

# ANGLEŠČINA 1. LETNIK:

## ČASI:

### **PRESENT SIMPLE**

habits and routines

facts

generalisations

state verbs (no ing form)

adverbs of frequency

### **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

happening now

temporary situations

changing situations

- arranged meetings (for future)

now

these days

at the moment

### **PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**

single completed action

time not important – EXPERIENCES

unstated time reference

### **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

začel v pret., še zmerom traja

pojasnjuje stanje

### **PAST SIMPLE**

completed/ spec. action in the past

no connection to the present

čas dej. določen

stated or implied time reference

### **PAST CONTINUOUS**

dalj časa v pret.

### **PAST PERFECT SIMPLE**

had finished before

completed action

### **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

duration continuing up to a spec. time in the past (2002-2008)

pojasnjuje stanje v preteklosti

### **WILL FUTURE**

decisions, offers

after verbs: think, believe, assume, am sure

### **GOING TO FUTURE**

plan, prediction with evidence, decisions made before the moment of speaking

### **USED TO VS WOULD:**

#### **USED TO**

□ describes **past habits**, usually in contrast with the present

e.g.: *I **used to get up** at six but now I get up at eight.*

□ describes also **past states**

e.g.: *I **used to live** in Australia*

=single action

#### **WOULD**

□ is used to describe **a person's typical activities in the past**. It can be used only to describe **repeated actions** and is mainly used in writing.

e.g.: *Every morning was the same. Jack **would turn** on the radio, light his pipe and fall asleep.*

=repeated action

### **IF CLAUSES:**

0. if + present simple, + present simple (personal truths, general/natural truths)
1. if + present simple, + will future/ modal + inf
2. if + past simple, + would + inf
3. if + past perfect, + would + have + past participle

impossible conditional: If i were you, I wouldn't do that.

possible conditional: If I miss the bus, I will be late.

### **MODALS:**

must

should = ought to

can = able to

may, might

### **JEBENI GLAGOLI:**

- LIE - LIED - LIED - LYING - lagati PRAVILEN!!!
- LIE - LAY - LAIN - LYING - ležati NEPRAVILEN!!!
- LAY - LAID - LAID - LAYING - položiti NEPRAVILEN!!!



## ACTION AND STATE VERBS

Most verbs are used in both simple and continuous tenses (-ing forms). They are called ACTION VERBS.

I usually eat honey for breakfast, but today I'm eating butter and jam.

But some verbs are **usually not used in -ing form**. They are **STATE VERBS**.  
I understand what you mean.

There are 4 groups of state verbs:

1. **verbs of thinking and opinion**  
(believe, think, understand, suppose, expect, agree, doubt, know, remember, forget, mean, imagine, realize, deserve, prefer)
2. **verbs of emotions and feeling**  
(like, love, hate, care, hope, wish, want, admit)
3. **verbs of having and being**  
(belong, own, have, possess, contain, cost, seem, appear, need, depend on, weigh, come from, resemble)
4. **verbs of the senses**  
(look, hear, taste, smell, feel)

Some state verbs **CAN** be used in -ing form but with a **DIFFERENCE IN MEANING**:

When **THINK** means 'believe', continuous is not used:

- What **do** you **think** (= believe) will happen? (not 'what are you thinking')
- You look serious. What **are** you **thinking** about? (= What is going on in your mind?)

BUT: I'm **thinking** of giving up my job. (= I am considering)

When **HAVE** means 'possess' etc., do not use the continuous:

- We're enjoying our holiday. We **have** a nice room in the hotel. (not 'we're having')

BUT: We're enjoying our holiday. We're **having** a great time.

### SEE HEAR SMELL TASTE

We normally use the present simple (not continuous) with these verbs:

- Do you **see** that man over there? (not 'are you seeing')
- This room **smells**. Let's open a window.

We often use **can + see/hear/smell/taste**:

- Listen! Can you hear something?

BUT: you can use the continuous with **see** (I'm seeing) when the meaning is 'having a meeting with' (especially in the future):

- I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning.

### LOOK and FEEL

You can use the **present simple or continuous** when you say how somebody looks or feels now:

- You **look** well today. or You're **looking** well today.
- How **do** you **feel** now? or How **are** you **feeling** now?

BUT: I usually **feel** tired in the morning. (not 'I'm usually feeling')



## Irregular verbs

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle	Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
babysit	babysat	babysat	lie	lay	lain
be	was/were	been	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bet	bet	bet	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
build	built	built	remake	remade	remade
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
can	could	been able	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	rise	rose	risen
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	sell	sold	sold
deal	dealt	dealt	send	sent	sent
do	did	done	set	set	set
draw	drew	drawn	shake	shook	shaken
dream	dreamed/ dreamt	dreamed/ dreamt	shine	shone	shone
drink	drank	drunk	shoot	shot	shot
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	shown
eat	ate	eaten	shrink	shrank	shrunk
fall	fell	fallen	shut	shut	shut
feed	fed	fed	sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt
freeze	froze	frozen	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	split	split	split
give	gave	given	spread	spread	spread
go	went	gone/been	stand	stood	stood
grow	grew	grown	steal	stole	stolen
hang	hung	hung	stick	stuck	stuck
have	had	had	swim	swam	swum
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	hit	tell	told	told
hold	held	held	think	thought	thought
hurt	hurt	hurt	throw	threw	thrown
keep	kept	kept	understand	understood	understood
know	knew	known	undo	undid	undone
lead	led	led	unwind	unwound	unwound
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	wake	woke	woken
leave	left	left	wear	wore	worn
lend	lent	lent	win	won	won
let	let	let	write	wrote	written

## **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:**

myself, yourself, herself/himself  
ourselves, yourselves, themselves  
each other

## **NEGATIVE PREFIXES:**

a + consonant  
dis  
il + l  
im + m/p  
in + (ne o/i)  
ir + r  
non  
un

## **FUTURE PREDICTIONS:**

100% will definitely, is sure to  
75% will probably, is likely to  
50% might/may (not), possible  
25% probably won't, unlikely to  
0% certainly won't, is sure not to

## **BEING POLITE:**

polite shit + question

### **polite shit:**

could you (possibly) tell me ... ?  
do you think ... ?  
i wonder ... ?  
i was wondering ...  
i'd like to know ...  
have you any idea ... ?  
do you (happen to) know ... ?  
would you mind telling me ... ?

## **AGREEING AND DISAGREEING:**

### **agreeing:**

that's so true!  
that's a good point  
exactly  
i couldn't agree more  
absolutely

**partial agreement:**

that may be true, but ...  
you've got a point, but  
i agree up to a point

**disagreeing:**

i'm sorry, but i can't agree with you  
no way  
come off it  
i'm afraid i have to disagree

**GIVING AND JUSTIFYING OPINIONS:****giving opinions:**

personaly  
in my opinion  
to be honest  
as far as i'm concerned  
if you ask me  
it seems to me  
frankly

**justifying opinions:**

the thing is ...  
everybody knows that ...  
the reason why ... is ....  
it's only natural that ...  
i mean ...  
if you think about it ...  
look at ...

**PERMISSION:****asking for permission:**

pleae let me + inf  
can i ... ?  
is it ok/ alright if I ... ?  
do you minf if I + present simple  
may I ... ?  
i was wondering if i could ...

**giving permission:**

that's fine **by** me.  
no problem.  
sure .

yes, of course.  
please, do.  
no, i dont. -(do you mind?)

**unvilling giving permission:**

i suppose so.  
if you must.  
as long as + present simple

**refusing permission:**

i don't think that's a very good idea.  
i'm afraid you can't.  
i'm sorry, but ...  
no.

**ADVICE:**

**asking for advice:**

what can/should i do?  
what do you think i should do?  
i'd really appreciate your advice.  
i've no idea how/what to ...  
i'm at a loss as to what to do.  
i'm at my wits' end.

**giving advice:**

you should(n't) ...  
you ought (not) to ...  
you'd better (not) + infinitive  
it's a good idea to ...  
it's worth + -ing  
if i were you, i'd ...  
you might find it useful to ...  
why don't you ... ? + inf  
remember to ...

**LAYOUT OF A LETTER:**

Diagram illustrating the structure of a letter:

- SENDER'S NAME & ADDRESS
- DATE
- RECEIVER'S NAME & ADDRESS
- THE GREETING
- BODY OF THE LETTER**
- THE CLOSING & SIGNATURE

your address: NO name

greeting: Dear sir/ madam name

yours faithfully

your name (printing, signature)

body:

introduction: why (1 paragraph)

body: explain in details (1,2)

conclusion. tell what you expect (1)

beginnings: firstly, as a/the first point, to start/begin with, first of all

continuations: secondly, next, to continue, to go on with, and

conclusion: at the end, finally, to conclude, to round up

language:

the degree of formality

no contractions

no continuous tenses

## **BESEDIŠČE:**

**animals:**

insects

reptiles



amphibians

fish

mammals