

☀ GRAMMAR ☀

PRESENT SIMPLE (DO, DOES)

- We learn English. = STATE
- We have English 3 times a week. = HABIT
- English is spoken in England. = GENERAL TRUTH
- The train leaves at 6. = FUTURE TIMETABLE

PAST SIMPLE

- action is finished
- the time is given (last year, yesterday, in year 1995,...)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Used for:

- actions happening at the moment of speaking
- actions happening for limited period of time around now
- future arrangement

PAST CONTINUOUS

- gives past activities time and duration
- npr. I was watching TV yesterday.

PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS PASSIVE

P.S. : be USED (npr. house is used)

P.C. : be BEING USED (npr. the house is being used)

FUTURE TENSE

WILL FUTURE:

Used for:

- decisions/plans made in the moment of speaking
- opinions (think, promise, hope, expect, suggest, believe, treat)
- future facts (Tomorrow will be Sunday.)

GOING TO FUTURE:

Used for:

- decisions/plans made before the moment of speaking
- evidence (Look at the clouds, it's going to rain.)

PRESENT PERFECT (before now)

Used for:

- EXPERIENCE (I have been to Italy.)
- UNFINISHED PAST – to express action which began in the past and still continues. (I have been a student for 1 year.)
→ for, since (Peter has been a teacher for ten years. They have been married since 1970)
- PRESENT RESULT (I'm tired, I have worked hard. I've lost my wallet, I haven't got it now.)

PAST PERFECT

- is used to look back to a time in the past and refer to an action that happened before then.

Npr.

- When I got home, I found that someone HAD BROKEN into my flat and HAD STOLEN my stereo.
- When I got to the party, Peter had gone. (= Before I arrived, Peter left)

GERUND (-ing)

- likes, dislikes
- after prepositions:
 - to be interested in
 - to look forward to
 - to think of
 - to believe in
- after phrases: (It's no use...!, It's worth...!)
- subject:
 - Jogging is a good exercise.
- after verbs:
appreciate, avoid, dislike, suggest, enjoy, understand, finish, forgive, resent, resist, risk, save, miss, admit, mind, prevent, keep

INFINITIVE WITH TO

- purpose:
 - I study English to be able to communicate.
- adjectives:
 - I'm happy to see you.
 - It's nice to be young.
- too/ enough:
 - I'm too young to get married.
 - I'm not old enough to get married.
- after would like, would prefer
- WH questions:
 - I don't know what to do.
- after verbs:
agree, manage, prepare, refuse, try, ask, expect, mean, want, like, wish, advise, teach, allow, tell, beg, encourage, persuade, invite, order, remind, hope promise

BARE INFINITIVE

- after modal verbs
- after let, make:
 - She makes me learn.
 - They don't let me out.
- 'D BETTER = HAD BETTER and 'D RATHER = WOULD RATHER
 - You'd better shut up!

EXCEPTIONS:

1.) NEED, REQUIRE, WANT

- My shoes need polishing. = My shoes need to be polished
- My shoes require polishing. = My shoes require to be polished.

2.) HELP

- I'll help you to do it.
- I'll help you do it.

3.) ALLOW, ADVISE, PERMIT, ENCOURAGE

- I don't allow you to smoke in my house.
- I don't allow smoking in my house.

4.) FORGET, REMEMBER

- I forgot to do my HW. (pozabil sem jo narediti, je nimam)
- I forgot doing my HW. (pozabil sem, da sem jo naredil, jo imam)
- I always remember to do my HW.
- I remember doing my HW.

5.) MEAN

- I meant to come, but I couldn't. (purpose)
- Going to GCC means working hard. (vključuje, zajema, pomeni)

6.) GO ON, STOP

- The teacher went on explaining the problem. (brez premora)
- The teacher went on to explain the problem. (premor vmes)
- The teacher stopped explaining the problem. (je končala)
- The teacher stopped to explain the problem. (je prekinila, da bi razložila)

7.) AFRAID

- I'm afraid OF flying. (na splošno)
- I'm afraid TO board this plane. (za konkretno stvar)

8.) REGRET

- I regret to inform you on your failure. (za sedaj)
- I regret informing you on your failure. (za nazaj)

9.) SEE, HEAR

- I saw her come. = videla sem jo priti
- I saw her coming. = videla sem jo prihajati
- I can hear him shout. = slišala sem ga zavpiti
- I can hear him shouting. = slišala sem ga vpiti

USED TO

1.) VČASIH

I used to be more hard working.
I used to go jogging every day.

2.) BITI NAVAJEN NA...

I'm used to getting up late.
I'm used to drinking a lot of coffee.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (časovni odvisnik)

When I am 18, I will get a car.

odvisnik stavek – PRESENT glavni stavek - FUTURE

ALWAYS : * present simple

* present continuous – ANNOYING HABIT (She is always lying.)

STATE VERBS

Verbs of thinking and opinions:

believe, think, understand, suppose, expect, agree, doubt, know, remember, forget, mean, imagine, realize, deserve, prefer

Verbs of emotions and feeling:

like, love, hate, care, hope, wish, want, admit

Verbs of having and being:

belong, own, have, possess, contain, cost, seem, appear, need, depend on, weigh, come from, resemble

Verbs of the senses:

look, hear, taste, smell, feel

Some of these verbs can be used in the Present Continuous, but with a change of meaning:

- I think you are right. (= opinion)
- We are thinking of going to the cinema. (= mental activity)
- He has a lot of money. (= possession)
- She is having a shower. (= activity)
- I see what you mean. (= understand)
- Are you seeing Nigel tomorrow? (= activity)
- The soup tastes awful. (= state)
- I am tasting the soup to see if it needs salt. (= activity)

I WISH, IF ONLY

- **WISH for the past with PAST PERFECT**

I wish I had brought my pullover with me.

I wish I had gone to school. = If only I had gone to school.

- **WISH for the present**

- želja po stanju – **PAST TENSE** (I wish she wasn't ill.)
- želja po dogodku – **WOULD** (I wish she would get better.)

1. I'm ill.
I wish I **wasn't** ill. (za stanje)
I wish I **would get** better (za spremembe)
2. I was ill.
I wish I **hadn't been** ill. (za stanje)
I wish I **had got** better. (za spremembe)

Npr.

The weather is bad. - If only it was nice. - If only the sun would begin to shine.

MODAL VERBS

- **MUST** → strong internal obligation
→ deduction (sklepanje)

→ **obligation:**

I must learn more. = moram se učiti

I mustn't learn more. = ne smem se učiti

I don't have to learn more. = ni se mi treba učiti

→ **deduction:**

He must be rich. = gotovo je bogat

She must be watching TV now. = gotovo gleda TV

She must watch TV a lot. = gotovo veliko gleda TV (na splošno)

She must have watched TV yesterday. = gotovo je gledala TV (v preteklosti)

verjetnost zanikamo s **CAN'T**

He can't be rich.

She can't be watching TV.

MUST – possibility is very strong

MAY – not so strong, neutral

MIGHT – possibility is very weak

- **HAVE TO and NEED TO** → strong, external obligation

I have to know new words. = I need to know new words.

I don't have to know new words. = I don't need to know new words.
= I needn't know new words

Do I have to know? = Do I need to know?

DIDN'T NEED TO ≠ NEEDN'T HAVE

I didn't need to learn the new words. = ni bilo treba

I needn't have learnt/ learned the new words = ne bi bilo treba

- **SHOULD** – mild obligation, advice

You should take an aspirin.

You should learn if clauses.

You should be learning if clauses. (now)

You should have learned if clauses. (in the past)

- **CAN, COULD**

→ **permission, request**

You can go. (present)

You will be allowed to go. (future)

Yesterday I was allowed to go. (past)

Can you close the window? (request)

→ **ability**

I can swim. (present) = I am able to swim.

I will be able to swim. (future)

I could swim when I was 5. (past)

I was able to get an autogram. (happened only once in the past)

MANAGE TO, BE ABLE TO (zgodilo se je samo enkrat v preteklosti)

→ **deduction, possibility**

She could come = mogoče bo prišla (possibility for the future)

She may / might come.

This can't be true = ne more biti res (possibility for the present) – SAMO ZANIKANO

This can't have been true. = (possibility for the past) - SAMO ZANIKANO

Why didn't you lock the door? Somebody could have broken in. = lahko bi kdo vdrl, pa ni

- **MAY**

→ **permission**

You may go. (only used for the present)

→ **possibility, deduction**

This may be her sister.
This can't be her sister.

It may rain in the afternoon. (for the future)
He may be watching cartoons now. (present)
He may have watched cartoons yesterday.

- **MIGHT**

→ **possibility, deduction**

It might rain in the afternoon.
This might be her sister.
He might be watching cartoons.
He might have watched cartoons yesterday.

IF CLAUSES

TYPE 1

If I have enough free time, I will go shopping to BTC. = če bom imela..., bom šla ...
If I have enough money, I will buy me new trousers.

- for the future
- you are pretty sure it will happen

TYPE 2

If she met an alien, she would offer him a place to stay. = če bi srečala..., bi mu ponudila...
If I were president...

- for the present
- hypothetical situation

TYPE 3

If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam. = če bi se učila, bi naredila

- for the past

TYPE 0

- for the present

If I have a headache, I take an aspirin. (general present)
Whenever / When I have headache, I take an aspirin.

If I had a headache, I would take an aspirin. (type 2) – konkretna situacija v sedanjosti

- for the past

If I got a bad mark, I was sad. (general past)
Whenever / When I got a bad mark, I was sad.

If I had got a bad mark, I would have been sad. (type 3) – konkretna situacija v preteklosti

TYPE 3 + 2

If you had studied harder, you wouldn't have to study now.

UNLESS = IF NOT

IN CASE = IF = PROVIDED

I will stay at home if he comes.

I will stay at home in case he comes.

I will stay at home provided he comes.

IT'S TIME... +

= IT'S HIGH TIME... + PAST TENSE

IT WAS TIME ... + PAST PERFECT

→ It's important that you aren't late.

You'd better not be late!

HAD BETTER (bolje bi bilo) + BARE INFINITIVE

WOULD RATHER (raje bi) + BARE INFINITIVE

I'd rather study law than Physics.

I'd rather you studied Physics. (želja za drugega)

→ za frazo » at the first time« vedno PRESENT/PAST PERFECT

It's the first time I have been to this restaurant.

It's was the first time I had been in Ljubljana.

INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH)

- to make question more polite
- to report what someone said

POLITE QUESTIONS

How old are you? (direct speech)

May I ask you, how old you are. (glagol na koncu)

napovedni stavek + vprašalnica + osebek + glagol

STATEMENTS

»Andrej is a good student.«

- when reporting verb is in the present simple or present perfect - the tenses don't change:
 - She says (that) Andrej is a good student.
 - She has said (that) Andrej is a good student.
- when reporting verb is in the past – the tenses do change:
 - She said (that) Andrej was a good student.

THE CHANGES OF TENSES

- when the reporting verb is in the past

Present simple → Past simple

Present continuous → Past continuous

Past tense → Past perfect

Present perfect → Past perfect

will future → would

is going to → was going to

this → that
these → those
today → that day
now → at that moment
yesterday → the day before
ago → before
tomorrow → the following day
here → there

» Where do you live?«

- She asks, where I live.
- She asked, where I lived.

» Do you live in town?«

- She asks, if I live in town.
- She asked, if I lived in town.

YES / NO QUESTIONS → vprašalnica: IF

- pri modalnih glagolih ni sprememb
- izjeme:
 - **MUST** (deduction = dolžnost)
 - »I must watch this film.«
 - She said, she had to watch that film.
 - » This must be true.«
 - She said, that must be true. (ni spremembe, ker gre za verjetnost)
 - **CAN** (ability = sposobnost)
 - »I can swim.«
 - She said, she was able to swim. / She said, she could swim.
 - »This can't be true.«
 - She said, that can't be true. / ni spremembe, ker gre za verjetnost)