUSES

TIP	IF STAVEK	GLAVNI STAVEK
	present simple	future tense
1	<i>se nanaša na prihodnost</i> If he comes early, If I have enough time, If I see him,	WILL + infinitive we'll go to the cinema. I'll study . I'll tell him.
	past simple	present conditional
2	<i>se nanaša na sedanjost</i> If he came early, If I had enough money, If I meet Sharon Stone,	WOULD + infinitive we would go to the cinema. I would buy a car. I would take all her money.
	past perfect	past conditional
3	<i>se nanaša na preteklost</i> If he had come early, If I had known the answer, If I had had enough money,	WOULD + HAVE + -ED / III. oblika we would have gone to the cinema. I would have told it. he would have paid for both of us.

REPORTED SPEECH

1. OSEBE:

direct speech (premi govor)

Jim said: "I am a teacher."
They said: "We are happy."
Jim said: "You are clever."

indirect speech (odvisni govor)

Jim said that **he** was a teacher.
They said that **they** were happy.
Jim said that **I** was clever.

2. KAZALNI ZAIMKI IN PRISLOVI:

this	-	that	yesterday	-	the day before
these	-	those	tomorrow	-	the following day, the next day
here	-	there	last night	-	the night before
			ago	-	before
			now	-	then, at the moment
			today	-	that day

3. ČASI:

direct speech (premi govor)

indirect speech (odvisni govor)

PRESENT SIMPLE

Jim said: "I **work** every day."

→ PAST SIMPLE

Jim said that he **worked** every day.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Jim said: "I **am working** now."

→ PAST CONTINUOUS

Jim said that he **was working** at that moment.

PAST SIMPLE

Jim said: "I **worked** last Sunday."

→ PAST PERFECT

Jim said that he **had worked** the previous Sunday.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Jim said: "I **was working** all day yesterday."

→ PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Jim said that he **had been working** the day before.

PRESENT PERFECT

Jim said: "I **have worked** in Emona for three years."

→ PAST PERFECT

Jim said that he **had worked** in Emona for three years.

FUTURE TENSE

Jim said: "I'll **work** tomorrow."

→ FUTURE IN THE PAST

Jim said that he **would work** the next day.

am / is / are GOING TO

Jim said: "I'm **going to buy** a car next year."

→ was / were GOING TO

Jim said that he **was going to buy** a car next year.

4. IMPERATIVES (VELELNIK):

direct speech (premi govor)

indirect speech (odvisni govor)

prošnja:

"Shut the door!"

He **asked** me **to shut** the door.

ukaz:

"Don't make that noise!"

He **told** me **not to make** that noise.

predlog:

"Let's go to the cinema!"

He **suggested** we **went** to cinema.

želja:

"Have a good time!"

He **wished** me **to have** a good time.

5. QUESTIONS (VPRAŠANJA):

V odvisnem vprašanju imamo besedni red trdilnega stavka:

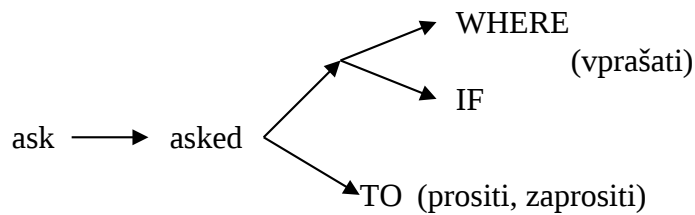
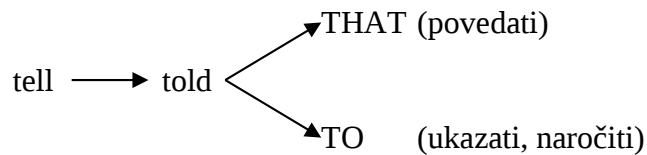
direct speech (premi govor)

He asked: "Do you speak English?"
He asked: "When will he come?"
She asked: "Where is the bank?"
He asked: "Do you know Ms. Smith?"
He asked me: "Where do you usually clean your shoes?"
He asked: "Will you help me with my homework?"
She asked: "When did you come home last night?"

indirect speech (odvisni govor)

He **asked** me if I **spoke** English.
He **wanted to know** when he **would come**.
She **asked** me where the bank **was**.
He **asked** me if I **knew** Ms. Smith.
He **asked** me where I usually **cleaned** my shoes.

He **asked** me if I **would** help him with his homework.
She **asked** me when I had come home the previous night.



MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs (načinovni pomožniki) dajejo glagolu poseben pomen.

Če rečemo na primer: I work, pomeni to le "delam". Če pa rečemo: I **should** work (moral bi delati), I **must** work (moram delati) ali I **can** work (lahko delam) itn. povemo več. Z načinovnimi pomožniki opišemo odnos do dejanja ali stanja, ki ga izraža glagol.

CAN / **COULD**
MAY / **MIGHT**
SHALL / **SHOULD**
WILL / **WOULD**
MUST
HAVE TO
OUGHT TO
NEED
USED TO
DARE

PREPOSITIONS (PREDLOGI)

Predlog:	Izraža lahko:	Primer:
AT	določen kraj	at home, at the corner, at school
	določen čas	at nine o'clock, at noon, at Christmas
BY	sredstvo ali način	by car, by letter, by air
	način	by accident, by mistake
	čas	by Sunday, by then, by day
FOR	kraj s pomenom ob	by the river, by the window
	trajanje	for ages, for three days, for weeks
	razdaljo	for miles
	smer	for Edinburgh, for school
FROM	vzrok	for pleasure
	začetno točko	from the first, from Ljubljana
	izvor	from Glasgow, from Wales
IN	vzrok	to suffer from a headache, a toothache
	bivanje v omejenem, zaprtem prostoru	in the room, in the garden, in the pocket
INTO	čas	in May, in spring
	smer, spremembo v neko drugo stanje	into the house, into disgrace (nemilost), into a beautiful girl
OF	izvor	Mr Brown of Oxford Street, made of steel
	lastnino	owner of this house
ON	za dneve in datume	on Friday, on 12 March 1991, on Christmas day
	kraj in način	on the second floor, on foot
	različne prislovne odnose	on television, on the contrary (nasprotno)
TO	smer	go to school, the road to Edinburgh
	čas	from eleven to twelve, from April to June
	primerjanje in razna druga razmerja	face to face, to my liking (po mojem okusu)
WITH	sredstvo	with water, with a knife
	naš orodnik (šesti sklon)	with us (z nami)
	značilnost, način	with black hair, with interest
WITHOUT	brez, zunaj, izven	/
DURING	"v času", "med"	during his absence, during the war
AMONG	med (o več ljudeh ali stvareh)	It's nice to be among friends. (Lepo je biti med prijatelji.)
BETWEEN	med (o dveh osebah ali stvareh)	My poor Peugeot was parked between two Mercedeses.
OVER	"čez, prek"	over the river (čez reko)
ABOVE	"nad"	above five years (nad petim letom starosti)
UP	gor	up to (prav, do)
DOWN	dol	/
OUT	ven, zunaj, izven	/
OFF	stran, proč	get off the bus
ABOUT	okoli, približno	/
UNDER	pod, spodaj	/
BELOW	spodaj, pod	/
AFTER	nato, kasneje, potem ko	/
WHILE	medtem ko, dokler	/